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Echoes.

Offtimes when even's scarlet flag
  Floats from the crest of distant woods,
And over moorland waste and crag
  A weary, voiceless sorrow broods;
Around me hover to and fro
The ghosts of songs heard long ago.

And often midst the rush of wheels,
  Of passing and repassing feet,
When half a headlong city reels
  Triumphant down the noontide street,
Above the tumult of the throngs
I hear again the same old songs.

Rest and unrest—'tis strange that ye,
  Who lie apart as pole from pole,
Should sway with one strange sovereignty
  The secret issues of the soul;
Strange that we both should hold the keys
Of prisoned tender memories.

It may be when the landscape's rim
  Is red and slumberous round the west,
The spirit too grows still and dim,
  And turns in half-unconscious quest
To those forgotten lullabies
That whilom closed the infant's eyes.

And maybe, when the city mart
  Runs with its fullest, loudest tide,
The spirit loses helm and chart,
  And on no instant, terrified,
Has fled across the space of years
To notes that banished childhood's fears.

We know not—but 'tis sweet to know
  Dead hours still haunt the living day,
And sweet to hope that when the slow
  Sure message beckons us away,
The past may send some tuneful breath
To echo round the bed of death.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

DISENCHANTED.

Will Carlisle had definitely made up his mind to propose to Augusta Colton—"Augusta Ann," as her unsophisticated relations phrased it in their everyday talk.

"She is a diamond among glass pebbles," he declared with all a lover's enthusiasm.

"Are you quite sure that she is a diamond at all?" dryly asked Dr. Belton.

Mr. Carlisle had been spending the summer at Groton Point, in a dreamy, desultory sort of way. He was one of those fortunate—or unfortunate—young men whose career in life is already made for them.

An old uncle in the West Indies had bequeathed him a fortune, a connoisseur cousin who came abruptly to his end in a railway accident had left him a house and a gallery of paintings, and just when he was preparing to enjoy himself thoroughly a husky cough developed itself, the medical man talked grimly of consumption and he was ordered to the seashore for the summer.

"There is nothing the matter with me," said he, impatiently.

"But there will be," averred the learned disciple of Esculapius, "if you don't check this thing in its very inception. Westward Ho, now, or Rhyl or—"

"Nonsense!" said Carlisle. "I don't care for any of those fashionable resorts. If I am to be banished anywhere, I'll choose the place of exile myself! What do you say to Groton Point?"

"Groton Point! Groton Point!" repeated the doctor with a puzzled air. "I may be very deficient in modern geography, but I may say I never heard of Groton Point!"

"No, nor anybody else," said Will Carlisle, smiling. "And that is the reason I am going there. It is a solitary fishing-station on the West coast. There's absolutely nothing there but surf and sea-gulls."

And so Groton Point was selected for Mr. Carlisle's summer residence. There was a little one-storied hostelry there, fronting the sea, while the post-office was at one end of the village, and a variety store at the other, where you might buy anything from tallow candles and matches to an almanac and a plow.

There it was that Miss Colton threw her net over his unsuspecting heart one day, when she lost the sovereign, wherewith her mother had sent her to the store for a lot of carpet warp, seven yards of red flannel and a box of baking powder.

She was so pretty, and plump, and distracted, and her blue muslin gown set off her blonde complexion and burnished hair so exquisitely, and Will had not seen any woman but the landlady for a week!

And they found the gold piece lying among some rocks by the seashore where it must have dropped from Augusta's pocket when she pulled out her handkerchief to brush away the flies, which were troublesome at Groton Point when the wind set from a certain direction; but Mr. Carlisle lost something more serious still—his heart!

"A fishermaid of low degree!" he had quoted, laughingly, when he confessed all these things to his college chum young Dr. Belton, whose quiet sister Lettice, he had once admired in a sort of way when both the young men were in the graduating class.

"A wild rose-bud, don't you see? A genuine daughter of Nature, who has never been out of sight of the ocean!"

"Oh!" said Dr. Belton.

"Of course she has no exterior polish," added Carlisle. "She will have everything to learn. But she is so refreshing as compared with the conventional city young lady that one gets so tired of."

"Exactly," said Dr. Belton, seeing that his friend expected him to say something.

"Her father owns a small fishing-smack—he is a rural character. And her mother is one of those nice old ladies that one seldom sees. Domestic, you know—neat-handed Phillis—all that sort of thing! I'll take you there, Jack, if you'll promise not to find fault with the primitiveness of the thing."

"Oh, I'll promise," said Dr. Belton.

Belton was a man of instincts. And in this case, his instinct told him that Will Carlisle was altogether astray.

"He is beauty-struck," he said to himself. "For the time he is bewitched. It's the old story of Ulysses and the Sirens over again."

But he went to the seaside cot where Augusta Colton had all the old china pitchers filled with wild flowers, and sat like a modern Flora, dimpled and smiling, in their midst.

She said very little, but she smiled a great deal—and Carlisle was more infatuated than ever when he came away, towards 11 o'clock of a dark and brooding August night, with a suspicious closeness in the air, and vivid sheets of lightning here and there.

"Isn't she perfect?" he cried, as he and Belton walked along the edge of the shore.

"She is very beautiful—yes."

"And graceful—and womanly?" cried the lover, greedy for praise.

"I concede all of that," slowly spoke Belton; "but I don't call her exactly a lady."

"Pshaw!" said Carlisle. "Your ideas are formed on the hackneyed model of society. A girl like Augusta is capable of any degree of polish. And did you observe what a sweet low voice she had—like a lute?"

"Granted; but it struck me that her grammar was a little shaky now and then."

"Oh, grammar; that's nothing. She'll soon pick up the phrases of the people she is with."

"Carlisle," cried his friend quickly, "you are not engaged to her?"

"No; but I shall be within the next twenty-four hours," boldly asserted Carlisle.

"I beg of you, do nothing rash," entreated Belton. "Wait a little, until—"

"Don't preach," a little impatiently. "I tell you, I've been considering the matter all summer, and I have made up my mind."

"Then there is no use in my arguing the point," said Belton.

"No use at all," cried Carlisle. "I call myself a not contemptible judge of character, and I pronounce Augusta Colton to be one of the sweetest and rarest types of true womanhood!"

By this time, however, the long impending storm had burst. Sheets of rain poured down, vivid lightning cleft the sky, casting a lurid glow on the boiling waves, unpleasant showers of spray began to deluge them ever and anon.

"I hope you are certain about the path," said Belton, who was quite new to this coast country.

"Well, I thought I was," answered Carlisle. "But the tempest and darkness seem to have blotted out the old landmarks. Here is some one coming. Let's ask him. My friend, are we in the right way for the Point?"

"Ain't goin' to Point," answered an inebriated voice. "Goin' back to publicoush. Ge-wet! Ge-cold! Berrer go back to publicoush."

"It's old Colton," said Carlisle, somewhat discomfited. "He isn't always sober. Like other seafaring men, he likes his grog."

"Your father-in-law elect, eh?" said Belton, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"But you should see how angelically sweet and forbearing Augusta is with him," said Carlisle. "That is the thing I most admire in her—her perfect temper. And of course we shall separate her entirely from these awkward relationships. In the meantime—as the old man is going back to the 'publicoush'—I suggest that we go back to the cottage and get Augusta's little brother to pilot us in the right direction. Or, perhaps—I know they have a little spare room somewhere under the eaves—they can keep us there all night. I don't like to ask it of them, but I do not see what else we can do."

In less than five minutes they were once more knocking at the cottage door but to their surprise it was not opened.

A tiny window at the loft was pushed the least bit ajar, and the voice of the fair Augusta, shriller and sharper than he ever could have believed possible, out-shrieked the tempest.

"Go away!" she cried. "Clear out! I won't have you in the house."

"Augusta Ann!" remonstrated the voice of old Mrs. Colton from the inside.

"Hold your tongue, ma!" screamed Augusta. "I've told pa, time and again, the next time he came home at this hour of night, I wouldn't let him in. Not if he sat on the rocks until daybreak. And I mean to stick to my word, so there! It's too bad of him, so it is, to spoil my chances with a city beau by this sort of goings on, and I won't stand it. Get out, pa. Don't stand whining there."

"But, Augusta Ann," pleaded the old woman, "it's your tongue and your temper that drives him away more'n anything else. Let him in. Don't you hear how it's raining?"

"Silence!" retorted the dutiful daughter.

And the window was shut to once more, leaving the two friends standing on the doorstep, in the night and tempest.

They got back to their lodgings after a long, wet walk, in the course of which they went considerably out of their way—but they were neither of them sorry for the night's adventure, wet and forlorn though they were.

"It's astonishing how easy it is for a man to be mistaken," said Carlisle, after a long silence, as they were sitting before the fire in their own room.

Belton leaned over and grasped his hand.

"Be thankful, old fellow," said he, "that you have escaped as easily as this."

Augusta Ann never saw her city swain again, and as she didn't read the papers, she missed perceiving the notice, in a daily paper, of the marriage of Will Carlisle to a Miss Lettice Belton.

And poor old Colton leads a harder life than ever.

Chinese Pastime.

If it be one of their numerous festivals a very noisy drinking game is played, called *chai mui*, the object of which is to see which can make the other drink the most wine. Two men play at a time. One thrusts his hand toward his opponent with one or more fingers extended and the other does the same. As the hands are extended each player must shout out some number not higher than ten. In other words each man screams out what he guesses to be the aggregate number of fingers extended on both hands, and the person who guesses wrong pays the forfeit by drinking the wine. An example will make it plain:

Ah Hoi extends two fingers and calls out six, at the same time Ah Cheung puts up three fingers and calls out four. As neither party has guessed correctly, the wine is spared, as is also the case where both parties guess right. Next time perhaps Ah Hoi thrusts out two fingers and calls out six. Ah Cheung extends four fingers and calls out eight. In this case Ah Hoi wins, as he had shouted the number of fingers extended by both parties. Ah Cheung pays his forfeit by drinking a cup of wine.

When these two are reddened with liquor, two more begin and the rest of the party look on. The game is so boisterous and provokes such uproarious laughter that I have been kept awake half the night by the revels of a wine party in the adjoining house. Amid the wildest excitement often they keep their tempers. Quarreling is the exception; and, as to drunkenness, I have not seen more than two drunken men during a residence in China extending over nine years. It is not because the liquor lacks strength, as I have seen scores of English Jack tars boozy for ten cents, drunk for twenty cents, and dead drunk and carried out for a half-dollar's worth of saeshu wine. John has vices enough, in all conscience, but drunkenness is not one. He feels the ruddy glow mantling over his cheek and neck, and knows he has had enough. A flushed face and a garrulous tongue are the only signs of intoxication one ever sees in China. The prevailing beverage is tepid tea, always at hand in the basket tea-pot found on the counter or table of every shop and work-room throughout the land.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The March of the Prairie Dog.

The prairie dog is a standing threat against the future prosperity of the grazing districts of the state. Draw a line from Red River, south to the Colorado, so as to run about the western lines of Throckmorton, Shackelford, Callahan and Coleman counties, and you mark the front of the greatest immigration army ever dreamed of by man. From this line west 250 miles every square mile is infested by these devouring pests. The th[illegible] a section of country 200 miles long and 250 miles wide. The advent of the white man into this country has but increased their numbers, as man has destroyed the wolves, badgers, rattlesnakes, panthers, and other animals which prey upon the prairie dogs. They eat the grass in summer and the grass roots in winter, and the consequence is that what was but a few years ago the finest grazing region in America is fast becoming a verdureless desert.

Unlike all other animals in America, the prairie dog is migrating, not west, but east. Only a year or two ago his eastern line was about the western line of this county. In a short time he has advanced his frontier east about five miles into Shackelford, Throckmorton, and the other counties lying north and south of Shackelford. Unless checked he will soon ravage all the mesquite grass land in the state, and will then descend in countless hosts upon the black waxy farming land of Tarrant, Dallas, Collin, and the other counties east of us.

It is no exaggeration to say that $10,000,000 does not exceed the value of the grass annually consumed by the prairie dogs in northwest Texas. Could they be destroyed instantly as by a stroke of lightning, the price of land in all the regions described would advance 100 per cent. as soon as the fact was known.—*Albany News.*

Persons interested in carp culture will be glad to know that a gentleman in Virginia has been able to send by express living carp of four pounds weight, packed in wet moss, which arrived in good health at the end of a journey eight hours long.

FIXING A FLY-SCREEN.

Man Again Proves His Superiority Over Woman in Mechanics.

He had a doubtful expression on his phiz as he entered a hardware store, and he spoke about the stove trade, and several other matters before he finally said:

"I think it is time to put up fly-screen doors."

"Certainly."

"You have springs, I suppose."

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a spring which I can adjust?"

"We have. Here is one which a boy ten years old can put on. The time for intricate springs has passed, and simplicity is the rule."

"Let's see. I wonder if I can put that on?"

"Of course you can. All you want are a screw-driver and three screws. Here—this end goes on the door—that end on the casing. See? When you have it on, take this wire and turn here. When the spring has the right force drop those slots—thus. See! Why, a woman could put one of those springs with her eyes shut—price 15 cents."

Bones hadn't lost any of his doubtful expression as he started out. He walked home, feeling of his ear, and trying to remember just what the dealer said, and in half an hour he was at work on the door. The dealer had held the upper end of the spring to the northwest, while his door opened to the northeast. He sat down and thought and thought, and finally decided to try it, anyhow. Mrs. Bones came out and helped him, and the spring was finally put on.

After the spring was on Bones turned and turned. The spring stiffened and the door flew open.

"That's just like you," she said as she jumped back. "What on earth do we want of a spring to keep the door open?"

"That's so—that's so. Let's take it off and turn it end for end."

This was tried, but it was no good, and Mrs. Bones cried out:

"You might have known it! It takes a man with brains to put on a spring!"

"And I've got more of 'em right in my heels than your whole relations have in their heads!"

"Then put on that spring!"

"I'm going to when I get ready. There's no particular hurry as I can see."

"Maybe it's tired," she sneered.

"And maybe you had better attend to your mopping."

She went in and Bones tried that spring six different ways. Then he went off and borrowed a gimlet, an inch auger, a crowbar, a jackscrew and a pair of pincers, and he tried six other ways. He turned the old thing until the tension lifted up one end of the house, and he looked from the front gate to the alley fence for the ratchet, but the door had no spring to it. He put the spring on diagonally, crosswise, lengthwise, top for bottom and bottom for top, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Bones came out and found him pounding it with the crowbar, while the door had been wrenched apart and heaved into the alley.

"I said you couldn't do it," she remarked.

"Couldn't do what?"

"Put on that spring."

"Who's tried to put on that spring? We don't need any door there, and I've taken it away. It isn't at all likely that we will see three flies, but if a few do come around we ain't going to murder 'em. Spring! I was just fooling you. That was a burglar alarm, and the reason I didn't put it on was because we didn't have anything to burglarize. Even if we had I'd let 'em come. A burglar can't live unless he has a fair show.

Buildings that Resist Earthquakes.

The volcanic eruptions in Java, the earthquakes in Ischia, and our own western tornadoes, have probably caused much more destruction of life and property than they would have caused if buildings had been specially adapted to resist them. In Japan, where shocks of earthquakes are frequent, a contemporary says it is not usual to dig foundations for any building, no matter how large or important it may be. Rocks slightly rounded at the top are placed where the corners of the houses are to be. The corner posts, rounded at the end, rest on these. The timbers are all pinned together, not nailed, so as to allow of considerable movement without coming apart. In the central portions of the building the timbers are particularly heavy, and act as ballast. In high towers there are sometimes huge beams swung from the roof and reaching to within a foot of the ground, which prevent the building from being overturned either by earthquake or storm. The oldest building in Japan, the Treasury at Nara, is built in this manner, without the swinging beam, but with a very heavy ballast in the framework of the ceiling of the floor. A well known artist is the inventor of a painting hut which is constructed in part on the same principle. It rests on stones at the corners, the timbers are keyed together, and it carries a heavy ballast under the floor. It is, however, in addition, secured to the ground by ropes and anchors. This hut will outride a gale in perfect safety.

Burns.

A very common but reprehensible practice is that of holding a burn as close to the grate as possible, "to draw the fire out"—not out of the fire-place, but from the injured part. It is quite feasible to conceive that such a proceeding may give ease by deadening sensation in some instances; but it by no means follows that it does good or expedites recovery; indeed, we shall see that in such a case the loss of sensation really proves further damage to the tissues. Burns have been divided by surgeons into six classes: (1) Simple scorching, sufficient only to redden the surface. (2) Blistering; the cuticle raised and forming little bladders of water. (3) The skin denuded of its cuticle. This is the most painful stage of all, as it leaves the nerve ends exposed. (4) Destruction of the entire thickness of the skin; painless, or nearly so, because the sensitive nerve bulbs are destroyed. (5) Destruction of all the soft parts; and (6) charring of the bone—two conditions very difficult to imagine as co-existent with any remnant of life. It can thus be readily understood how a burn of the third order of magnitude can be converted by additional heat into the fourth, and temporary relief from pain purchased by transforming a trifling injury into a serious one, liable to be followed by severe illness and permanent deformity. A most mysterious cause of death after burns is the ulceration and bursting of a certain blood-vessel in the stomach. The connection between the two has never been discovered. People talk about this or that being good for a burn, but not for a scald, or *vice versa*; but practically no distinction is to be drawn between the two, further than that, as we know the highest temperature of water, we know the utmost limit of injury in a scald, whereas there is no limit to the possibilities of a burn. To keep the air from both, is the main object in treatment. Cook, who generally appears on the scene of the disaster with her flour dredge, is a very efficient surgeon for burns and scalds of the first degree—this little scientific technicality will comfort the sufferer marvellously; but where the skin is raised or broken, something of an oily nature should be substituted. Cover it up with lots of cotton-wool, as though you wished to keep it as warm as possible; and, mind, no soap and sugar on any account!—*Harper's Bazar.*

New York's Foreign Fruit Trade.

It is said that twenty-four steamships are kept busy by one firm in bringing fruit from Mediterranean ports to New York. Twelve of them are passenger vessels, the greater parts of whose cargoes are composed of fruit. The other twelve are freight vessels, whose westward cargoes are composed wholly of fruit. The cargoes are discharged at a Brooklyn pier, near the Wall street ferry. The firm hast finished an extensive salesroom, which is said to constitute the most extensive fruit market in this country. Sales take place at noon on the day after a cargo has arrived. A crowd of importers, brokers, grocers, venders, and Western buyers is always on hand. Each importer to whom fruit has been consigned opens two boxes as samples and the contents of these are overhauled by prospective buyers.

When the auctioneer mounts his stand in the salesroom, men who look like tramps jostle their fashionably clad fellow bidders, and when they raise their hands the auctioneer is quick to catch their bids, for he knows their checks are as good as wheat.

Many of the purchased goods are hurried off to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western shipping points in refrigerator cars. In the steamships the boxes of fruit are piled so that air can circulate freely all about them, and strong currents of air are kept up through the holds by means of wind sails.

A box of oranges landed in Brooklyn has cost, everything included, $2. It brings from $1 to $5, according to its condition and the state of the market. The ocean freight cost is 30 cents. The season here for oranges lasts from early December until early June. Then the dried fruit trade begins. This lasts until December. It is said that 1,000,000 boxes of raisins are often received in one month.—*New York Sun.*

A Left-handed Compliment.

They were lovers, and were also talking together in a very affectionate manner, and she no doubt intended to pay him a compliment, but somehow or other he did not take it as such.

"If you don't stop flattering me so much, I'll have to put my hands over my ears so as not to hear the compliments," he remarked.

"Put your hands over your ears!" she exclaimed. "Why, your hands are not half big enough."

He is not quite sure now whether it is his small hands, or large ears, of which he is to be proud.

"So you think your son smokes, Mr. Jones?" "I'm sure of it, Mrs. Brown. I've found pieces of tobacco in his pockets." "Dear me, dear me! I'm sorry. My son has no bad habits; I never find any thing in his pockets but cloves and coffee beans."

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The exhibits of the horticultural department at the World's Fair at New Orleans next winter will doubtless prove one of the most interesting features of the fair. A big show of tropical and semi-tropical fruits and plants is expected. A number of foreign nations have applied for space, and the horticultural societies throughout the South are making strenuous efforts and liberal appropriations to represent the fruit interests of their several States. A Mississippi fruit grower proposes to furnish fresh fruits—the out-door products of his State—during the entire six months the exposition is open to the public.

Out of a total area of nearly 21,000,000 acres the woods of Ireland are now less than 350,000 acres. In Great Britain out of nearly 57,000,000 acres there are 2,500,000 acres of forests. Those of Europe are estimated to cover 500,000,000, or nearly twenty per cent. of the surface of the continent. In the United States about 560,000,000 of the 2,306,380,000 acres are in the shape of woodland; this is only 16 1-2 per cent. No European country with fifteen per cent. of its area or less in forest land produces enough lumber for its own use.

There were last year 407 express trains in Great Britain which ran at an average speed of forty-one miles an hour for the journey, and forty-four miles an hour while in motion. There are few trains in this country which come up to this speed—the limited expresses between New York and Chicago and the fast expresses between New York and Boston being the only ones which rival these English trains. On the other hand, the English trains make no such journeys as that between New York and Chicago.

Village improvement societies are doing great good, according to the *Cultivator.* In agricultural towns at the West where they exist, one sees no longer evidences of carelessness and indifference, not only to ordinary sanitary requirements, but to neatness symmetry, order and comfort. They plant trees and care for them after they have been planted. They see that the highways are kept free from weeds, and occasionally adorn the vacant land about the railroad station with flowers, and, above all, they wage relentless war on those who kill singing birds or rob their nests. In Ohio, under a State law, those who catch, kill or attempt to injure any bird other than the English sparrow is liable to a fine of not less than $2 or more than $50 for each offence. It is to be wished that one of these village improvement societies could be established in every village in this republic.

Why should astronomers be longer lived than men engaged in other pursuits? For unless statistics lie, they are so. Comparison of the lives of 1,711 astronomers from ancient to modern times showed them to average sixty-four years and three months. It may be that this unusual longevity astronomers owe to the necessary quiet and seclusion in which their existence is spent, their remoteness from the wearing discontents and turmoils of the world, and something, too, perhaps, to the soothing and elevating influence of constant communion with the silent spheres.

John Matthews, the comedian, is quoted by his friends as an instance of how a perfectly innocent witness of a tradegy may become a chronic sufferer through life. Matthews was playing with Laura Keene at Ford's theatre, Washington, on the memorable night when Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln. The shock he sustained through witnessing the deed, intensified by the violent outbursts of national horror, completely shattered for a time his nervous system, and ever since then he has seemed to carry about with him a sort of mental cancer, as though he felt a personal responsibility for the crime. His cheerful good nature, that never failed him before is now often clouded with a quiet melancholia, which his friends have been unable to dissipate.

A St. Petersburg letter says that naturalists claim to have made a discovery in reference to the epilobium plant which may revolutionize the cotton trade of Europe. The epilobium, more popularly known as the "willow herb," from the shape of its leaves, has hitherto been cultivated solely for its flower, which grows from the top of the pod. The Russian savants now claim that this pod can be made to yield a fibre possessing many of the valuable qualities of cotton fibre. In the experiments already made, this fibre has been ginned, spun and woven successfully on a small scale. An economic society in St. Petersburg has now petitioned to the Czar to set aside some state lands for the scientific cultivation of epilobium and the continuation of the experiments for improving the fibre. It is claimed by some enthusiasts that the result of this discovery will be in time to avert the necessity for the importation of cotton into Russia.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

M. Pasteur, the eminent chemist, proposes to extend his experiments in rabies to cattle.

Metallic chrome is found to be, of all metals, the worst conductor of heat.

The texture of sponges is said to become denser and finer the higher the latitude of their place of growth.

Some persons walking by the shore of Loch Etive, in Scotland, found that they cast a double shadow. Upon examination they ascertained that one was produced by the direct, and the other by the reflected rays of the sun; the latter coming from the surface of the lake.

In the Northeastern island of Terra del Fuego the Ona people, who intermarry frequently with the more Southern Yahgans (as they are called by the English missionaries), are the tallest race on the globe, according to the French Mission to Cape Horn report, presented to the Academy of Science, Paris, by Dr. Hahn. In stock and speech this tall people appear closely related to the Patagonians of the Continent.

The power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,665 foot-tons. One ton of nitroglycerine similarly exploded will exert a power of 65,152 tons, and one pound of blasting gelatine similarly exploded, 71,050 tons.

Four steps are regarded by Dr. B. W. Richardson as all-important for the advancement of national health, viz: The physical purification of the general public, the radical suppression of diseases which arise by communication of the affected with the unaffected, the promotion of knowledge and thrift and adequate provision for food and drink among the masses, and lastly the encouragement of unity and organization in sanitary administration.

A South African Pet.

The banded mongoose of South Africa, when domesticated, becomes a most amusing little household favorite. This mongoose is in size rather larger than a guinea pig, and is of a grizzly color, with a tinge of chestnut, a number of black lines crossing the back. The eyes are peculiarly brilliant. A tame mongoose will allow himself to be freely handled, merely giving vent to an odd chattering sound, apparently indicative of satisfaction; should he become provoked, however, he will utter a sharp scream of anger. The banded mongoose is reputed to be a great destroyer of snakes, a statement which I have always doubted. That this animal occasionally kills and devours a small snake is probable, but I certainly do not believe that snakes are its usual food. In a state of domesticity the mongoose will eat and thrive upon all manner of scraps from the table, and looks upon an egg as a great treat. When one is given to him he generally rolls it for a short distance, and then embracing it with his forelegs and raising himself upon his hind quarters, will bring the egg down with sufficient force to break the shell, after which he greedily devours the contents. I have seen the trick played of throwing an empty pill-box to a tame mongoose, which he would seize in the same manner as he would an egg, and continue to hammer upon the floor with much chattering and noise until it was taken from him. I have seen a pair of these little animals running loose in the streets of Durban and permitting even strangers to handle them. Another I have seen following his owner along the highroad like a dog. This last was, if I remember rightly, killed by a Kafir's dog. Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the mongoose is the manner in which he will, especially if hungry, spring upon a piece of food thrown to some distance, bringing his forefeet directly down upon it after a long leap. A tame mongoose, although not given to wandering very far from his owner's dwelling, is so extremely active and restless in its habits that it is difficult to know at any time where to look for him.—*London Field.*

Cremation in Siam.

Southern Asia, the original home of cremation, is also the region where it is celebrated with the greatest pomp and splendor. In Siam, when any famous man is cremated, a magnificently decorated building is erected especially for the occasion, and vast sums are expended in making the whole spectacle as gorgeous as possible. The ceremonies observed at the cremation of the late regent of Siam may serve as a fair specimen of those customary on such occasions. Immediately upon his death, in March, 1883, his remains were enclosed in a vast urn of costly material several yards in height, which was placed in a large room opening upon the courtyard of his palace, which stands on a creek flowing into the river that traverses the capital. Bands of native priests, relieving each other in turn, kept repeating prayers night and day in the death-chamber, around which were displayed all the orders and decorations worn by the dead man in his lifetime. Twelve months after his death the urn and its contents were carried in state to a kind of temple erected for the purpose, where the cremation was performed in the presence of thousands of spectators, including the king himself and his entire court.

The Weymouth Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1884.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The exhibitions and graduating exercises of the public schools of Weymouth took place last week, and the teachers and pupils are now enjoying the extended summer vacation, recruiting their energies for the fall campaign in their field of study. In presenting a sketch of these school events of last week we note first the exercises of the North High school, five of whose pupils appeared upon the platform at the Union church last Friday evening in the role of graduates and with the aid of their fellow pupils furnished the audience with a very pleasing programme of exercises. Under the supervision of the teachers the church was artistically adorned with choice flowers and plants, the front of the pulpit being shrouded in a dense mass of foliage and flower, while around the choir gallery front and on the organ were displayed beautiful specimens of Flora's treasures.

The exercises commenced at 8 p. m., when to the music of a grand march performed on the organ by Miss Blanchard, the entire body of the pupils marched into the church, marshalled by Mr. Jas. E. Humphrey, and escorting the corps of teachers to the platform. The school then gave in spirited manner the chorus, "Italia," from Donizetti's "Lucrezia," when the school retired to the galleries, and after taking their seats prayer was offered by Rev. L. H. Frary. The graduating exercises then proceeded in order as follows:

Essay with Salutatory, Little Things, Miss Gertrude E. Blanchard.

Trio, Overture, "Caliph of Bagdad," Boieldieu, Misses Baker, Simmons and Blanchard.

Essay, Nature, Miss Edith P. Simmons.

Chorus, "Morning Invitation," G. A. Veazie, Jr.

Essay, A Crazy Quilt, Miss Grace T. Baker.

Duet, Field Marshal, Spring, Franz Abt. Masters Leonard and Garey.

Oration, Character, John H. Gutterson.

Chorus, "Die Wacht am Rhein," Wilhelm.

Prophecies, Miss Grace T. Baker.

Organ solo, March from "Naaman," Costa, John H. Gutterson.

Oration, with Valedictory, Visions of Ambition, Wallace M. Leonard.

Parting Hymn, words and music by J. H. Gutterson.

Rolled like a scroll the past forever lies:
The future hid in mists we cannot see,
The present shadowed by our sad good-byes
Will make us linger here regretfully.
Yet pressing on, we hope to reach the light,
Strong in God's strength we gird us for the race,
If there be clouds we know his sun shines bright,
The misty curtain hides a smiling face.

We may not know the paths we are to tread,
Or see the stepping stones our feet may cross,
We, like the lake of which we oft have read,
Will brighter glow the more the tempests toss.
Whate'er we lack His fulness can supply,
Though falt'ring if near Him we cannot fall,
May we be kept 'neath His Omniscient Eye,
And trust in Him who watcheth o'er us all.

Presentation of Diplomas by Mr. A. J. Richards.

Benediction.

The salutatory of Miss Blanchard was an apt and earnest paper. The powers of what is termed "little things" have been profound factors in mighty events of the world's history. The rivulet which flows silently along is as important as the roaring cataract, and in life, the simple, every day deeds are potential in establishing character for the accomplishment of great deeds. What some may deem but trifles others will consider necessary to the solidity of the structure they are to rear. The lawyer, by neglect of minor points of preparation may suffer defeat in some important case, and the man of science, of art, of mechanics, by patient investigation and close attention only can reach the high plane of achievement which a world may admire. From obscure positions men of most famous renown have risen to exalted stations, little by little building their structure of meritorious work for mankind.

The valedictory, "Visions of Ambition," by Master Wallace M. Leonard, was received with favor, and gave evidence of much merit in the valedictorian as a writer and thinker. Among the causes which have made the world what it is to day, the speaker placed ambition as a ruling power, rehearsing the leading incidents in the lives of Disraeli, Gambetta, Skobeleff and other leaders in the Old World's affairs as examples of this incentive to greatness and to personal advantage. But a nobler sphere of ambition is to be found in the record of the mighty men who have exercised a well directed ambition in their efforts not for personal advantages, but in espousing the cause of the poor and oppressed, in lifting men out of the degradation of evil and woful surroundings into the realms of a higher life. The speaker after directly addressing the school officials and pupils with parting words, paid an affecting tribute to the memory of the lamented classmate, Miss Emily Wilder, whose decease occurred a few weeks ago, and who had been selected to fill the place which he occupied.

The "Class Prophecies" by Miss Grace T. Baker, and her essay, "A Crazy Quilt," sparkled with humor, and were very fine productions, but want of room precludes more extended notice. The entire programme was replete with interest, and the Class of 1884 may well be termed one which has reflected honor upon their teachers and retires from the scenes of school life with credit to themselves and the town.

Each of the teachers and graduates was kindly remembered by friends in the bestowal of elegant bouquets and baskets of flowers.

The diplomas were awarded to the graduates by Aug. J. Richards, Esq., of the School Committee, who congratulated them upon their standing as scholars and thanked them for the pleasure and profit which their exercises had imparted to those present. In closing he expressed his earnest hope that their future life would be filled with brightness and happiness.

SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduating exercises of the class of '84 of the South High school took place at the Second Congregational church on Thursday evening, June 26, the gathered throng filling the large auditorium to its utmost capacity. The floral decorations, though not profuse, were elegant and attractive. A large basket of flowers depended from the arched ceiling over the platform, while plants, ferns and bouquets, were tastefully grouped on either side of the platform. Messrs. Arthur Heald, Chas. Foster, Fred Clark, Chas. A. Loud, Adolph Loud and Walter Bates, acted as ushers. Promptly at eight o'clock the school marched into the church and the graduates took seats upon the platform. The latter all wore white dresses and like others in years past who have stood in the same positions, seemed to be aware that the audience expected the best efforts possible, after enjoying four years of the higher educational facilities. In this it was evident that those present were not disappointed, as each part assigned was given with a self control and laudable finish impossible without such high school training. The oration and essays were brief, practical and carefully worded, the blackboard illustrations on 'Plant Life,' by Miss Garcelon being an innovation over any former years programme, the rapidity and clearness with which the outlines appeared, eliciting the closest attention and applause. The presentation of bouquets and floral designs was a conspicuous feature of the evening, the young ladies especially, each receiving numerous tokens from their friends. The under graduates aided by choice musical numbers, the singing by Miss Hattie Madan, as well as the trio by Misses Madan, Tower and Loud, being highly pleasing. Miss Madan has a sweet and even soprano voice which is being rapidly developed under the instruction of Miss Fannie Sprague. The choruses by the school showed the effects of training under the direction of Mrs. Foss and are an incentive to higher musical endeavor. The popular and devoted teachers, Mr. N. S. French and Miss Hattie Torrey, were presented with a beautiful floral crescent and star respectively, by Supt. Fisher, on behalf of their many friends. At the close of the exercises Mr. A. J. Richards, chairman of the school board, stepped to the platform, and in a few brief words, presented to each graduate the diploma to which they were entitled. We give below the entire programme.

Prayer, Rev. Geo. F. Stanton.

Chorus, For Freedom, Honor and Native Land.

Salutatory and Oration, Progress of Science and Art, Willie T. Thayer.

Essay, America's Young Women, Carrie J. Gardner.

Solo, That traitor Love, Hattie M. Madan

Illustrated Essay, Plant Life, Ina E. Garcelon.

Chorus, List! the trumpet's thrilling sound.

Essay, Noble Women, Helen L. Rockwood.

Essay, New England Orators, Ida F. Marlowe.

Trio, Come where the lilies bloom, Misses Madan, Loud and Tower.

Essay and Valedictory, Memory, Della T. Nelligan.

Class Hymn by Ida F. Marlowe.

How sad midst the fragrance and beauty of June,
Comes the thought that our school work is o'er,
That with friends who have laboured with us in the past
We shall meet here together no more.
Yet oft in the future, when clouds hover nigh,
We'll think of the days that are gone,
And, gladly, in mem'ry, we then shall renew
The pleasures of life's merry morn.

In the four pleasant years we have journeyed along,
Midst the bright happy scenes of our youth,
Let us cherish the thought that our minds have been filled
With the treasures of wisdom and truth.
And whatever the burden allotted us be,
Let us firmly endeavor to bear,
Rememb'ring that he who his duty fulfils,
The crown of the victor shall wear.

The years have rolled on till the hour now has come
When the last farewell words we must say,
Let us hope that our friendship like beautiful flowers
May not wither and die in a day.
For though far apart be our pathway in life,
Yet still, when our journey is o'er,
In the home of the blessed united we'll dwell,
Where parting and pain are no more.

Benediction, Rev. Elmer Hewitt.

HUNT SCHOOL.

The exhibition of the Hunt school, J. W. Armington, Principal, took place on Friday afternoon of last week, a large number of visitors being present. An excellent feature of the exhibition was the historical exercise, in which the pupils evinced a thorough acquaintance with American history, alike creditable to teacher and scholars. The specimens of free hand drawing upon the blackboards were quite spirited, some of them showing much talent in this direction. The program of exercises was as follows:

Singing, Spring Song, By the School.

An exercise in Geography and recitation with Map Drawing, by the Second Class.

Declamation, One by one, by the School.

Solo, "Marjorie's Almanac," Florence V. Hathaway.

A Historical Recreation, a dialogue with selections of poetry, by the First Class.

Distribution of Diplomas.

Singing, Woodland Echoes, by the School.

The names of the graduates are given in the list, in another column.

Our expected report of the Athens school did not come to hand in time for publication.

THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

More than two hundred visitors at the Franklin school last Friday afternoon testified to the interest felt in the graduation of a class from the Grammar school. At one o'clock visitors began to arrive and at 1.30 every available space except that reserved for the scholars seemed to be filled. Soon after, led by a march from the organ, came the second grade acting as escort for the graduating class, who, twenty-eight in number, slowly filed to their places and the exercises began. The following program was given, Miss Carrie W. Dyer acting as organist.

1. Song, We bid you welcome here, by the School.

2. Recitation, Welcome, S. Adella Marden.

3. Blackboard Exercise, The Eye, Clara J. Boyle.

4. Declamation, The Bachelor's Dream, F. Percy Williams.

5. Song, Dip, boys, dip the oar, School.

6. Blackboard Exercise, Political Parties, Minot Bates.

7. Recitation, The Sermon, Lillian O. Burrell.

8. Blackboard Exercise, European Productions, Joseph Vinal.

9. Organ Solo, by Nellie Nickerson.

10. A German Legend, Jennie Rice.

11. The Franklin School Journal, Part I, Gracie Mitchell, Editress.

12. Dialogue, Geographical Names, by eight members of the class.

13. Concert Exercise, Memory Gems, by Second Class.

14. Song, Chime again, beautiful Bells, by the School.

15. Recitation, The Midnight Bell, Gertrude V. Pratt.

16. Globe Exercise, The Seasons, Alice G. Egan.

17. The Franklin School Journal, Part II, Lizzie E. Tirrell, Editress.

18. Song, Hither we come, School.

19. Recitation, On the Shores of Tennessee, Flora Pratt.

20. Concert Exercise, Memory Gems, by the Graduating Class.

21. Blackboard Exercise, The Circulation of the Blood, John S. Bean.

22. Song, Vesper Hymn, School.

23. Composition and Valedictory, Susie Litchfield.

24. Presentation of Diplomas, by Sup't G. C. Fisher.

25. '84 Graduation Song.

The list of graduates will be found below. Of these fifteen have signified their intention of pursuing the High school course. Luella S. Burrell, of the graduating class and Annie Simmons, of the second class, deserve mention for punctuality, neither having been absent or tardy during the year, and the former having clean record in punctuality for the past two years.

GRADUATES WEYMOUTH SCHOOLS 1884.

NORTH HIGH—Wallace Minot Leonard, John Harris Gutterson, Gertrude Elizabeth Blanchard, Edith Plumer Simmons, Grace Thaxter Baker.

FRANKLIN GRAMMAR—Agnes M. Bates, Minot H. Bates, John S. Bean, Arthur W. Heedem, Mabel F. Blackwell, Clara J. Boyle, Albert C. Burrell, Lillian O. Burrell, Luella S. Burrell, Charles C. Collyer, Maggie J. Donovan, Carrie W. Dyer, Alice G. Egan, Myron P. Ford, Lulie M. Irish, Susie B. Litchfield, S. Adella Marden, David F. McMorrow, Gracie W. Mitchell, Nellie M. Nickerson, Thomas R. O'Brien, Flora A. Pratt, Gertrude V. Pratt, Jennie W. Rice, Lizzie E. Tirrell, Joseph W. Vinal, F. Percy Williams, J. Henry Moran.

SOUTH HIGH—Willie T. Thayer, Ida F. Marlowe, Carrie J. Gardner, Della T. Nelligan, Helen L. Rockwood, Ina E. Garcelon.

HUNT GRAMMAR—Ella M. Bearce, Ida M. Callahan, Maggie A. Coyle, Mary H. Davis, Edith M. Fairbanks, Mary E. Lonergan, Kate F. Pierce, Fannie A. Puttillow, Lizzie M. Stack, Hannah C. Whelan, Willie H. Cowing, Charles F. Ford, Peter F. Griffen, A. Everett Peterson, Fred M. Wilbar, Willie F. Griffen.

PRATT GRAMMAR—Albert E. Barnes, Frank Daly, Wilton L. Hawes, Clara A. Holbrook, Emma F. Moore, Ida L. Sutton, Willie B. White.

ATHENS GRAMMAR—Stella May Clark, Martha Thompson, Catherine T. Dyer, John Henry Ash, Roby M. Tyler, Cora Lind Heard.

ADAMS GRAMMAR—Winnie Goodman, Laura A. Hayes, Mabel J. Hatch, Clarence E. Briggs, Willie F. Hunt.

SHAW GRAMMAR—Ernest W. Ayer, Clara E. Fearing, Emma B. Stowell, Nellie A. Hawes.

BATES GRAMMAR—Hattie Tirrell Bates, Gertrude Hunt, Cora Loud, Ella Maria Reynolds, Arria Gertrude Stewart, Annie Louisa Stoddard, James Henry Donahue, Charles Irving Haydon, Albert Humphrey, Louis Bradford Vining, Minnie Hallahan, Eliphalet H. Belcher.

Visitors.

Mr. Horace Clapp, of the firm of Ingells & Clapp, grocers, of Taunton, has been visiting his friends in Weymouth the past week, recuperating his health, he having been suffering for sometime past with rheumatic trouble, which confined him to the house for several weeks. Horace is not so chunky as of yore, but we hope he will soon pick up the 30 lbs. of flesh he has lost.

Dr. Alfred Wyman and family are in town on a visit. The genial Dr. is in good health.

If you buy $5.00 worth of goods at the "Brookside" before Dec. 24, 1884, your chances are that you may be presented with the $50.00 Sewing Machine which is on exhibition in the window. Our goods are the bottom prices for cash.

Accident.

Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Charles H. Thayer and Miss Maud Knights, of this place, were riding in a buggy on Adams street, Dorchester, when the horse took fright at the sight of a hydrant, and suddenly turned the buggy partly round, throwing the occupants out. Miss Knights, in falling struck upon her head, rendering her insensible, in which condition she remained for an hour and a half, but Mr. Thayer was but slightly injured. Miss Knights was taken to the residence of Mr. Robinson, where every attention was shown her, and the friends of the parties at home were notified by telephone. Two physicians remained with Miss Knights until she revived, and Monday evening she had sufficiently recovered to be brought home. She is now improving.

The Gala Day

At Weymouth Park tomorrow is an occasion which our residents are looking forward to with interest, and the friends of the owners of the two horses to be trotted will be out in force, as the horses will be put over the track "for all they are worth" in speed. The ball game and running matches will add to the festivities, and everybody should turn out and give the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society a generous lift. See advertisement for details of entertainment.

Briefs.

Among those who are spending the week at the Putney House, Nantasket Beach, are the following residents of Weymouth: Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hunt, E. W. Hunt, Miss M. L. Loud, Miss Florence N. Loud.

We sell Ladies Sample Shoes, in all styles, for $2.50, at the "Brookside."

M. C. Nash & Co. have made extensive alterations in their factory on Front street, and have put in an elevator, invented by Mr. Sam'l W. King.

A party of Front street gentlemen made their annual excursion down the river and to Boston Light, this week, in Capt. Whitmarsh's yacht Nettie.

Notices have been posted by the Selectmen concerning bathing in the river, but the student of anatomy may still obtain abundant object lessons in the observance of offenders against municipal regulations who continue to take headers from the wharves in costume which needs no tailor's art to keep in repair.

Boys' Base Ball Shoes, 85 cts., at the "Brookside."

E. H. Murphy left here Wednesday noon for Toledo, Ohio, in charge of E. S. Hunt's exhibition of fireworks for that city.

Washington Hall building has been neatly painted by Mr. Geo. W. Hersey.

The third open air concert of the Weymouth Band will occur at the Landing next Wednesday evening, should the weather be favorable.

Two candidates will be baptized at the Baptist church next Sunday afternoon.

Miss Jane Clapp has a night blooming cereus in flower.

Rev. S. J. Axtell has returned from his four weeks vacation, and will preach in the Baptist church Sunday P M.

At the Union church next Sunday two ladies and a gentleman will be received to the membership of the church.

Bicycle Shoes at the "Brookside."

EAST WEYMOUTH.

Mr. S. C. Denton is having his house neatly painted.

The Hand Sewed Union have joined the Knights of Labor in a body.

Mr. Isaac Lawrence goes to the Vineyard on Monday for the season.

Mr. Charles Merchant is at home from the Agricultural college, to pass his vacation of twelve weeks.

There will be no afternoon service during the months of July and August at the Cong'l church.

Orphans Hope Lodge F. & A. M. have adjourned to Wednesday evening, August 6.

Communion service will be observed at the Congregational church next Sunday.

A temperance meeting will be held at the Reform Club rooms next Sunday evening, at 5.30 o'clock, and an address will be made by Rev. Mr. Sargent, of Lovell's Corner.

The grand officers will visit Pilgrim Lodge 485, K. of H., on Tuesday evening next. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served.

Wm. N. Cushing, of So. Weymouth, was on Monday fined $50 and costs for keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell. He also signed an agreement to quit selling.

A new furniture store has been opened in Gardner's block, Jackson square, by an enterprising firm, Messrs. Ford & Phillips, who have a card in to-day's paper, announcing the opening.

The Rangers of East Weymouth and a nine from Torrey's factory, North Weymouth, played their first game of ball last Saturday on Dizer's field, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 17 to 5.

The residence of Mrs. Welch on Broad street was entered last Sunday morning by burglars while she was at church, who took about $6 in money. The young burglars were caught Sunday night who returned the money, which prevented their arrest.

Miss Ellen Vincent, of Boston, will give a Bible reading in the vestry of the M. E. church on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. Miss Vincent has conducted Bible readings in the various churches in and around Boston for several years with much acceptance, and all who attend this service will be interested and profited.

The members of the class of '85 of the Franklin school, met at their school room last Saturday morning for the purpose of going on a day's excursion with their teacher. Taking one of Mr. Young's barges, the 'Gen'l Bates,' they departed at 9 o'clock a. m. for North Weymouth Neck where they enjoyed themselves all day in boating and bathing. They arrived home about 6 o'clock p. m.

The band stand has undergone a slight remodeling, the posts having been shortened, which improves its appearance. Mr. Willie Newcomb is entitled to much credit for his zeal in procuring subscriptions for the stand, and Messrs. Rice, the contractors, have done the work in first class style. There is now a movement on foot to procure money to curb the entire square, with a fence, possibly. $45 has already been subscribed.

At the regular meeting of Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., held June 26th, the following were elected to office:

N. G., Stephen Tirrell.
V. G., J. A. Roairty.
R. S., J. S. Sprague.
P. S., S. S. Marden.
Treas., H. E. Raymond.

The other officers are to be appointed by the presiding officer.

The members of the class of '84, of the Franklin school last Tuesday afternoon, presented their teacher, Mr. E. E. Thompson, with a half set of "Scott's Waverly Novels." Joseph Vinal presented the gift to his teacher in behalf of the class, with a few well chosen words. Mr. Thompson thanked the class and wished them as the class of '84 a very happy future.

A bear in charge of two men, which was being taken through this place on Saturday morning last, so frightened the horse of Mr. J. F. Lee that he began to back, tipping the grocery wagon over and damaging it somewhat. The men having the bear in charge, seeing what injury their pet had caused, put for the woods and have not been seen since about this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bailey, of Boston, had a very narrow escape from injury at this place on Sunday last. Mr. Bailey and wife were driving from the city to the shore, and while passing through Commercial street their horse was taken with the blind staggers and started on a run across fields and fences jumping the latter without becoming detached from the vehicle or throwing the occupants out. The horse was taken to Mr. G. W. Young's stable, where he remained till Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey returning to Boston by the cars.

J. W. Lombard, the popular auctioneer of Quincy, announces in another column that he will sell by auction, on Monday afternoon next, the desirable estate of the late Peter Sherman, on Middle street, and those wishing to obtain a choice place of residence should attend the sale.

Children's or Floral Sunday was observed at the M. E. church Sunday last, a large audience being present. The service was under the direction of Z. L. Bicknell, Esq., Sup't of the School. The exercises were of a deeply interesting character, and the floral display was marked in loveliness. At the back of the altar stood a large cross, with star of roses in the centre, suspended from the arch being another cross, with crown of roses. On the sides were two arches covered with ferns and roses, and the altar rails were similarly decorated.—Directly in front of the pulpit and extending from it to the floor, was a bank of roses bordered with ferns, at the top of which was a crescent of roses, and above on the pulpit, a cross. The altar was filled with tables covered with ferns, on which were placed designs contributed by members of the society, comprising a large basket and cross, from Mrs. C. H. Pratt; a basket, Mrs L. C. Marden; an etagere filled with flowers, Mr. C. H. Bearce; two baskets, Mrs. F. Pool; a cross, Mrs. M. Collier; a cactus in full blossom, Mrs. N. H. Goodspeed, and a floral heart, Mrs. A. J. Garey, (which with other hearts designed by her, was used by the pastor to illustrate his morning address to the children). These, interspersed with bouquets, daisy crosses and pot plants, made up a very attractive display, of which the young people of the church had the charge.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Through the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Reed the members of the Improvement Association, with their ladies, received invitations to participate in a Lawn Party at their residence on last Friday evening. The evening, though cooler than might have been desired, was perfect in every other respect, the light of the pale crescent succeeding the more brilliant rays of the setting sun. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen responded to the generous invitation, and at an early hour the spacious mansion and ample grounds were thrown open to welcome the guests. When the hour of seven o'clock came the company took seats upon the lawn, where tea was served in a most attractive manner, an efficient corps of young lady and gentlemen waiters being always in attendance. The refreshments were of the most tempting kinds, and included cold meats in many varieties, sandwiches, rolls, cake, strawberries, ice cream, with coffee for those who wished in the large dining room. During the hour of feasting and enjoyment Stetson's Weymouth Band, fifteen pieces, was stationed at a short distance on the green, and discoursed lively music at frequent intervals. After partaking of coffee inside, the larger number sought the open air where they found themselves in the midst of brilliant surroundings. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns sent out their many colored lights along the walks or surrounding trees and shrubbery, while red and blue lights at intervals enhanced the beauty of the scene. The constant and welcome music of the band, swelling out into marches, waltzes, and quicksteps, allowed no approach to monotony and happy promenaders passed and repassed each other often surprising *their* fellow members with a change of fair companions, while few were found staid enough to resist the charms of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were ever present to lend their efforts towards the highest possible enjoyment, the latter especially showing at every point her apt acquaintance with the details of such an occasion, thereby making it doubly successful. Ten o'clock came when all had said good night to the host and hostess with the most hearty expressions of the pleasure of the evening. Aside from the benefit to the Improvement Association growing out of such an event, one could not help feeling that gatherings similar to those of Friday evening tend to break down the conservative lines of the past and add life and interest to the affairs of the community, and we trust this is not the last. A large crowd of people outside the grounds witnessed the illuminations and benefited from the music of the band.

Mr. T. F. Nolan, in union with other newspaper dealers through the town, announced to his patrons last Saturday that, owing to the charges of transportation from Boston, the monthly price of papers would be advanced. Old subscribers did not take kindly to this idea, and many threatened to stop their papers. Since then however, Mr. Nolan has made new arrangements and on Tuesday issued a notice to the people of the village stating that he should continue to supply his patrons with papers at the old rates, and the matter is now as satisfactory as before. Mr. Nolan has a large route and upon his faithfulness in delivery a large number of citizens depend for their evening reading.

Present indications point to a very quiet 'Fourth' on Friday, although as much can not be predicted regarding the slumbers of the citizens the night before. No unusual attraction is arranged in the village for Independence Day, the usual attractions at the Park coming on Saturday instead. It is expected that the trials of speed and base ball will create considerable excitement and draw a crowd to the grounds on that day.

Wildey Lodge, I. O. O. F. elected the following officers for the ensuing term of six months on Monday evening,—Lawrence A. Blanchard, N. G.; Frank A. Sargent, V. G.; Geo. W. Sargent, R. S.; A. F. Bullock, Treasurer. The officers of the lodge will be installed on next Monday evening by a deputy from the Grand Lodge.

A subscription paper has been started for the erection of a band stand in Columbian Square. It is desired to raise about $100 that the structure may be ornamental as well as convenient, and there is little doubt with present indications that the project will succeed. The band here is willing to give evening concerts if the proper facilities are offered.

Mr. Louis A. Cook and family intend to rusticate during the summer months on the farm at Blackstone whither they journeyed on Monday with the new colt.

Mr. E. R. Downs and Mr. N. S. French with their families are making preparations to camp out in the White mountains during the present month.
HENRY.

Don't lie awake nights and cough! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve the cough and induce a good night's rest.

NORTH WEYMOUTH

A Fine Garden.

Last week we spoke of two vegetable gardens in this place, which we believed to excel any other in this town, now we would invite the attention of gardeners to Mr. Samuel Cleverly's vegetable garden, which is well worth going to see. He is making a specialty of beets, lettuce, and celery, and none but those experienced in the business can produce such a fine crop as he displays.

Mr. Alexis Torrey moved to the shore Tuesday, where he and his family will remain for the summer.

Capt. Jerry Spencer sailed out of our harbor yesterday morning with his wife in his elegant yacht Sea Foam, for a week's cruise along the north shore. We wish them a pleasant excursion and a safe return home.

Annual Excursion

Capt. Ed White sailed from North Weymouth yesterday morning in his clipper yacht Nellie, with colors flying, taking with him his wife and Capt. Abner Stowell and wife. They have started out on their annual excursion, for a week's cruise along the north shore as far as Portland, and perhaps farther. They will visit all the principal ports and harbors along the coast, and intend to spend the 4th in Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. White has been employed by the town since last January to take care of Mr. Thomas Gannon, who is perfectly helpless, and he has had the whole care day and night. He has engaged two responsible men to take his place while he is gone on his excursion.

A Grand Surprise.

A few evenings since some thirty of the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Goodspeed visited East Weymouth and gave the young and respected couple a grand surprise, it being the fifth anniversary of their wedded life. A very pleasant time was enjoyed and a luxurious repast was served. The young couple were the happy recipients of very nice presents. Mrs. Edward Blanchard, of this place, having the pleasure, in behalf of the party, of presenting to Mr. and Mrs. Goodspeed these tokens of kindest regard. When the last present was unfolded, the party nearly split their sides with laughter, it proving to be a negro baby made up for the occasion. Mrs. Blanchard in presenting the gifts made the following remarks.

Kind Friends—We have met here this evening under very pleasant circumstances, to celebrate the 5th anniversary of your marriage. To many of us who have lived through ten, twenty and even more years of wedded life, this seems but a short time, and I presume it does to you. As yet you know very little of the cares and responsibilities of life, but every day brings new joys and new cares. It is so with all of us and of course dear friends, you will not be exempt from them. To-night it has fallen upon me in behalf of the friends assembled here to present you with something we trust may not darken any hour, but may prove to be a pleasant companion, and as you receive it into your trust and keeping, you may at once feel the responsibility which involves upon you, and feel that you are capable of it.
N. M.

BRAINTREE.

Correction.

We stated last week that Richard Allen was born in Braintree. It was an error. He was born in Mansfield coming to Braintree when six years old.

The Selectmen have appointed the following persons as registrars of Voters,—Hon. Edw. Avery, Hon. F. A. Hobart and Alvah S. Morrison.

C. Harrison Hobart has purchased the Gardner Penniman estate situated on Washington street, South Braintree. Price paid, $1,400.

The graduating exercises of the High school took place on Friday evening last at the town hall in the presence of a very large audience. The following was the programme of exercises.

Singing.

Composition, "Trial by Jury," Harry T. Whitman.

Reading, "A Second Review of the Grand Army," Lucy W. Gibbs.

Declamation, "A Frenchman's appreciation of Shakespeare," Charles H. Daggett.

Singing.

Composition, "Rome," Edw. J. Sullivan

Reading, "The Doves at Meudon," Josie H. Mayhew.

Piano solo, DeGran, Annie G. Hill.

Composition, "The home I would like," Eliza Cronin.

Declamation, "Extract from Emmet," Wilfred F. Woodsum.

Reading, "The Necklace," Lillian R. Dyer.

Reading, "The old man's dream," Alice A. Hayward.

Singing.

Declamation, "Await the Issue," Wallace McGregor.

Composition, "Scenes at the train," Christina S. Henderson.

Declamation, Toussaint L'Overture, W. B. Morse.

Singing.

Composition, "Farewell," Isaline B. Hayden.

Presentation of diplomas by Prof. Hearing.

Prayer and benediction by Rev. T. A. Emerson.

Saturday a horse belonging to J. F. Sheppard which was being used to harrow some ground became so entangled in the harness as to throw him down, the harrow teeth cutting and tearing the flesh. Under the care of Dr. J. Delano he is doing well and likely to recover.

A Life Saving Present.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan.: Saved his life by a simple Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when Doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial Bottles free at Alfred Wyman's. Large size $1.00.

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ITH

RIDGE Bros.

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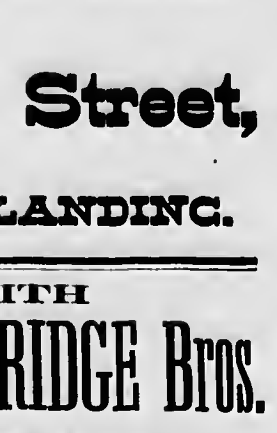
BOSTON,

MASS.



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Goods!

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Chambers, Parlors, Dining Rooms and
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athers, Comforters and Woollen Blan-
lots—to make room for the coming Spring
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URES. { Several best makes of Spring Fixtures.
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AITS in CRAYON, WATER COLORS and OIL PAINTINGS.

els, Gondolas, and every variety of plain pho-
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ing full particulars if desired.
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ON.

S, NECK DRESS. STYLES FOR
WEAR.
VELLING IN THE LATE FASHION;
TCH IN FANCY & PLAIN GOODS,
. SPECIALTY:—SHIRTS TO ORDER.

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Dinner Bells,
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Sash Fasteners,
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Sash Cord,
Hooks & Staples,
Sash Weights,
Sheet Lead,
Marble Slabs,
Sash Springs,
Carriage Bolts,
Burrs & Washers,
Lag Screws,
Wire Netting,
Well Buckets,
Clothes-Wringers,
Paint Brushes,
Mixed Paints,
Pocket Cutlery,
Pl'd Table Ware,
Horse Nails,
Lamp Heaters,
Chimney Tubes,
Well Wheels,
Tackle Blocks,
Curry Combs,
Steel Rakes,
Wheel Jacks,
Horse Brushes,
Bird Cages,
Clothes Lines,
Table Cutlery.

Locks,
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Knobs,
Hinges,
Screws,
Bolts,
Catches,
Keys,
Brackets,
Pulleys,
Chains,
Traps,
Hammers,
Crowbars,
Hay Tools,
Shovels,
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Spades,
Forks,
Curtain Fixtures,
Fish Tackle,
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Planes,
Levels,
Pumps,
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Call Bells,
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Sad Irons,
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Tacks,
Glue,
Faucets,
Drills,
Wedges,
Lead Pipe,
Zinc,
Rope,
Whips,
Saws,
Nails,
Rivets,
Emery,
Blind Fix.,
Shot,
Cartridges,
Sinks,
Glass,
Putty,
Wrenches,
Sand Pa

1884. WEYMOUTH, 1884

1884. 1884.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

I WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WEYMOUTH AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS THAT I HAVE ON HAND AS GOOD AN ASSORTMENT OF

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AS YOU WILL FIND IN THE CITY OF BOSTON. BUYING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, I CAN SELL

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EMBOSSED PAPERS, 50, 55 and 60 cts. GILT PAPERS, 35, 40 and 45 cts. CHEAP PAPERS, 10 and 12 1-2 cts. CHEAP PAPERS HUNG FOR 15c.

MARTIN BURRELL,

17 Commercial St., EAST WEYMOUTH.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for **eighteen years**, is unsurpassed for use on **Farm, Garden, Lawn**, or **Flower Bed**. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

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Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

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Quincy Marble and Granite Works.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Directly on the line of the O. C. R. R. at Quincy Adams Station.

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THOSE DESIRING

Monumental Work,

THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF

MONUMENTS & TABLETS,

FINELY EXECUTED FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

QUINCY AND EASTERN GRANITES, AND ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Especially adapted to all who require first-class work at reasonable prices.

☞ Anything selected from this stock can be lettered and set in the cemeteries in a few days notice.

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NOPREPARATION IN AMERICA EXCELS
THURSTON'S
OLD CONTINENTAL BITTERS

—AND—

BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, HUMORS OF THE BLOOD AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. THURSTON'S WORM SYRUP,

For Pin Worms and Stomach Worms.

Thurston's Canadian Family Balsam,

A SIMPLE, SURE AND SAFE REMEDY. IT CURES CROUP IN A FEW MINUTES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
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and the SUN FIRE OFFICE, of London.

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Also a PEW in the Second Congregational Church

TO LET.

A SMALL PUBLIC HALL, either permanently or transiently, suitable for private parties—either for skating or dancing.

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GEORGE L. WENTWORTH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Evening Office at Residence, Main Street, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Boston Office, 209 Washington St., Room A

52tf

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

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THUNDER BOLTS!
LIGHTNING!
AND FIRE!

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

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THE EAST WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

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Treasurer, Joseph A Cushing

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BANK OPEN

Monday, Wednesday and Saturdays,

From 3 to 5 p. m.

MRS. C. W. CHAMBERLIN

State and Ark Sts., Springfield, Mass.—Her Good, Kind Words will do Much for the Afflicted.

Mrs Chamberlin is the wife of C. W. Chamberlin, an employee in the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. She says: "Every Spring I have been, for some time past, more or less troubled with nervous debility and weakness. Some years I've been completely run down. My physician has recommended various strengthening and blood medicines, but I never received any permanent benefit until I tried Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. It was recommended to me by Mrs. Newcombe, on State St. I think it a wonderful medicine to give one strength and enliven a person. I have recommended it to family after family among my acquaintances in Springfield, Mass., and FAVORITE REMEDY has done a great deal of good wherever it has been placed. I have a sister Mrs. Harmon, 20 Tremont St., Lowell, Mass., who was troubled with nervous weakness and loss of strength and appetite, but by using Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY her health was completely restored. I consider it an excellent medicine. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is used extensively among the Armory men here."

No, Sir!

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as man. That is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation, without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the Doctor gave his FAVORITE REMEDY to cleanse the blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong.

Letter from J. T. Moran.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 27, 1884.

Mr. Editor:—There is an old adage that "it never rains but it pours," and this saying is certainly true of this region, and I might add, it never blows without a cyclone In fact, the twin elements of wind and rain have full sway, permitting us only now and then to enjoy a ray of sunlight. Last Sabbath was one of the few auspicious days, and the streets were thronged with people. Never did the chime bells on St. Peter's sound more sweetly, and Salem Town Commandery Knight Templars, 300 strong, dressed in full regalia, attended service in the above named church, it being their annual custom. The Salvation Army came to our city, and held meetings in the streets, but were at once branded as a nuisance. Had their leader come to Auburn to run a brewery to make and sell that which blights so much of hope and happiness, he would have been kindly received.

A few evenings since we were present at the exercises of the graduating class of Auburn Theological Seminary. One member of the class had for his theme Heroism at its best, and he was so eloquent and received such applause that his true history may be of interest. Sunday morning July 7th, 1877, a clergyman was passing through South street, when he saw a tramp standing on the walk, ragged and filthy. The tramp asked the way to the station; the pastor gave the information and then added "you look tired and hungry." The tramp responded yes, and the pastor invited him to his home, where in conversation he stated that he was born in slavery; that he had fled from South Carolina and had sought a home in the free north. He with the pastor visited Fort Hill Cemetery, and as he saw the marble that marks the resting place of Sec'y Seward, tears ran down his cheeks, for he had longed to see that great statesman of whom he had heard so much. The tramp left the pastor's home the next day, and he is now the Rev. Fredrick G. Stewart, the member of the class who received such tremendous applause for his eloquence.

I have just been talking with a man whose history seems stranger than fiction. He is best known in this state as the modern Jack Shepard, and well deserves that title, for no prison cell holds him when he takes the notion to go, he being the most dangerous criminal and jail breaker in this state. 34 years ago, Clarence Teear, this being his correct name, was born in the suburbs of Paris, France. While he was yet an infant, his parents left that country and coming to America they found a home among the hills of Clyde, N. Y., where Clarence grew up to boyhood, and entering on a sinful course in 1862, at the age of 12 years. Teear was sent to Rochester house of Refuge for stealing. One day at noon he disguised himself, picked up a dinner pail of a citizen workman and walked out of the gate with other children who had brought their father's dinner. He was returned by his father, but he escaped before his sentence expired. In 1865 he was again taken, but through good conduct was discharged Jan. 14, 1868. Again arrested the same year for robbing freight cars, he was sent to the penitentiary for 5 years, but in the guise of a workman he made his escape May 21, 1868.

Nov. 5, 1868, he was arrested for burglary committed in Owego county, under the name of Chas. Keith, when he was recognized as Teear, handed over to the penitentiary authorities and served out his sentence. When released he again broke into the same store in Owego county, and was caught again, but escaped from Owego jail and being retaken made another almost successful escape. This attempt was made after getting out of his cell and setting the jail on fire. The jailor with his wife held him while the guard gave the alarm, and he was secured, being badly wounded in the struggle as was also the guard. In 1872 he was arrested for burglary in Clyde, was tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary, from which place he very soon escaped by secreting clothing of workmen who were making repairs at the jail. When the day closed and the workmen were going out he donned his citizens clothes, shouldered an iron pump and was permitted to pass out without being identified. We next find Teear interested in horse flesh, and stealing a horse in Buffalo, he was sent to Erie county penitentiary. Some time after, the night guard found his cell empty and in searching found Teear in the clothes room when a terrible struggle followed. Both then were found nearly unconscious, Clarence having stabbed the guard twice, while he himself received a dangerous bullet wound. Teear was tried for stabbing the guard, and got 8 years at Auburn prison. Strange as it may seem, on his way to Auburn he jumped from the train going at full speed, and made good his escape.

The next heard of this prodigy was in California, where he was arrested for highway robbery. On the 13th of August, 1877 at midnight, he was among the missing and soon after was seen in Clyde, this state. He was again taken and sent to the penitentiary but from that place he escaped in Nov. 1878. His next sentence was from Onondaga county, March 10, 1881, to serve two terms of 7 years each for horse stealing. He made an unsuccessful attempt to escape at midnight, on Sunday Nov. 12th, 1882, sawing his way out of his cell, but was caught trying to pick the lock on the mess room door. This modern Jack Shepard again escaped Feb. 16, 1883, went to Clyde, committed a bold robbery there, and was among the missing. The citizens however offered a large reward for his conviction, and a few weeks ago an officer saw a man on the street in Syracuse looking just like the man who can crawl through the smallest aperture of any man on earth. The officer having a description was sure he was the man, and shadowed him until he met other officers, as no one man can take him without a struggle. Teear started through a back street and the officers finding that they were defeated at go as you please, sent three bullets after him, when Teear stopped and returned the fire, wounding one of the officers. He only submitted to arrest after a desperate struggle, and was placed in a cell fitted up expressly for him. As his arrest was on Saturday, he could not be taken to Auburn until Monday. The cell was lined with heavy sheet iron, the window covered with the same, and he remained in perfect darkness from Saturday until Monday, when he was brought to Auburn in chains. The white elephant that came into this city the other day did not draw any larger crowd at the depot as did Clarence Teear. He is now in safe keeping, how long to remain I know not.

JAMES T. MORAN.

The Glorious Fourth.

Bang! boom! crack! whiz! toot! It is the 4th of July—a day never to be forgotten by those who wish to sleep in the early hours of morn, but can't. The country is safe, however, so long as the youthful patriot keeps the day green in memory, even though he paints the town red with exuberant observance of the glorious Fourth. Better that the elders should suffer a little torment than that the heroism of the fathers should be forgotten and the day of a nation's freedom neglected.

Lost.

On Thursday, June 26, between the house of the subscriber and the river, near E. Eales' driveway on Randolph street, South Weymouth, an open-faced Gold Watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the owner,

EBENEZER NORTHEY,
1t Randolph Street,
South Weymouth.

The second strawberry festival and entertainment under the management of the C. T. A. and L. A. Society, was held at Dexter hall last Saturday evening, the attendance being rather small. The programme of entertainment was a piano solo by Miss Alice Ford; song by Miss Lizzie McGrath; piano duet by Misses O'Connor and Walsh; duet by Misses Noonan and Hughes; quartette, Messrs. J. and G. Noonan, J. Hanley and T. Hyland; xylophone solo by Mr. Murphy. At the conclusion of the entertainment strawberries, cake and ice-cream were passed around and dancing was indulged in, music being furnished by J. H. Torrey, 1st violin; E. F. Connell, second violin and piccolo; P. W. Connell, pianist.

The water question looks more favorable for an early contract than at any previous time. A meeting of the Water Commissioners will be held Saturday, for consideration of business.

LOVELL'S CORNER.

Several in our midst are ill. Deacon Asa Whitman is confined to the house most of the time. Mr. Levi Sutton is quite ill and confined to his bed. Miss Ada Poole is recovering and able to be about the house. The children are drilling for the operetta of Little Red Riding Hood, soon to be produced.

Work has been commenced on the enlargement of the Hunt school yard.

Ernest Tirrell, who is in the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co., has taken a vacation of two weeks.

The grass cutting season is now at its height and the sound of the mowing machine is daily heard about town.

In place of that constantly tired out feeling, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength and energy.

Rev. Mr. Eaton will give in the Universalist church next Sunday morning, a patriotic discourse on "Our Country and our Duty".

LAMBREQUINS and Lace Curtains are furnished and put up or materials and designs at short notice of the very best, at Paine's Importing and Manufacturing Establishment on Canal St., Boston.

An old gentleman named Woodward of Quincy, started from his home on Tuesday intending to visit the Mt. Wollaston cemetery of that town. In some manner he mistook his way and in his wanderings became lost in the woods, and towards night he brought up at the rear of the residence of Mr. Francis Richards of this place who kindly conveyed him to his home.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS.—One egg, one cup cold water, two of flour, and one measure of Horsford's Bread Preparation. Bake in hot pans.

Mr. Sumner Dolaff, who has been an inmate of the Weymouth almshouse for a few weeks, died there last Sunday, of dropsy. He was a native of Grey Me.

We call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement in our columns of James Pyle's Pearline, for laundry and kitchen purposes. An article so popular and widely circulated, must posses merits that commend it to the favor of housekeepers.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Alfred Wyman.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, June 28, by Rev. Lucien H. Frary, Mr. Robert D. Hobart, of Iowa, to Miss Lizzie R. Reed, of Weymouth.

In South Hingham, 19th ult., by Rev. William I. Nichols, Mr. George W. Batchelder, to Miss Annie E. Poole, both of South Hingham.

In Cohasset, 29th inst., William Breanock and Miss Eliza Ainslie, both of Cohasset.

DIED.

In South Weymouth, June 25, Ruth Gifford, daughter of Oran P., and Sophia Shaw, aged 5 yrs 11 days. [Corrected.

In South Hingham, 30th ult., William J. Hersey, aged 89 years, 6 months.

In Scituate, 1st inst., Joseph G. Drew, aged 69 years, 3 months.

In Nantasket, 29th ult., David Beal, aged 75 yrs, 6 mos, 6 days.

In Cohasset, 28th ult., Stephen S. Taylor, aged 36 years, 11 months.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of So. Weymouth,

—AT—

S. WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At the close of Business, June 20, 1884.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$197,608 92
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	36,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents,	33,038 04
Real Estate,	5,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid,	438 95
Checks and other cash items,	3,856 27
Bills of other Banks,	1,109 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Pennies,	10 04
Specie,	3,480 65
Legal Tender Notes,	1,705 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per ct. of circulation,	6,750 00
Total,	$439,503 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	30,000 00
Undivided Profits,	13,559 41
National Bank Notes outstanding,	132,500 00
Dividends unpaid,	319 00
Individual Deposits, subject to check,	111,049 83
Demand Certificates of Deposit,	2,075 60
Total,	$439,503 87

State of Massachusetts, } S. S.
County of Norfolk. }

I, J. H. STETSON, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. STETSON, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of July, 1884.

QUINCY L. REED, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest

J. S. FOGG,
JOSIAH REED, } Directors
JOSEPH DYER

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN BANK HOURS.

ON and after March 1st, 1884, the Bank hours will be from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on every business day, and from 7 to 10 o'clock on MONDAY EVENINGS.

41 CHAS. T. CRANE, Treas.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "32 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

GALA DAY!

AT THE

WEYMOUTH PARK,

SATURDAY, JULY 5,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

W. A. & I. SOCIETY.

TROTTING, FOOT RACES AND BASE BALL.

1.30 P. M.

FOOT RACE.

1-4 mile, 1st prize $5, 2d $3, 3d $2. Open to all, Entrance Free.

2. P. M.

150 YARD DASH

1st Prize $6, 2d $3, 3d $1. Open to all, Entrance Free.

2.30 P. M.

TROTTING,

For a purse of $100, best 3 in 5, to harness. Entries, J. Moore, Bay Mare Rosa Lee " —— Hinkley, Brown Mare Fannie. These Horses are closely matched and have caused considerable excitement. A large sum of money will change hands on this race.

3 P. M. A GRAND

BASE BALL MATCH,

Between the Braintree Club and a Picked Nine from Rockland, Abington, East and South Weymouth, (under the management of Fred. Thompson of Rockland,) viz. Quinlan, Torrey, Capelis, Thompson, Roark, of Rockland; Nash Brothers, of Abington; A. D. Raymond, South Weymouth; Will Connell, of East Weymouth.

Admission, 25 Cents.

CHILDREN, 15 Cts. Carriages Free.

☞ Entries made to A. Raymond, Wm. Burrell, L. B. Tirrell, Committee, South Weymouth.

Barges will run from this and neighboring towns. Refreshments on the grounds.

THE

Adams & Westlake
Wire Gauze,
Non-Explosive,
OIL STOVES

Are the Standard for

CONVENIENCE,
RELIABILITY,
NEATNESS,
ECONOMY,

Wire-Gauze Wick Pockets, on the principal of the safety Lamp, make this Stove absolutely non-explosive, it being impossible for flame to communicate with the oil or gas.

FOR SALE BY

S. W. PRATT

DEALER IN

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges,

WEYMOUTH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union National Bank of Weymouth,

AT WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At the close of Business, June 20th, 1884.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$418,601 71
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents,	13,651 12
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures,	7,500 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid,	713 10
Premiums paid,	25,500 00
Checks and other Cash Items,	1,162 [illegible]
Bills of other Banks,	7,360 00
Fractional Paper Currency, nickels & pennies,	20 34
Specie,	4,911 85
Legal Tender Notes,	8,222 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, Five per cent. of circulation,	18,000 00
Total,	$599,983 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$400,000 00
Surplus Fund,	80,000 00
Undivided Profits,	22,121 94
National Bank Notes outstanding,	345,290 00
Dividends unpaid,	972 00
Individual Deposits subject to check,	41,330 05
Demand Certificates of Deposit,	2,269 50
Total,	$599,983 19

State of Massachusetts, } S. S.
County of Norfolk, }

I, John J. Loud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. LOUD, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of July, 1884.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest

ALBERT HUMPHREY,
E. P. WORSTER, } Directors.
FRANCIS AMBLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS B. NORTON, of Weymouth, in said County, an insane person. Greeting.

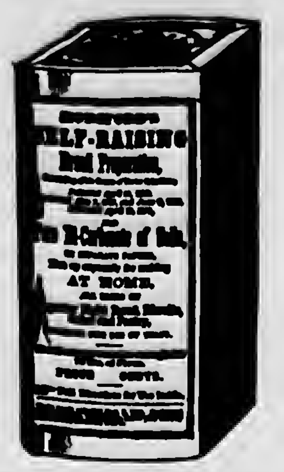
Whereas, Royal Norton the guardian of said ward, has presented for allowance the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th accounts of his guardianship.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Accountant is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

11 13 JONATHAN COBB, Register.



Horsford's
SELF-RAISING
Bread Preparation.

The BEST and CHEAPEST, BAKING POWDER made.

WANTED!

PEOPLE TO EXAMINE

THE BARGAINS

—IN—

BOOTS and SHOES,

AT THE

'Brookside.'

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots at $2.50. worth $5.00.

LOUIS J. HART, Prop'r.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
61 13

WEYMOUTH

CLOAK

PARLORS.

3 Great Bargains

IN

LADIES BLACK JERSEY WAISTS at $1.25 formerly sold at $2.00.

LADIES BLACK JERSEY WAISTS at $1.75 formerly sold at $2.50.

LADIES BLACK JERSEY WAISTS at $2.25 formerly sold at $3.50.

ALSO, TWO LOTS OF LIGHT SPRING

SACQUES,

In Gray, Brown and Black. LADIES CLOTH, at $5.00 marked from $7.00.

If you intend buying a Spring Garment of any kind now is your chance to secure a fine quality for almost nothing.

A large variety of

**WRAPPERS,
SACQUES,
SKIRTS**

AND

SEEASUCKER SUITS,

always on hand.

☞ MEASURES taken TO ORDER, no extra charge.

MRS. F. E. HOBART,

NEAR THE DEPOT.
OPPOSITE STAR BAKERY

FOR SALE,

AN OPEN EXPRESS WAGON, in good condition. Apply at this office.

SEASON OF 1884.

FAMILIES,

25 cts. per 100 lbs.

Stores & Markets

16 2-3 cts. per 100 lbs.

BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY

☞ Customers wishing Ice before May 10, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

A. & C. HOLLIS,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

1tf

SEED for PLANTING.

OATS,
BARLEY,
RYE

AND

Southern White Corn.

For sale in lots to suit, by

AMBLER & HOBART.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of HENRY M BATES, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARY SPRAGUE, Adm'x.

Weymouth, June 12, 1884. 9 11

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of HENRY HOBART, late of Braintree, in said County, deceased,

Greeting.

Whereas, Frances L. Hobart, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty four.

8 10 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of HENRY A. PETERSON, late of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARY H. PETERSON Adm'x.

Weymouth, June 20th, 1884. 9 11

TO OBTAIN

TORPEDOES,
SHELLS,
PISTOLS,
CAPS, &c. &c.,

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE COMING

Fourth of July,

CALL AT THE

WEYMOUTH

DRUG STORE.

BENJ. F. SMITH, Ph. G.

DRAFTS

ON IRELAND,

£1 AND UPWARD,

FOR SALE AT

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF WEYMOUTH.

STETSON

NOW OFFERS TO PURCHASERS BETTER BARGAINS IN

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

THAN EVER HAS BEEN MADE IN TOWN.

BEAR IN MIND THAT WE HAVE

All Kinds and Styles

OF BOOTS AND SHOES, THAT WILL FIT ALL FEET.

BOOTS FOR WIDE FEET.
BOOTS FOR NARROW FEET.
HIGH INSTEPS.
LOW INSTEPS,
LARGE AND SMALL JOINTS, ETC.

☞ Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. STETSON,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Fund, April 1, 1884, $407 337 24
Amount at Risk, $26,830,523.00

Dividends Paid on every Expiring Policy, 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years and 20 per cent. on all others.

Israel W. Munroe, President and Treasurer.
Chas. A. Howland, Secretary

AGENTS:

ELIAS RICHARDS,	Weymouth
E. S. BEALS,	North Weymouth
Z. L. BICKNELL,	East Weymouth
LOUIS A. COOK,	South Weymouth

PIGS! PIGS!

FOR SALE.

S. & D. FORD

HAVE for sale about two hundred choice Pigs, and are prepared to sell them at reasonable prices, mostly Yorkshire, and of all sizes, healthy and thrifty.

North Weymouth, May 8, 1884. 3 11GN

TO LET.

A Nice Tenement of 9 rooms, on Walnut Avenue; also Store Room in Foye Block, Washington St., suitable for Dressmaker, or Fancy Goods. Apply to

8tf WM. H. CLAPP.

East Weymouth

ICE CO.

WE are prepared to furnish Ice as soon as patrons may desire, at the following prices:

FAMILIES, 25 Cents per 100 lbs.
Stores and Markets, 16 2-3c. " "

We are also prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

FIRST QUALITY

HAY AND STRAW

for sale. ☞ Bills payable monthly.

J. F. & W. H. CUSHING.

53 12GN

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.

43rd YEAR. $1.50 a Year.

Send three 2c. stamps for Sample Copy (English or German) of the **Oldest and Best Agricultural Journal in the world.**

Orange Judd Co. David Judd, Pres.

781 Broadway, New York 7tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. Probate Court.

TO all Parties interested in the Lands of which LUCIUS S. Bates late of Weymouth in said County, died seized in this State:

Whereas, Sarah H. Bates of Weymouth, in said County, has presented to said Court her petition, representing that she is the widow of said deceased, and entitled to dower in his said lands, and praying that the same may be assigned to her by said Court, as provided by law.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham in said County of Norfolk, on the third Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested, fourteen days before said Court, or by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

10 12 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the Estate of HENRY HOBART, late of Braintree, in said County, deceased. Greeting.

Whereas, Frances L. Hobart, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the account of administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Accountant is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court this eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

8 10 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

YOU HAVE SEEN

AT

GRANVILLE THOMPSON'S

THE NEW

$8, $10, $12

WATCHES.

NO. 12

WASHINGTON STREET,

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WE are prepared to deliver Ice to all who wish, on former route of Mr. Solomon Lovell, commencing the 1st of May, at the following rates:

PRICE TO FAMILIES,
25 Cents per 100 lbs.
STORES, MARKETS, &c.,
16 2-3 Cents per 100 lbs.

Customers wishing Ice before the 1st of May will receive prompt attention by notifying by mail, or otherwise.

Payments monthly. ☞ REFRIGERATORS for sale at reasonable prices.

G. W. LOVELL,

52 12 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

LASTERS
WANTED

ON MACHINE SEWED GOODS, at

TIRRELL, CHURCH & CO'S.

LOVELL'S CORNER,

63Nif EAST WEYMOUTH

FORD & McCORMICK,

FUNERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQ.,

Weymouth Landing.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, &c., constantly on hand, and furnished on the most favorable terms.

We have an elegant HEARSE of Brownell's manufacture, a new HACK, and Carriages of any number desired will also be furnished

The PATENT FREEZER is used in preserving bodies without coming in contact with the ice.

Orders attended to in the most faithful manner, on application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN FORD. T. J. McCORMICK.

D. P. LINCOLN,

Instruction given on the Violin,

ALSO IN

SINGING & VOICE CULTIVATION.

Terms for Violin, $15 per quarter of 24 Lessons. Singing, $15. Voice Cultivation, $20.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired.

ROOM IN SHOP AT RESIDENCE,

P. O. Box 305 East Weymouth.

6N&Sly42

Town of Weymouth.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

NOTICE.

☞ The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures, or Milk Cans, for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandize, is called to the following statute:

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sealers of weights and measures in the several cities and towns shall annually give public notice by advertisement, or by posting notice in one or more public places in their respective cities and towns, to all inhabitants or persons having a usual place of business therein, who use scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandize or other commodities, or for public weighing, to bring in their scales, weights, measures and milk-cans to be adjusted and sealed within sixty days after said notice. Such sealers shall attend in one or more convenient place or places, and shall adjust, seal and record all scales, weights, measures and milk cans, so brought in.

In those cities or towns where a salary is paid to sealers of weights and measures, no fees shall be charged for such services. In other cities and towns the said sealers shall receive the compensation set forth in section fourteen of chapter fifty-one of the General Statutes.

SECTION 2. After the expiration of the said sixty days, the said sealers of weights and measures shall go to the houses, stores and shops of persons mentioned in the foregoing section who have neglected to comply with the notice given thereunder, and having entered the same, with the assent of the occupants thereof, shall adjust and seal their scales, weights, measures and milk cans, and shall be entitled to receive for said service the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

SECTION 3. The said sealers of weights and measures shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance within their respective cities and towns that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and shall test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same, and shall receive therefor the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

SECTION 4. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealers of weights and measures at the office of any of said sealers, whenever such persons desire to have it done.

SECTION 5. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures, by any person, that he has a reasonable cause to believe, or whenever a sealer of weights and measures shall himself have reasonable cause to believe, that any scale, weight, measure or milk-can which may be used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight, or measure or milk can is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto; and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto, certifying the fact, and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights, measures or milk cans after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same and has been refused such permission, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. All scales, weights, measures and milk cans that cannot be made to conform to the standard, shall be stamped "condemned," or "C. D.," by the sealer of weights and measures, and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 7. If any person shall knowingly use any false weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, or shall alter any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam after the same shall have been adjusted and sealed, so that the same thereby shall not conform to the public standard, and shall fraudulently make use of the same, he shall forfeit for each offense the sum of fifty dollars, one-half to the use of the city or town, and one-half to the use of the complainant. And any sealer, when he shall have any reasonable cause to believe that any weight, measure, milk can, scale, balance or beam, has been altered since the same was last adjusted and sealed, is authorized and required to enter the premises in which such weight, measure, milk can, scale, balance or beam is kept or used, and examine the same.

SECTION 8. The city council of any city may, by ordinance, and any town may by by-law, provide that the sealer of any weights and measures for their respective city or town, be paid by a salary, and that they account for and pay into the treasury of the city or town, the fees received by them by virtue of such office.

SECTION 9. The mayor and aldermen of any city are authorized to remove any sealer of weights and measures in said city at any time they may see fit.

SECTION 10. Chapter two hundred and eighteen of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three is hereby repealed.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved April 6, 1876.

Old Colony Railroad.

June 23, 1884.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

New York, via Fall River Line, 6.00 PM; **Return,** via Fall River Line, 5.30 PM. Newport, 8.00, 11.40 AM, 4.00, 6.00 (boat), PM. Return, 7.45, 10.20 AM; 2.05, 5.30 PM.

Fall River via Taunton, 8.00, 11.40 AM; 3.35, 4.45, 6.00 PM; via Bridgewater, 8.30 AM; 4.35 PM. Return via Taunton, 5.20, 6.45, 8.15, 10.56 AM; 3.40 PM, via Bridgewater, 6.25 AM; 3.05 PM.

Brockton, 7.30, 8.30, 10.05, AM; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 4.35, 5.25, 6.07, 6.15, 11.10 PM. Return, 6.24, 6.58, 8.03, 9.30, 9.53 AM, 12.44, 2.10, 3.20, 4.42, 6.25, 6.38, 9.41 PM.

Plymouth via Abington, 7.30 AM; 2.30, 5.10 PM; via Duxbury, 1.35 AM; 3.50, PM. Return, via Abington, 6.35, 9.15, 11.40 AM; 3.30 PM; via Duxbury, 7.30 AM; 4.25 PM.

East Bridgewater, 7.30, 11.00 AM; 2.30, 5.10 10.00 PM. Return, 7.02, 9.40 AM; 3.47, 9.14 PM.

South Abington, 7.30, 11 AM; 2.30, 3.35, 5.10, 6.25 10.00 PM. Return, 6.45, 9.19, 8.18, 9.55 AM; 12.20, 4.12, 9.20 PM.

South Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 AM; 2.30, 3.35, 5.10, 6.25, 10.00 PM. Return, 6.30, 7.38, 8.32, 10.14 AM; 12.38, 1.33, 9.46 PM.

South Duxbury, 7.35 AM; 3.50, 5.20 PM. Return, 6.45, 7.45 AM; 4.43 PM.

Marshfield, 7.35, 8.33, 11.40 AM; 3.50, 5.20, 6.23 PM. Return, 6.05, 7.00, 7.56, AM; 12.14, 2.25, 4.56 PM.

Scituate and North Scituate, 7.35, 8.34, 11.40 AM, 3.50, 5.20, 5.25 PM. Return, Scituate, 6.39, 7.22, 8.13 AM, 12.09, 2.51, 5.26 PM.

Cohasset and Hingham, 7.35, 8.34, 11.40 AM; 2.30, 3.50, 5.20, 5.30, 6.23 PM. Return, Cohasset, 6.45, 7.39, 8.25, 1.54 AM, 12.54, 3.04, 4.05, 5.40 9.30 PM. Return, Hingham, 6.55, 7.52, 8.36, 10.11 AM; 1.06, 3.18, 4.30, 6.03, 9.50 PM.

East Weymouth and Weymouth, 7.35, 8.33, 11.40 AM; 2.30, 3.50, 5.30, 6.25 PM. Return, East Weymouth, 7.08, 8.00, 10.21 AM, 1.15, 3.29, 4.32, 6.11, 9.58 PM. Return, Weymouth, 7.18, 8.19, 10.29 AM; 1.24, 3.38, 4.41, 6.19, 10.15 PM.

South Braintree, 6.45, 7.30, 8.30, 10.5, 11, 11.40 AM; 12 M; 12.05, 1.15, 1.50, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 3.35, 4.15, 4.35, 5.10, 5.10, 5.20, 6.22, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 PM.—Return, 5.58, 6.38, 7.12, 7.22, 7.31, 7.45, 8.27, 9.19, 9.48, 10.26, 10.34, AM; 12.36, 12.17, 1.04, 1.28, 2.53, 3.41, 4.14, 5.16, 5.18, 5.31, 6.43, 6.49, 7.10, 8.14, 10.02, 10.21 PM.

Quincy, 6.45, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.33, 10.05, 11.00 AM; 12 M, 1.15, 1.50, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 4.35, 5.10, 5.32, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 PM. Return, 6.9, 6.15, 7.23, 7.36, 7.42, 7.57, 8.02, 8.27, 8.37, 9.19, 9.54, 10.45 AM, 12.07, 1.38, 2.11, 4.03, 4.56, 5.15, 5.41, 6.32, 6.51, 7.07, 7.20, 8.24, 10.12, 10.33 PM.

Cottage City, 8.30 AM; 12.45, 4.10 PM.

Nantucket, 12.45 PM.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Fall River, via Bridgewater, 8.45 PM; via Taunton, 7.00 PM. Return, via Taunton, 5.25 AM; (via Bridgewater) 7.25 AM.

South Braintree and Way Stations, 9.30 AM, 12.15, 5.30, 10.00 PM. Return (South Braintree) 8.13, 9.50 AM, 1.45, 6.00, 8.07, 10.10 PM.

Cottage City and Nantucket, 7.30 AM.

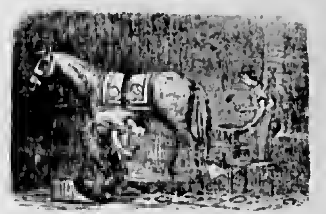
Plymouth, via South Shore, 9.15 AM.

Nantasket Beach and South Shore, 1.30 PM. Return, Weymouth, 5.32, 10.05 PM.

¶ On or arrival of boat from New York; ¶ Tuesdays and Fridays only.

J. R. KENDRICK General Manager.

NOTICE.



IN addition to my Horse Shoeing business I have secured the services of a first-class CARRIAGE SMITH, and am now prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Ironing and Repairing

in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public for past patronage I am yours respectfully,

J. H. WALLACE,

PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,

Washington Square, Weymouth, Mass.

SHOP IN REAR OF J. G. WORSTER'S STORE.

A positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all Scalp Diseases

CAPILLARIS

Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS.

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The undersigned, Agent for the following Insurance Cos., with Assets of more than $23,000,000, is prepared to insure to any amount, on REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY, in WEYMOUTH or vicinity. Having had many years' experience

IN FIRE INSURANCE,

and thankful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

Quincy Mutual,	of Quincy
Dorchester,	of Boston.
Merchants & Farmers,	Worcester.
Abington,	of Abington.
Home Ins. Co.,	of New York.
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Ins. Co. of North America,	Phila.
American Ins. Co.,	of Philadelphia.
Shoe & Leather Ins. Co.,	Boston.
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Gloucester Ins. Co.,	Gloucester.
Phoenix " "	Hartford.
Lancashire " "	Manchester, Eng.

ELIAS RICHARDS.

Weymouth, April 7, 1881.

Passenger Notice.

COMMENCING next Sunday morning the Passenger Carriage of Cushing's Coach Line will leave East Weymouth for Braintree Station at 8.15 o'clock, for the trains to and from Boston.

For the evening trains, Carriage leaves East Weymouth at 4.15 P. M.

EAST WEYMOUTH, Oct 17, 1883. 21tf

A PRIZE.

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

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For Nervous Disorders,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Diseases peculiar to Women. Pain relieved and disease cured in many cases without the use of medicine. Consultations free, by mail or otherwise. Endorsed both in this Country and abroad. C. S. HARDY, M. D., 75 Chester Sq., Boston (few doors from Tremont st.).

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THAYER ACADEMY.

EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17.

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TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

Board of Health.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THE Board of Health hereby notify all persons interested, that on and after this date the following provisions of Chapter 26 of the General Statutes, will be strictly enforced:

SEC. 47. When a householder knows that a person within his family is taken sick of...... any ......disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the ...... Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $100.

SEC. 48. When a physician knows that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with ...... any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the ...... Board of Health of the town, and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit for each offence a sum not less than $50, nor more than $100.

The Board considers the above sections to apply to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GEORGE A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB HAYER,
} Board of Health of Weymouth

Weymouth, March, 1883.

MEETINGS OF THE

Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House EVERY MONDAY (except the third) during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M. On the third Monday of each month they will meet at the Almshouse at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GEORGE A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB HAYER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.

Weymouth, March, 1883.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Present Prices of Articles of Food compared with those of Eighty Years Ago.

The following comparison between present prices of some articles of food and their cost nearly a century ago are from a speech made by Senator George of Mississippi, in the United States Senate:

Rents, of course, are enormously greater now in the large cities than they were at the beginning of the century, but while this fact must be kept in mind for those places, Mr. George insists that even rents "in the rural districts in the non-manufacturing and non-commercial states are as low now as ever they were, and are lower than ever before in the south." Here are some of the statistical comparisons of Senator George:

Beef per barrel was worth in 1795 $13, in 1796 it was worth $14, in 1834 it was worth $8.50, and the average price of beef for the forty years commencing in 1796 and ending in 1834 was $10.25 per barrel. In the last ten years the price of beef has been less than $10.25 per barrel.

Take the article of corn, a very necessary article. In 1795, 1796, and 1797 it was worth $1 per bushel and over. That was the lowest price. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1831 was 86½ cents per bushel. In the last ten years it has never been as high as this average, except in 1882, when there was a drought and corn was exceptionally high.

Take the article of coffee. In 1796 and 1797 it was worth respectively 21, 25, and 26 cents per pound, and the average price for the forty years up to 1831 was 22 cents. For the last ten years it has not been up to that average.

Take the article of sugar. In 1795 it was worth 11 cents per pound. It went as high as 17 cents in 1816, and never got as low as ten cents till 1820. Now the price is from 6 to 8 cents. So there has been a fall in the price of sugar.

Take pork. In 1795 it was $18 per barrel; in 1801 it was $26. In 1808 it fell to $15, and was never as low as $15 again until 1820, and then it was $11.50. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $16.99 per barrel. It is less than that now.

Take flour, a very essential article of support. The average price of a barrel of flour from 1795 to 1834 was $8.51. In 1795 it was $12, in 1796 it was $16, in 1801 it was $13, in 1817 it was $11.75, the average being, as I have stated, $8.51. It is now and has been for a long time much lower than that.

Take wheat. My statistics of wheat do not go beyond the year 1806; I can not find them beyond that time. In that year the average price of wheat was $1.35; in 1807, 1808, and 1809 it was $1.25 per bushel; in 1810 it was $1.50 per bushel; in 1811 it was $1.75 per bushel, whereas the price to-day in Chicago is about 98 cents.

Since that time wheat has fallen lower, but the fluctuations through speculation do not affect the general comparison.

Take rice, another article of consumption. In 1795 it was worth 7 cents per pound, in 1796 it was worth 8 cents per pound, and the average for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $1.61 per hundred, or $1.61 per pound, and this average was caused by the low price from 1829 down. Before that time it was higher. The average for the last ten years would be but very little more.

Take the article of fuel. In 1825 anthracite coal was from $9 to $11 per ton. It never got lower than $6 until 1883. Then it rose again, and it is now regularly under $5 per ton.

Oil in Pennsylvania.

There are 20,000 oil producing wells in Pennsylvania, yielding 60,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5000 miles of pipe line and 1600 iron tanks of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks. There are nearly 35,000,000 barrels of oil stored in the region in tanks. The money actually invested in petroleum production since 1860 is estimated to be more than $425,000,000, of which $200,000,000 was capital from New York city. The speculative transactions represent more than $400,000,000 annually. The lowest price crude petroleum ever brought was ten cents a barrel in 1861. In 1859, when there was only one well in existence, Colonel Drake's Pioneer, at Titusville, the price was twenty-four dollars a barrel. The Standard employs 100,000 men. The product of its refineries requires the making of 25,000 oak barrels of forty gallons each, and 100,000 tin cans, holding five gallons each, every day. The first American petroleum ever exported was in 1862. Charles Lockhart, of Pittsburgh, sent nearly 600,000 gallons to Europe in that year, and sold it for $2000 less than the cost of transportation. In 1883 nearly 400,000,000 gallons were exported, for which $50,000,000 were returned to this country.

Bottled Tears.

In Persia they bottle up their tears as of old. This is done in the following manner: As the mourners are sitting around and weeping, the master of ceremonies presents each one with a piece of cotton wool, with which he wipes off his tears. This cotton is afterward squeezed into a bottle, and the tears are preserved as a powerful and efficacious remedy for reviving a dying man after every other means has failed. It is also employed as a charm against evil influences. This custom is probably alluded to in Psalm lvi, 8: "Put thou my tears into a bottle." The practice was once universal, as is found by the tear-bottles which are found in almost every ancient tomb, for the ancients buried them with their dead as a proof of their affection.

The Greek ritual forbids any lights inside the Greek Church other than candles, and when it came to lighting the cathedral of St. Petersburg by electricity a serious difficulty presented itself. But a way was found out of it. The electric lamps were placed outside of the windows, and an extra set of windows were placed outside of the lamps. The result is that the church is lighter by night than by day, the law has been complied with, and everybody is happy.

THE WEEK

In the United States and the Old World.

A RAILROAD'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Company is Responsible for the Acts of its Employes.

A decision of considerable interest to the travelling public has just been rendered by the Mass. Supreme Court. May 27, 1880, Albert L. Murdock went to the ticket office of the Boston & Albany road at North Adams and asked for a ticket from that place to Springfield. The ticket seller gave him two tickets, one from North Adams to Chester, and the other, which was punched twice, that he said was good for the remainder of the journey. Mr. Murdock asked particularly about the tickets and was assured by the ticket seller that he would find them good for the journey. The seller said that the punched ticket was returned to him by a man the day before who had used it for only a part of the way for which it was good.

"Very well," replied Mr. Murdock, "all that I want is a good ticket."

He thereupon boarded his train and gave the conductor first the ticket from North Adams to Chester, which was accepted. When, however, he tendered the punched ticket for the remainder of the journey the conductor declined to accept it, saying it was no good. Mr. Murdock protested that he had bought it in good faith, and asked the conductor to telegraph to the ticket agent at North Adams and ascertain the facts. This the conductor refused to do, and insisted that the fare, 70 cents, should be paid. Upon Mr. Murdock's persisting in his refusal, the conductor ejected him from the car at Pittsfield, and handed him over to a policeman, who put him in the lockup and detained him over night. In the morning he was released, no charge being preferred against him by the company. The North Adams ticket seller subsequently sent an apology to Mr. Murdock for his blunder. This gentleman, however, thought that he was entitled to something more substantial than an apology, and brought suit against the company for damages. The jury gave him a verdict for $1500. Judge Soule, counsel for the road, asked the court to rule that the conductor had a right to act as he did since the ticket proffered by Mr. Murdock was not good. The mistake of the ticket seller he claimed was something that the conductor was not responsible for. The court declined so to rule, but instructed the jury that if Mr. Murdock exercised reasonable care in the purchase of his ticket and bought it in good faith, he was entitled to recover. The defendant appealed to the supreme court, and this tribunal has overruled the exceptions, sustaining the ruling of the lower court. This settles the fact that a railroad company must be responsible for the negligence of its employes, whether they be ticket sellers or others.

ALMOST A HOLOCAUST.

A Mother and Her Imbecile Child Badly Burned in Their Bed.

Shrieks of "Help! Fire!" rang out on the air early on a recent morning from a Boston two-story wooden house, occupied by Mrs. Hannah Norton and her deformed daughter. A patrolman, who was in the vicinity, heard the cry and seeing smoke issuing from the building, while the cries were repeated more agonizingly than before, he pulled an alarm. It was then 2.10 o'clock and everybody was in bed in the neighborhood, but in a very few moments the apparatus began to arrive and was on the scene almost as soon as the patrolman had returned to the scene of conflagration. By this time the flames had made considerable headway, and while the department was drawing up and before the firemen were really aware of the danger that threatened the inmates, the woman, leading the deformed and imbecile girl, rushed madly out of the building with wild and frightened looks. The woman is terribly burned about the head, face and breast, and it is feared that she inhaled the flame, which would make her condition all the more critical. The imbecile girl is badly burned upon the neck and left arm, but not nearly as bad as the mother. The injured women were taken into a neighbor's house and an ambulance summoned, in which they were removed to the hospital. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

STATE OF FLORIDA INQUIRY.

The Chief Officer of the Steamship to Blame for the Calamity.

At the Glasgow inquiry the court has found that the State of Florida arrangements for lowering boats were satisfactory; that the order to lower boats was promptly given; that only three boats were capable of being lowered because the Florida was going at the rate of eight knots an hour; that the passengers, and even some of the crew hesitated to enter the boats owing to the great speed at which the steamer was going, and hence the great loss of life. It was found by the court that Capt. Sadler did his duty to the last; that the second third mates also performed their duty; that the Ponema was navigated with proper caution, but that the Florida was not, and that Thomson, the chief officer of the State of Florida, was to blame for the calamity. The court advised the suspension of Thomson's certificate as a master for six months, he meanwhile to be allowed a mate's certificate.

THE FATE OF EGYPT.

Statement of Minister Ferry to the Chamber of Deputies.

In the Chamber of Deputies Prime Minister Ferry has made the following statement: "Since 1883, France has been quite inactive so far as Egypt is concerned inasmuch as she declined to take part in the Bri[t]ish expedition. It is too late now to think of reviving the scheme of condominium. It is altogether impossible. Egypt is neither French nor English. Her fate is a matter of concern to all Europe, and what it is to be will always be a European question. Mr. Gladstone's government recognized this fact, and was the first to propose the neutralization of Egypt. France has the best chance possible to settle the question with the Gladstone cabinet. It is necessary that harmony be maintained with the two nations whose accord is so important to the peace and liberty of the world. It is necessary also to limit the English occupation of Egypt, but France has no intention of substituting French occupation therefor.

A SKELETON IN THE ASHES.

New Scheme For Defrauding Life Insurance Companies.

A dispatch from Portland, Or.: The house of Lewis Kackley, near Hillsboro, was burned Saturday night. The supposed remains of Kackley were found in the ruins. It is claimed that he was murdered, and the house fired. His wife and child were absent at the time. An investigation leads to the belief that the affair was an attempt to swindle the insurance companies, and that an old skeleton was placed in the house to represent the supposed charred remains of Kackley. Kackley was a German, 45 years old. He arrived in Oregon three months ago. He was insured in the New York Life for $4000 and in the Mutual Temperance Union for $2000. It is stated that Kackley was seen in southern Oregon on Sunday.

A Veteran of Five Wars Dead.

General Ward B. Burnett, of New York, after a lingering illness of several years, died in Washington recently. He was a veteran of five wars and the oldest living graduate of West Point who became a general in the Mexican war. He was awarded by a vote of his comrades-in-arms in that war, the gold box presented by the city of New York to General Jackson for distinguished military services, and bequeathed by him to that patriot of New York city who should be adjudged by his countrymen to have been the most distinguished in defence of his country and our country's rights. In 1843 he made plans and estimates for the Croton water works in New York city, and in 1855 he made the plans of the Brooklyn water works. The remains will be taken to West Point for interment.

A New Infernal Machine.

The rifle found in the baggage of Patrick Joyce, recently arrested on the steamer Ethiopia at Queenstown, is believed to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resembled a wooden leg, but was found to be hollow, a hole having been pierced through it leading to a chamber containing a liquid, supposed to be an explosive. There was an outer wooden casing 16 inches long and [illegible] within which a brass tube was inserted. Overcoming a metal cap the liquid was found. Except by a careful examination, it was impossible to suppose that the article was anything but a leg of wood.

Seven Millions Involved.

The U. S. circuit court at St. Paul, Minn., is considering a case in which 700 acres of land in the heart of Duluth and worth $7,000,000 are involved. The basis of the suit is a treaty granted in an Indian treaty made in 1854 [illegible] the United States government. [illegible] lands in dispute were conveyed to one Armstrong. He sold an undivided half to [illegible] Pacific railroad and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and now sues to recover.

Fall of Berber Confirmed.

The report of the fall of Berber is officially confirmed. Berber was surprised by the rebels at daybreak and after much fighting. Hussein Pasha Khalifa, governor, [illegible] [illegible] A massacre of the [illegible] [illegible] The women and children were spared, only a few men escaped.

New $1 and $2 Notes.

The treasurer of the United States have received the last installment of $1 and $2 notes the printing of which has just been completed at the bureau of engraving and printing. The amount received is [illegible] and will not satisfy the supply already made. It is expected that about $250,000 will be ready for issue by the end of the week.

HALF NAKED WOMEN

The Connellsville Miners Refusing to Work with the Hungarians.

Ex-Mayor Powderly of Scranton, Pa., general master workman of the Knights of Labor, who had just returned from a trip to the Connellsville coke region, says that he never believed such degradation possible as he has witnessed among the Hungarians in that portion of Pennsylvania. The condition of the women who worked at and around the glowing furnaces, doing tasks that would try the stoutest men, he described as being most inhuman in and surpassing in grim realism anything he had ever heard or read on the subject. He says: "I had often heard of the employment of women at the coke ovens, but never had an opportunity of seeing it before. The women are not employed by the corporations, as some persons suppose, but they accompany their husbands and fathers to the ovens early in the morning and assist in drawing and forking coke. At 6 o'clock in the morning I went to the coke works, and there I saw that the stories I had heard about this matter were not exaggerated. At one of the ovens I saw a woman half naked drawing the hot coke from the chamber. She had no covering on her head, and very little on her person. Her appearance was that of one whose spirit had been broken by hardship and hard work. Her attire consisted of a coarse chemise and a pair of cowhide boots. In a freight car close by stood another woman forking the coke as it came to the car. Forking is the term used to indicate the disposition of the coke when it is thrown into the car. The person who does the forking throws the coal to either end of the car, as it is wheeled in. The woman stood in the doorway, and was dressed in a rough, loose-fitting outer garment and no apron. Her person from the waist up was exposed. When she stooped over to handle the coke, she caught her hair between her teeth, in order to keep it out of her way. Her feet were incased in a pair of heavy shoes, and her legs were exposed from the knees down. Her babe which she brought to the works with her, lay in front of the car, with scarcely any covering except the shadow of a wheelbarrow, which was turned up in order to protect the child from the rays of the sun. Many more such scenes met my view, and some of them were even worse than this. The opposition to the Hungarians amounts to a hatred which is liable at any time to burst forth into a blaze that may sweep them entirely out of that country."

NO PITY FOR AGE.

A Widow of 97 and Her Sister-in-law, Aged 80, Bound, Gagged, and Robbed.

A year ago Mr. and Mrs Peter Bogart of Downsville, Delaware county, N. Y., celebrated the seventy-sixth anniversary of their wedding day. They were each 96 years old. Mr. Bogart was in feeble health, but his wife was able to walk a mile every day to take care of a sick daughter, her youngest child, aged 73. Mary Bogart, a sister of Mr. Bogart, who lived with the old couple, was then 79. She remembered the day they were married.

Some months ago old Mr. Bogart died. He left his wife the home they had occupied for three-quarters of a century and $1,500 in money. The centenarian widow and her octogenarian sister-in-law have lived alone in the house since the death of Mr. Bogart. They kept the money in the house. One night recently burglars entered the house at midnight. They bound and gagged the helpless old women, and searched the house. They found the $1,500 and took it away with them. It is thought that neither Mrs. Bogart nor her sister-in-law can survive the shock of the assault and robbery. No clue to the perpetrators of the crime can be found. If found they are likely to be lynched without a moment's delay.

A LIGHTNING ARRESTOR.

New Invention to Protect Telegraph Lines from Extraordinary Currents.

In Philadelphia a successful trial has been made of a new lightning arrestor invented by Mr. John Giffin, employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. The new instrument consists of two discs, one at each end of a steel axle, and a number of fine steel wires extending between them. One of the wires rests against small steel posts, in which the cable and land wires end, and forms the connecting link between them. When the lightning strikes the land wire it makes its way toward the cable and is conducted through the steel posts to the fine wire on the arrestor. The wire is too small to bear anything but a normal amount and melts at once, breaking the connection and allowing the heavy current to be diffused. A spring immediately brings into position another small wire, so that messages will not be interrupted. It is intended to attach them to telephones and telegraph instruments to prevent danger from any extraordinary currents, and in a few days the telegraph company will place the instrument on several important cable crossings.

FOR MORMONDOM.

A Chance for Senator Edmunds to Protest.

The steamship Arizona has brought 500 men women and children to New York. They were all shipped off to Utah, under the care of 25 Mormon elders. E. H. Nye, the leading elder, said that they had been abroad two years doing missionary work, and the result was seen. Of the people who came over with them, 166 were Scandinavians, and the others merchants and farmers from England, Scotland and Wales. Some of them have been Mormons for 30 years, and have just saved enough to come over to Utah. The elder was asked what inducements the emigrants got to go to Utah. "None at all, except the promise of certain salvation," said the elder. "We preached to them that God talks directly with John Taylor, who is Brigham Young's successor, and has commanded plural marriages and promised salvation through baptismal immersion and belief in the Lord Jesus Christ. There was no promise of free lands or an easy luxurious life. They have from $5 to $40 each in hard cash to start with.

AT MONTREAL.

Factory Burned, a Hotel Wrecked, and Six Men Buried in the Debris.

The six story shirt factory of Skelton Bros & Co, recently took fire and the flames running up an elevator to the roof, the latter fell in, carrying the four large walls of stone and brick with it to the ground. The firemen had a wonderful escape, as they were putting up their ladders to the upper stories to pour water into the interior. The east wall fell with a crash into a three-story hotel adjoining, cutting one-half off and carrying it, with nine bedrooms filled with people in it, to the ground. Those in the lower flats escaped at once, but six men in their beds were buried under the debris. They had to be dug out. The first expired in his rescuers' hands. The second was fatally injured. Four other men were very badly injured. There were 60 people in bed at the time the wall collapsed, and those who got out had a very narrow escape. The total loss is $190,000, about two-thirds covered by insurance.

OUR BALANCE SHEET.

What It Will Say of Decrease in Debts and Revenues the Past Year.

It is expected that the balance sheet of the government for the fiscal year will show a total reduction of the debt for the year of $100,000,000, and a decrease in the revenue from all sources of about $40,000,000. This decrease of debt is $37,000,000 less than last year. The commercial balances in favor of the United States for the current year, however, will be but $60,000,000 against $90,000,000 in the preceding year. The legislation which was designed to reduce the revenues had the effect to cause a reduction of $15,000,000 only from customs, $20,000,000 from internal revenue receipts, and about $5,000,000 from miscellaneous receipts.

About Jay-Eye-See.

In reference to reports that the owner of Jay-Eye-See was afraid to match him against Kingstone or Maud S., it is said Mr. Case is willing to match Jay-Eye-See in a race or an exhibition heat against any horse, for $10,000 a side, half forfeit, to be trotted either at Hartford, Providence or Chicago, as may be mutually agreed upon, each party to choose one judge and they a third. The exhibition heat clause is put in to meet any objection Mr. Vanderbilt may raise to trotting a three-in-five race, according to rule. If neither of the tracks named is satisfactory to Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gordon, Mr. Case will allow the choice to be determined by lot.

Mr. Vanderbilt says it will be time enough for such a contest when Jay-Eye-See has equalled or beaten the mare's record.

Montreal Bank Flurry.

There was a strong panic recently on the Montreal stock exchange, Federal Bank shares declining 28 per cent., and in two days 36 per cent. Other stocks fell from 2 to 8 per cent. The cause arose out of an appeal from the Federal Bank which has its head office in Toronto, with branches spread over the Dominion, to leading banks to help it, lest it should a crisis overtake it. The bank has a capital of $3,000,000, with a reserve fund of half that amount.

Remains of a Mastodon.

In plowing for a ditch in swampy ground on his farm near Stanley, N. Y., a few days ago Pleasant Cook uncovered a tusk and four teeth which are supposed to be part of a mastodon skeleton. The tusk is seven feet long. The teeth weigh more than three pounds apiece. Search will be made for other parts of the skeleton.

New Leases of Life.

The comptroller of the currency has extended the corporate existence of the following banks: The Merchants National of Boston to June 10, 1904; the Blackstone National of Boston, to June 11, 1904; the [illegible] National of [illegible] Mass., to June 23, 1904, and the First National of Haverhill, Mass., to June 13, 1904.

Denies It.

The president of the [illegible] & [illegible] railroad denies the report that negotiations are pending for the sale of that road to the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western.

IN CONGRESS.

Summary of its Work for the Past few Days

Senate.

Mr. Hale, of Me., offered a resolution directing the committee on the expenditures of public money to investigate the recent defalcations of disbursing officers in some of the departments of Washington and the alleged frauds upon the navy department and to inquire into the system of making disbursements and purchases of supplies with a view of determining whether it embraces sufficient safeguards against defalcations and frauds.

A bill was passed conferring on all Senators and members of Congress authority to administer oaths to witnesses in matters pending before Congress.

Mr. Frye, of Me., introduced a bill to provide for the appointment by the president of a commission of naval architects and marine engineers to report upon improvements in naval architecture and in connection therewith to make a thorough investigation and examination of the plans, models, designs, calculations and principles for improvement in ocean steamships invented, made and designed by Charles G. Lundborg. The bill is identical in its provisions with one reported to the House last week from the select committee on American ship building and ship owning interests.

The Mexican pension bill was then taken up, the pending question being on the Ingalls amendment dating pensions of Union soldiers from date of discharge or disability, and extending to October 1, 1881, the limitation of time to file applications for arrears of pensions. Mr. Sherman of O., and Mr. Ingalls of Kan. spoke on the question, and the amendment was then voted down.

Various amendments were offered by Messrs. Harrison, Wilson and Mitchell and were agreed to, one of Mr. Harrison's amendments limited the Mexican pensions to soldiers or sailors who, if not actually engaged in a battle, were at least 14 days in Mexico or on its coast. This is intended to cut off men who never left home. Mr. Wilson's amendment provided that the persons to whom the law shall apply must be either 62 years old or subject to some disability recognized by the general pension laws. It is not, however, to cover the cases of men who may have acquired such disability in fighting against the Union.

Mr. McPherson, N. J., from the naval committee, reported favorably the bill to equalize the rank of graduates in the naval academy upon their assignment to the various corps and it was passed. It provides that graduates of the naval academy assigned to the line of the navy on the successful completion of the six years' course shall be commissioned ensigns of the navy.

The bill to prevent the importation of tea dust was also passed and the Mexican pension bill was taken up.

Mr. Ingalls of Kan. submitted a modification of his arrears of pension provision, providing that so far as the arrearages are concerned there shall be no discrimination between the rate allowed to a private soldier and an officer. It limits arrears to the persons who file their applications prior to October 1, 1882; as to applications filed after that time the pension shall be computed only from the date of filing the same.

After some preliminary discussion as to the probable increase of the amount of the pension list by the amendment, Mr. Beck of Ky. estimated it at about $246,000,000. Mr. Mitchell of Pa. said it was impossible to make any intelligent estimate and Mr. Blair of N. H. said the estimate had been based upon the idea of allowing arrears according to grades and ranks.

Mr. Morgan of Ala. inquired whether it was expected to pay these pensions by an interference with the interest on the public debt or by increased tariff taxation. This, he continued, was distinctively a Republican measure, having had the endorsement in advance of the Republican convention. He was sorry, however, to see the Republicans of the Senate so half-hearted about it. If they intended to obey the mandate of the convention, why not boldly assume the responsibility for it, toss up their hats and glory in the whole thing.

Mr. Ingalls said Mr. Morgan's speech was the kind he always expected to hear from southern Democrats upon a question of pensioning Union soldiers. They were willing to pension those of the Mexican soldiers who went into the confederate army and did their best to shoot the soldiers of the Union and over-run their own government; but on a proposition to extend some broad general measures of relief to the soldiers of the late war, the Republicans are always met by a vague denunciation of extravagance, of the outrageous assaults intended to be made on the treasury and of the insincerity of the Republican party in its professions of devotion to the soldiers.

Mr. Williams stigmatized the bill as an insult to the Mexican veterans.

Mr. Morgan of Ala. characterized the present object as a political one—to press the democrats to the wall; to attempt to prove that they were opposed to pensioning Union soldiers, while the fact was that they were not satisfied that it was the deliberate judgment of the northern people that such pensions should not be paid.

The debate then closed, and an amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell of Pa. providing that no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at one time under the laws of the United States, unless that fact be specially stated in the law, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Call of Fla. to pension disabled or dependent survivors of the Black Hawk and Creek and Seminole Indian wars was voted down.

After further amendments the bill was reported to the Senate, and when the chair had put the question whether the amendments should be agreed to, Mr. Hawley of Ct. asked for information as to how much this bill would add yearly to the expenditures of the government.

Mr. Jackson of Tenn. said it might take $10,000,000 $50,000,000 or $100,000,000. The committee had been unable to determine how much.

The bill was then passed, yeas 37, nays 25, Messrs. Edmunds of Vt. and Hawley of Ct. being the N. E. nay voters.

Mr. McMillan of Minn., from the commerce committee, reported favorably the bill to establish signal stations upon Nantucket island and to establish submarine telegraph communication with the main land; also a bill authorizing the erection of a light-house on [illegible] island in Narragansett bay.

The committee on the expenditure of public money was authorized to act by sub-committees and to sit during the vacation to investigate the government department frauds.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and Mr. Beck of Ky opposed the amendment proposed by the Senate appropriations committee striking out the clause consolidating and re-organizing the customs collecting districts.

Mr. Hawley of Ct. emphatically supported the committee's recommendations. The commerce of Connecticut would be surely injured by the plan proposed by the secretary of the treasury. If a properly prepared measure were brought in and carefully considered, a reduction may prove to be feasible, but hardly so great a reduction as that suggested.

Mr. Hale of Me. said it was attempted by a clause inserted in an appropriation bill to obliterate a great system elaborated with extreme care ninety years ago. Under the proposed consolidation smuggling would grow to enormous proportions.

After further debate the committee's amendment was agreed to.

The appropriations committee's amendment striking out the clause permitting small distilleries to be run without storekeepers gave rise to a long discussion, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Kean of N. J. for the protection of fisheries on the Atlantic coast; by Mr. Hancock of Tex. authorizing the funding of the entire bonded debt of the United States in 3 per cent. 50-year bonds; by Mr. Hutchins of N. Y. amending the laws regulating the appraisal of imported merchandise.

Mr. Randall of Pa., chairman of the appropriation committee, said that he was directed by the unanimous voice of that committee to move to suspend the rules and pass the sundry civil bill. He wished first to give the House an opportunity to vote upon a few amendments, the most important of which was that reported by the committee of expenditures in the department of justice relative to salaries of United States marshals and district attorneys.

Mr. Morrison of Ill. asked unanimous consent to be allowed to offer an amendment, directing the secretary of the treasury to apply the surplus revenue at any time in the treasury in excess of $100,000,000 and not otherwise appropriated to the redemption of United States bonds; and providing that when any of said bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, it shall not be lawful to apply any portion of the surplus to the purchase of bonds at a premium.

Mr. Hiscock of N. Y. objected.

The reading of the bill was then proceeded with, after which the 30-minutes' debate was entered upon. The various provisions of the bill were criticized by several members.

Mr. Potter of N. Y. protested against the appropriation of $300,000 to enable the departments to be represented at the New Orleans exposition as entirely unnecessary.

Amendments were adopted directing the secretary of war to sell at public auction the arsenals at Allegheny, Pa., Augusta, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., Kennebec, Me., and Watertown, Mass., granting a month's extra pay to House employes, and striking out the provision that no speech shall be printed in the Record which has not been delivered upon the floor of the House.

The House next and resumed consideration of the bill amended the Thurman sinking fund act.

The minority substitute was rejected, and after an [illegible] the act so that the aggregate yearly contribution of the Central Pacific company to the sinking fund shall be 5½ instead of 5 per cent of the net earnings and that of the Union Pacific 15 per cent, the bill was passed without division.

Mr. Hopkins of Pa., from the committee on public buildings and grounds reported a resolution that the charge of corrupt or collusive action on the part of the secretary of the treasury or some of his subordinates in connection with the selection and purchase of a site for the federal building at Brooklyn have not been sustained. Adopted.

Mr. Hopkins of Pa. from the labor committee called up the bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor, making it unlawful to enter into an agreement with any foreigner or alien to perform service of any kind in the United States, or to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or foreigner under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, and declaring all such contracts void and of no effect. It makes it a crime punishable with fine and imprisonment for any master of a ship to land such aliens or foreigners so under contract in any United States port. The act is not to apply to contracts for skilled workmen in any new industry not at present established here, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor to the hiring of professional actors, lecturers or singers.

Messrs. Foran of O. and Maybury of Mich. supported the bill, and Mr. Kelly of Pa. advocated its spirit, but could hardly accept it as a well considered project of law.

Mr. Dingley of Me. said that while many of the provisions of the bill were crude and imperfect, yet he was in sympathy with its object so far as it was intended to prevent the importation of laborers under contracts in foreign countries under foreign conditions and at foreign wages, who came here not to make for themselves permanent homes, and not free to make engagements. He welcomed every laborer who came to our shores to take advantage of American institutions and American wages.

Mr. Jones of Wis. offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative to migrate from any foreign country to the United States.

The bill was then passed without division and Mr. Long of Del. from the shipping committee reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a commission of naval architects and marine engineers to examine and report upon new designs for steamships.

The conference report of the bill establishing a bureau of labor statistics was agreed to.

Mr. Cox of N. Y. asked unanimous consent for the passage of the Senate bill granting letter-carriers 15 days' absence in each year.

Mr. Cosgrove of Mo. offered an amendment providing that no leave of absence shall be granted between October 15 and April 1 in any year; lost. A motion to reconsider the vote was tabled.

The bill was then passed and the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to. The amount appropriated is $1,686,743.

The bill repealing the preemption, timber culture and desert land laws and amending the homestead law was passed.

The "electoral count" bill was then taken up, the previous question having been ordered on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. Herbert of Ala. was in favor of the Senate bill and against the substitute reported by the House committee.

Mr. Eaton of Ct. supported the bill reported by the House committee, though he expressed his belief that the constitution vested in the House alone the power to declare who was elected president.

The question then recurred on the amendments to the Senate bill and on the bill which was reported by the House committee as a substitute therefor.

Mr. Herbert of Ala. offered an amendment to that section of the Senate bill which provides that each state may determine all controversies concerning the appointment of electors, by providing that such determination may be overruled by the concurrent action of the House and Senate; adopted.

The House bill was then adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill.

The Senate bill as amended by the substitute was then passed.

A bill was passed authorizing the establishment of a branch soldiers' home in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Nebraska, the location to be determined by the board of managers of the soldiers' homes.

The House resumed consideration of the "Backbone" railroad company forfeiture bill but took no action.

The Dingley Shipping Bill.

The Dingley shipping bill, as finally passed by Congress, is composed of 30 sections, the substance of which is composed as follows: It allows an American vessel on a foreign voyage and till the return home, to fill vacancies in the positions of officers below the rank of captain by appointments of aliens. It abolishes the three months' extra wages and provides that one month's extra wages only shall be paid in cases of injury in service of the vessel, unnecessary and wilful prolongation of the voyage, wilful sending of a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, sale of a vessel in a foreign country and cruel treatment. It increases the amount to be paid by the government for the transportation of seamen in cases of long voyages. It prohibits the payment of advance wages to seamen but provides for allotments of wages to a seaman's relatives. It requires vessels in the foreign trade to carry slop-chests, with supplies of clothing, etc., exempting, however, vessels in trade with the countries and islands of North and Central America. It abolishes consular fees for services to vessels, and provides for the payment of consuls from the treasury for such services. It abolishes the tonnage tax as now imposed, and provides in lieu of the same, for a duty of three cents a ton at each entry on vessels trading with any port in North or Central America and the adjacent islands, including the Sandwich Islands, and six cents a ton at each entry on all vessels from any other foreign trade. But it requires the president to suspend the collection of so much of this tax on vessels from any foreign port in North or Central America as may be in excess of the tonnage and light-house dues imposed on American vessels by the laws of the country in which such port is situated. As Canada imposes no taxes on American vessels, the bill abolishes the tonnage on vessels trading with Canada after July 1. It abolishes the hospital tax for seamen in both coastwise and foreign trade and provides that the expense of hospital service shall be defrayed from the tonnage tax. It provides that supplies for American vessels in the foreign trade may be imported in bond free of duty and provides that the drawback of 10 per cent. of the duty on imported materials for the construction of vessels on foreign account, on re-exportation shall be allowed when vessels are partly constructed of imported materials in the same manner as when thus wholly constructed. It limits the individual liability of a ship-owner to the proportion which his interest bears to the whole, and provides for the engagement of a seaman to serve on a voyage to any port or for a definite time, and exempts vessels making regular and stated trips from paying fees on reshipping seamen. It authorizes the shipment of seamen in a foreign port for a definite time or voyage, and provides that seamen so shipped shall not be required to be reshipped. It allows the painting on the stern of a vessel of the name of the port of registry, or the place in the same district where any of the owners live; it exempts vessels in trade with Canada and Mexico from the obligation to pay a tax on passengers so long as no tax is exacted on passengers coming from those countries by land carriage, repeals all laws that oblige American vessels to carry the mails to or from the United States arbitrarily, such repeal to take effect April 1, 1885; gives sailing vessels the same privileges in unloading cargo given to steamships, and provides that shipping commissioners shall hereafter be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, instead of by circuit courts, and shall be subject to regulations prescribed by him. It reduces the fees for inspection of steam vessels from $25 to $10 for the first 100 tons and allows vessels arriving at a port of entry, laden with bulky articles like salt, to proceed to places within that collection district to unload under new regulations.

BALLOON WARFARE.

Explosives to be Dropped on England from the Skies.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head centre, has forwarded to an active member of the Brotherhood in Chicago a manuscript circular summoning an early meeting at Chicago of prominent Irish-Americans who are willing to join a new movement in favor of a military organization on the lines proposed by the late John O'Mahoney. Mr. Stephens declares that the services of several distinguished Euro[pean] officers have already been placed at his disposal. He is sanguine that he can secure others. No definite plan of action will be proposed until the convention of Irish patriots, which it is proposed to hold soon in Paris. To this convention the Chicago conference is invited to elect delegates. After the convention an address will be issued to the Irish at home and abroad expounding the aims of the new movement. Among the plans of operations mooted is the scheme to dispatch balloons, armed with dangerous explosives over England to drop explosives upon the cities and towns below. Captain McCafferty has been commissioned to examine and report upon plans and apparatus. Several Fenians in Paris have volunteered to take part in an aerial expedition.

BELL vs. PEOPLE.

Taking of Testimony Completed—Arguments to Come Aug. 1.

The taking of testimony in the case of the Bell Telephone Company vs. the People's Telephone Company, to restrain the latter from operating telephones which, it is alleged, embrace the patents of Mr. Bell has been closed at Harrisburg, Pa. Several hundred witnesses have been examined, and the suit has been in progress nearly three years. The People's Telephone Company claims that Daniel Drawbaugh, who resides a few miles from the city, is the original inventor of the telephone and has produced over 100 witnesses to show that his telephone inventions antedate those of Bell. Scores of witnesses have been furnished by the other side to rebut the testimony of the Drawbaugh people. Counsel for the two companies will meet Aug. 1 to fix the time and place for final argument and the submission of their briefs.

Stowed Away.

On board an English steamer, which has just reached Boston, were twenty-six stowaways, nineteen men and seven boys, who had hid between decks for three days after leaving Liverpool. They had mostly worked around the docks at that port, and the times being dull resolved to emigrate to America.

An Alderman Indicted.

President Kelly of the Rochester, N. Y. board of aldermen has been indicted for agreeing to accept a bribe of $2500 from the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to permit its lines to run into Rochester.

A Great Horseman.

J. H. Goldsmith, owner of the Walnut Grove stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that having long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle, he cheerfully accords this great pain cure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

The Hole was There.

It thundered the other day, and a number of old codgers, who had been lying about the weather of other years, at once gave their attention to thunder-showers and electrical phenomena. Several large stories were told, when old Bob Bullwhacker succeeded in getting the floor.

"The dingedest storm I ever see war in 1849, the 11th day of June. They wa'n't much wind, but Je-wizz! How it did thunder an' lightnin' an' rain! I was livin' on the old Billposter Place them days, an' 'bout 4 o'clock in the mornin' there come a clap o' thunder that blamed near busted my ear. Afore I could git my mind workin' the rain agin to come down by the bar'l, an' the spout on the side o' the barn shot a stream onto the ground so hard that she went right in, an' I reckon a streak o' lightnin' must 'a' run down thar, too, for in the mornin' they was a hole thar twenty-seven feet deep an' four feet across, an' it was half full o' water. I tell yer that war a right smart shower."

"I should think so," said one of the bystanders. "That's a leetle too big to b'lieve."

"Well, gents, if yer don't b'lieve I'm a-tellin' the truth, jes' come with me one o' these nice days, an' I'll show yer the hole. It's been the best well on the place ever since."

"And you mean to say that the water and lightning dug the hole? Why, you old fraud, the barn was not built until 1860, and the spout was only put up last fall."

"That's all so, gentlemen; but the hole is there to prove what I say, an' if you don't believe me, yer can look at it with yer own eyes."

In a Hammock.

"Yes," she said dreamily, as she thrust her snowy finger between the pages of the latest popular novel: "life is full of tender regrets."

"My tenderest regret is that I haven't the funds to summer us at Newport," he replied, without taking his eyes off the butcher, who was softly oozing through the front gate with his bill in his hand.

"Ah, Newport!" she lisped, with a languid society sigh: "I often think of Newport by the sea, and water my dreams with the tender dews of memory."

She leaned back in the hammock, and he continued:

"I wish I could water the radishes and mignonette with the tender dews of memory."

"Why?" she asked, clasping her hands together.

"Why, because it almost breaks my back handling that watering-pot, and half the water goes on my feet, and it takes about half an hour to pump that pail full of water, and it requires something like a dozen pailfuls to the business. What effect do you think the tender dews of memory would have upon a good drum-head cabbage?"

But she had turned her head, and was looking across the daisy-dappled fields, and she placed her fingers in her ears while the prosaic butcher, who had just arrived, was talking about the price of pork.—*Puck.*

His Father's Nomenclature.

At the beginning of a school term all pupils in the public schools are required to give their father's full name. The teacher asked Michael Murphy what his father's name was, and Michael said:

"Mr. Murphy."

"What is his first name?"

"He never had but one name."

"Well, what would you call him if you wanted a new rocking horse?"

"I don't want one."

"When you speak to him what do you say?"

"Oh, I can't remember all I say when I speak to him."

"But, supposing he was out chopping wood and you went to the door and called to him, what would you say?"

"He never cut up wood, but if I should call him I would call him 'dad.'"

"Oh, dear! I wish I could make you understand what I mean. Now can't you tell me what your mother calls him?"

"Yes, 'm; she calls him 'old red head.'"—*Syracuse Journal.*

Strong Food.

"Do you know," remarked an Austin grocer to one of his customers, "that eggs contain five times as much nourishment as any other kind of food?"

"Yes. I had an idea that they did. I know they are very nourishing. I only got a smell of one of those I bought from you the other day, and I've not eaten anything since."

And the grocer changed the subject.—*Siftings.*

No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet a thoroughly effective remedy.

The running time between New York and Mexico for the mail service is six days and twenty-three hours.

Nearly Roasted.

"How is my little duck, to-night?" asked young Crimsonbeak of Miss Fussanfeather, his fiance, as she met him at the door the other evening.

"Oh, I'm nearly roasted, George!" exclaimed the petulant maiden.

"I'm so glad," came from the lover, with a serene smile.

"Glad!" cried the girl, preparing to take a bath in tears; "you heartless creature!"

"Yes," said George, in a low voice, after he had turned out the gas and put the clock back one hour, "you see I am passionately fond of roast duck!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

An Obtuse Boarder.

Skeggs (who has been brought down to hard pan by the panic)—"I don't see why Mrs. Higgs has raised the price of table board. She feeds us mostly on pork anyway, and I see by the papers that hogs are quoted at from $1 to $2 per hundred weight lower than at this time last year. It don't seem right, you know, when hogs are down to make a raise on us."

Pumper (sympathizingly)—"Why don't you mention the fact to her?"

Skeggs (gloomily)—"I did mention it, and she only laughed, and said she had been keeping hogs for the last three years at a loss, and it was time she made a cent out of them. I didn't know she kept hogs before, did you?"

But Pumper wouldn't commit himself.—*Lowell Citizen.*

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Thought and Speech.

There came to me a thought
By winged fancy brought—
Subtle as flame; of light and sweetness wrought.

With costly pains and care,
I sought in words as rare
To clasp and hold it; it exhaled in air.

And vanished—all the grace,
The gleam—and in its place,
A cold abstraction stared me in the face!

"O thought forever fled!"
Then to myself I said:
"O sweetness lost! O fine aroma shed!"

"Not so," a voice replied:
"Thought lives and doth abide,
Only to utter it has been denied.

"Why murmur or make moan
Speech gives but of its own;
Ask of it bread, it offers thee a stone.

"Content thee; thou hast fed
From off the living bread;
Content thee, soul, nor crave a stone instead."
—*Caroline A. Mason.*

WILD RIDE.

A few years ago I was second officer of the good ship Sea Queen, and at the time the following incident occurred we were lying at Labuan, an island about thirteen miles long and from three to five broad, off the northeast coast of Borneo. One Sunday morning Ned Wells (the third officer) and I resolved to walk to Victoria, a small and, indeed, the only regular settlement on the island, composed of a few Scotch engineers and mechanics, the superintendent of the mines and 200 Chinese, who worked them. Reports varied as to our distance from Victoria, whether eight, ten or twelve miles. All agreed that there was only a half-beaten foot-track through the dense jungle. So, prepared for a good tramp, we started at 8:30 A. M. through such wonderful luxuriance of tropical growth as can be seen nowhere in greater profusion than in Borneo, where the vegetation is most diversified, from a dense undergrowth of ferns and creepers to the gigantic trees of the forest, towering aloft from 100 to 200 feet, often rising more than 100 feet before the symmetry of their outline is broken by a branch. We pushed on for about two hours and a half making slow progress, for the track was nothing more than an Indian trail, and so overgrown that it was difficult to keep it, even for me, who had had some experience in the backwoods of Canada and Australia.

About 1 o'clock we came to a natural clearing about 200 feet across, covered with a beautiful growth of grass, and nearly across its center lay a huge fallen tree—the roots were away in the jungle beyond the clearing, and the head was lost in the undergrowth on the other side, so one can imagine the size of the fallen monarch. Feeling hot and rather tired, we concluded to rest here, so lighting our pipes, we climbed upon the huge trunk and began to look around and admire the birds with their brilliant plumage, and the hundreds of lizards and humming-birds to be seen in every direction. Our quiet enjoyment was suddenly disturbed by Ned, who giving a scream like a wild Indian, slipped off the tree, and while holding his calf, exclaimed: "I've been bitten." I was off in a second looking for snakes and after a few moments of unpleasant conjectures, we found we had been trespassing on the right of way of some large black ants, who had probably long been undisturbed in their occupancy of the tree. Their bite, though irritating, is not dangerous, so reassured, but our ardor perhaps somewhat cooled, we decided to give up Victoria, and find our way back again and while thinking of the scramble before us a bright idea struck me.

"Why, Ned, we can walk back on the track, the mine must be somewhere near here."

After taking our bearings by the sun as well as the trees would allow, and after half an hour's pushing and cutting through the mass of creepers and underwood, with an uncomfortable sensation of possible snakes all the time, we came out on the track, a cutting through the forest just wide enough for the narrow tracks side by side, the whole being on a grade, the loaded cars going down pulling the empty ones up. We were not far from the mouth of the pit, consequently about two miles from the dock, however sure now of our way, we trudged along contentedly, when I chanced to see a small construction truck lying overturned by the side of the track. I said to Ned:

"Why should we walk when we can ride? let us put the machine right side up, and we'll spin along the whole way in no time."

It was the work of a moment to turn the truck over on to the rails. It was only a small platform about six feet by four, mounted on wheels to carry rails or sleepers, with no railing or sides of any kind and we soon found another more serious deficiency. Our momentum increasing each moment by the force of gravity, we were soon spinning along, and I said, "Ned, I guess we had better put on the brake," and to our dismay we found this most important necessary had been broken off, which probably accounted for the truck being where we had found it. I suggested that we had better jump off while we could with safety, but Ned, who was a wild, dare-devil sort of fellow, said "No, hang it, let her run, we are all right as long as she keeps on the track." The short time occupied by these remarks had seriously increased our speed; faster and faster we flew, crouching on our knees, holding on to the front platform, our hats (playthings for the monkeys) left far behind, the wind whistling past us as we smiled a grim and ghastly smile at each other, and like Mr. Micawber, waited for something to turn up.

Still faster we went, till we flew like an express train, and our carriage being so light, rocked from side to side, now on two wheels, now on three, and sometimes on none at all. Presently we passed the Chinamen's quarters, about half a mile from the pier, and were greeted with a chorus of "Hi yah! Hi yah!"

Want of time and breath compelled us to forego any reply to their remark. Like a flash their long, low building disappeared, and we were in front of the resident doctor's house, and on the veranda the doctor himself, with our captain and the superintendent of the mines, was sitting. They started up and ran towards us, shouting something which we could not hear and which, like much other good advice, was wasted on the air.

If we could only keep the track, I had made up my mind for nothing worse than a plunge into the sea over the end of the dock and a swim ashore, and carefully approaching my mouth to Ned's ear, I shouted:

"We shall have to swim for it."

I doubt if he understood, and just then we wheeled round the corner at the approach of the pier. The wheels struck and we tipped to an angle of about thirty degrees, but righted again, and plunged along, when I saw something which made my heart rise to my throat.

I distinctly remembered that in the morning the track was empty, but during our absence a train of some ten cars had come down and was standing on our track. This was awkward, to say the least, and only two seconds in which to decide what to do, but I rose to the occasion, literally as well as figuratively, as we neared the end car, which was filled with dark rubble from the pit's mouth for filling in ground. I made a desperate leap upwards—the impetus of the carriage hurled me headlong shoulder deep, into the contents of the loaded car, while I caught a glimpse of Ned springing off sideways on to some bundles of some kind.

When I came to my senses, able to sit up and commence clearing my eyes, nose and ears of the dust with which I was nearly choked, I found I had no worse injury than some rather bad scratches and cuts on my face and neck. My attention to my own condition was soon disturbed by cries and yells in Chinese and Malay, and looking round, the scene which met my eyes compelled me to laugh in spite of my nearly broken neck.

Ned was sitting up holding his left arm carefully in his right hand, and was surrounded by a dozen Chinese and Malays, who were dancing around him and yelling most vociferously, and I believe, in spite of the pain he was suffering, Ned paid them back in kind. What he had thought were bundles of matting and jumped for, hoping thus to break his fall, turned out to be some sleepy Malays taking their siesta, and he had rudely awakened them by plunging on them with all the added impetus of a fifty mile an hour speed.

Things were looking serious for him, and I was almost too dazed to think of going to his assistance, when luckily the doctor and captain, who had followed us down as fast as possible, appeared on the scene, and by a liberal use of talk, got the fellows to understand the case and subside. One, who had received the full brunt of Ned's descent, had two ribs broken, while Ned himself, besides a bad cut on his forehead, had broken his left forearm. He was put on a stretcher and carried back to the doctor's house, while I managed to hobble along by the kindly help of the superintendent's arm, and once at the house a good bath and a little sticking plaster were all I wanted, though my neck and shoulders were stiff for several days. Of course Ned was off duty until his arm was knit and fit for service again, and we both considered ourselves very fortunate in getting off so cheaply under the circumstances.

Now, as I recall the wild exhilaration I felt as I whirled along on that car, I am always glad that I had the experience, and, spite of the danger attending it, look back with a pleasant memory on the maddest, wildest ride of my life.

Fresh Water Pearls.

The cultivation of the pearls of fresh-water mussels has become an industry of considerable importance in Saxony and other parts of Germany. The pearls are generally inferior to those of the genuine pearl-oysters, but occasionally a gem of real excellence is produced. Some very fine settings of such were exhibited at the Exposition in Berlin. The Venetians carried on this branch of trade to a considerable extent during the middle ages, and controlled it till 1621, when the Elector of Saxony also undertook it, at the suggestion of Moritz Schmirler, a draper of Oelsnitz, and appointed Schmirler "first pearl-fisher." Schmirler was succeeded on his death by his son, and the business has continued in the family to the present day, under the superintendency of the forestry department, which has also to do with the waters of the region. The pearl-hunting is carried on in the spring, as soon as the water is warm enough to wade in for hours continuously. The mussels are examined by means of an instrument, by which the shells can be opened enough to see what is in them without hurting the mollusks. If they contain well-developed pearls, they are sacrificed; if not, they are returned to the beds. The same beds are not usually gone over again for several years. Experiments made in the Elster, in the artificial production of pearls, have not met with much success. A wound in the mouth of the mollusk will lead to the deposition of the calcareous matter, but it is uncertain whether it will be of common shell-matter or of pearl—and upon this all the value of the operation depends. In the Dutch East Indies the formation of pearls in the pearl-oyster is sometimes provoked by inserting a grain of sand within the shell. A considerable business is done in Adorf in the manufacture of articles of fancy from the nacre of mussel.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Prospects of American Boys.

While the American father is puzzled with what to do with his boys, the American manufacturer is compelled to go to Europe for skilled workmen—and this suggests that, coupled with other circumstances of an everyday character, our American boys are unwilling to go through the drudgery of apprenticeship. Of course every one with common sense sees that we are making a great mistake in not preparing ourselves to fill the ranks of skilled labor in every department where it is needed from the ranks of our own people, rather than be obliged to depend upon our too willing neighbors across the sea.

One of the baneful results of the American boy growing up into idleness and wasting the formative period of his experience, is patent to all, and needs no elaboration by example. The young man who has been taught to use the hand and eye; who has aptitude with fingers and tools, insures his own livelihood, and such an one has a great advantage over him who wants to earn his bread by taking office, keeping books or selling goods. Does the skilled artisan harass anybody for work? The thought in the thinking bayonets of the Germans conquered at Sedan. In Germany prince and peasant must learn a trade. In France young men pay high for the privilege of learning some kinds of trades, besides giving their entire time for several years to their employers. In this country we are drifting away from the moorings on which industrial supremacy depends.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A Great Discovery.

M. Pasteur, the great biologist and chemist of France, has made many discoveries which have saved millions of francs to his countrymen and added vast sums to the national wealth. He has now made a new discovery, one that promises to be of untold benefit to the human race. It may possibly banish from the earth one of the most horrible diseases to which man is subject.

Hydrophobia is considered incurable, and every year scores of people die in horrible tortures, and others lead a living death through fear of the disease after being bitten by a dog supposed to be mad.

M. Pasteur does not propose to cure the disease, but to prevent it. He has found, by numerous experiments, that dogs inoculated from a dog suffering with rabies take the disease in a mitigated form, and are ever thereafter as free from taking it as those vaccinated are safe from attacks of small-pox.

Such a discovery, should the theory prove true, ought to enroll the French chemist among the great benefactors of the race. It may be impossible to secure a universal inoculation of the canine race, as it has hitherto proved impossible to make vaccination universal in civilized countries, and small-pox still continues in spite of Jenner's discovery. But it is something to anticipate that if a compulsory law can be executed, hydrophobia may be exterminated.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Snake Cures a Headache.

James Carley recently suffered for a week with a severe headache, says the Danbury *News.* Every possible remedy was resorted to without relief. Finally one of his shopmates informed him that D. H. Wilkes would cure it without fail. Mr. Wilkes, who is a farmer, received him cordially, and at once assured him he could cure his headache. He requested Carley to accompany him to the cider-mill, which they entered, and Mr. Wilkes pulled out from beneath the press a box covered with a coal sieve. From the box he took a live black snake and wound it around Carley's neck. Strange as it may seem, almost instantaneously the pain left his head, and has not returned since. Mr. Carley and his friends vouch for his cure. Mr. Wilkes also cures sprains and swellings in the same way. He explains the matter on the principle of animal electricity, which he supposes the snake possesses.

THE STEAMSHIP STEWARD.

A Curious Combination who is Fully Appreciated by the Ocean Voyager.

The steward is a curious combination of waiter, chambermaid and sailor. He must serve at table, do general housework, have a sailor's stomach and balance himself on a sailor's legs. At one moment, he is resplendent in blue coat and brass buttons, and is handling macaroons and champagne; the next you see of him he is staggering coatless along the dimly-lighted gangway with a feather duster and a slop pail. In stormy weather, the manoeuvers he goes through in the table service and in chamber work, rival those of an athlete in a circus ring. He sleeps in a black hole devoid of light and air, and he keeps his clean linen, with his pails and brushes, in a little cupboard just outside your cabin door, but just where the meeting between himself and his toilet takes place nobody knows. Occasionally he may be seen on deck of an evening smoking his pipe among the steerage, but as a rule he does not appear outside, and although he lives at sea he is as pale as a shop girl. When you are seasick he is your only friend, the only inmate of the vessel who pretends to regard you without levity, the only being through whom you feel that you have any grip on life. But his tender care of you springs from interested motives, and he would leave you to die in neglect if he did not feel that in nursing you he was nursing a glittering golden coin. In his inmost heart he has no respect for you; he prefers the beef-eating, cocktail-drinking veteran of the smoking room to the lemon-sucking, gruel-sipping invalid of the cabin.

One of his most arduous duties is to answer questions, for he feels it necessary to suit the tastes of the questioner rather than to tell the truth. From the manner of your interrogation he strives to learn what sort of a reply will gratify you most, and then frames one accordingly. The same subserviency marks all his conversation with you. If you wish to reach port in the morning he assures you that the ship always arrives in that part of the day; and if you prefer to arrive in the afternoon, he modifies his statements to correspond. If you are in haste to get away from your landing place, he will conjure up a train for you which will leave at any hour you wish, to convey you in any direction. If you enjoy rough weather, he assures you that you will encounter plenty of it, but if you wish the sea to moderate, he tells you that the glass is rising and that a dead calm is close at hand.

When you embark, the steward takes your measure with his practised eye, decides what sort of a traveler you are, what is your commercial value in the steamer world, and what is the amount of attention which it will be worth while to bestow upon you. But whatever may be his behavior to you during the voyage, he will smother you with kindness towards its close, and will run to you twenty times a day to ask if he can do anything for you. The entrance into port is his harvest day—the grand reward for which he ploughs the sea and cultivates with such assiduous toil the nauseated passenger. If you turn out to be what he considers factory crop he gathers you and your luggage up with scrupulous care and your pathway to the gang-plank is strewn with flowers. If you prove barren of fruit you are trampled under foot, and left to get yourself out of the way in the best fashion you can.

With the exception of an occasional pull at your whisky bottle, the steward never steals. We should hate to cross the ocean without him.—*New York Mail and Express.*

An Alpine Echo.

The keeper of the chalet, writes a tourist in Switzerland, had a small mortar, which he fired off at our request. Ten distinct echoes came back. From deep and awful silence these innumerable peaks seemed aroused into sudden and almost angry life. Report after report, like the rapid discharge of a whole park of artillery, thundered through the clear air.

At length the echoes, one by one, sank slowly away, and I thought all was over. Fainter and fainter they grew, till nothing but a low rumbling sound was heard in the distance, when suddenly without warning or preparation, there was a report like the blast of the last trumpet. I instinctively clasped my hands to my ears in affright. It came from the distant Wetterhorn, and rolled and rattled and stormed through the mountains until it seemed as if the very peak was loosened from its base, and all were falling and crushing together.

It was absolutely terrible. Its fearful echo had scarcely died away before the avalanches which the sudden jar had loosened began to fall. Eight fell in almost as many minutes. The thunder of one blended with the thunder of another, till one continuous roar passed along the mountains. The thunder ceased as suddenly as it had commenced, and the deep, awful silence that followed was painful; and my imagination painted those falling masses of snow and ice as half conscious monsters, crushed to death in the deep ravines.

In Louisiana, bagasse, the sugar-cane refuse, is being made into paper.

A Japanese Shave.

Of all the towns in Japan accessible to the foreigner, Kioto is by far the most interesting. There is no European quarter, and judging from the behavior of the natives, I should say that the average of Europeans finding their way thither in the course of a year is small. We did a good deal of miscellaneous shopping, and wherever we went there assembled a crowd of people of all ages and both sexes. They were very quiet, and not intentionally rude, but their capacity for a prolonged steady stare is infinite. What they say did not—at least, not immediately—suggest interchange of remark. They just stood and dumbly stared, watching every slightest motion or gesture of the strange beings who had dropped from, Heaven knows where, upon the streets of their city.

On the night of our arrival we went to a barber's shop for a shave, necessary after four days' travel. As our jinrickshas drew up at the barber's shop the crowd began to gather, and when it was discovered that two foreigners were actually about to be shaved, the excitement throughout the quarter deepened in intensity. The crowd blocked up the narrow street, those behind trying to see over the heads of others in front, whilst the thrice fortunate ones in the first line flattened their noses against the window, and steamed it with their breath. Inside the shop there was a reflex of the excitement. The barber himself, though pale, was collected in manner and gave me only one gash. But his whole family were ranged in a group in the kitchen, which opened into the shop. The assistants stood around, from time to time handing necessary articles to the operator. The most hopeless case was the small boy, whose duty it was to stand by and hand paper, combs, brush, towel, or whatever might be needed by the barber. He stood at the elbow of the chair whilst I was being shaved, with his face half a foot from mine, his lips slightly parted, and a pair of great brown eyes unnaturally extended fixed on my face. I fancy he was in a condition of modified catalepsy. At any rate, he neither moved nor spoke whilst the barber rasped me, and when I vacated the chair in favor of my young friend he began afresh on him.

It was the most villainous shave I ever suffered. A dinner-knife would have been for the purpose a luxurious article compared with the razor. I besought the barber to let me off, but without avail. It was the opportunity of a life time, and he would not limit its duration by any voluntary act. Finally, when he had done with both of us, he charged one and eight-pence for his fiendish work, which seemed to us a very dear price for two such shaves.—*Harper's Weekly.*

On A Cow-Catcher.

"I once had the queerest railroad ride ever known in the world," remarked a brakeman, as he and the train boy settled down into the corner for a chat. "It was about ten years ago, when I was a yard-man. One night I jumped onto the pilot of an outgoing freight to ride out to my cabin. It was snowy and slippery, and when I went to get off I lost my foothold and came near falling right in front of her, but I straddled out my legs and my toes caught the bars that run up from the pilot to support the headlight frame. There I hung by my feet with my head clear down on the nose of the pilot. I had to use my hands to hold my head up clear of the ties. I yelled but I could not make myself heard. The engineer couldn't see me for the boiler, and though he hadn't seen me jump off, supposed I had done so on the other side. There I hung, getting stiff and cold, with my bones and joints aching as if I had the gout, the snow thrown up by the cow-catcher covering and freezing me, my nose skimming along within an inch or two of the ties, and the most awful pains in the cords of my neck I have ever known. Every minute it seemed to me I must drop to death, but I hung onto her for eight miles, when we stopped at Woodstock for orders. I couldn't walk for a week and I believe my neck is a little stiff yet. I'd rather walk 500 miles than ride another eight in that fashion."—*Chicago News.*

Running For Trains.

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* cautions those persons who are in the habit of "running for trains" against the practice. Even to one whose heart is sound, running, when not accustomed to such hurried movement, is certainly not beneficial to the delicate cords and valves of the heart; and should this organ be diseased, it must prove very injurious. We all know that violent and tumultuous action is to be avoided when the heart is weak, and we also know that running is not the way to avoid it.

In our own experience, says the writer, we know several instances where men who had previously supposed themselves to be *sound* have run for trains, and getting aboard have fallen exhausted into seats from which they never arose. Better miss a train than run the risk of running into the jaws of death; for this strain on the heart cannot prove beneficial to one who is sound, while it is likely to prove disastrous to one who is weak.

Reading in the cars is very injurious to the eyesight.

A Ku Klux Parade.

From the authentic history of "The Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth, and Disbandment," by Rev. D. L. Wilson, in the *Century,* we quote the following: "Soon after nightfall the streets were lined with an expectant and excited throng of people. Many came from the surrounding country. The members of the Klan in the county left their homes in the afternoon and traveled alone or in squads of two or three, with their paraphernalia carefully concealed. If questioned, they answered that they were going to Pulaski to see the Ku Klux parade. After nightfall they assembled at designated points near the four main roads leading into the town. Here they donned their robes and disguises, and put covers of gaudy materials on their horses. A sky-rocket sent up from some point in the town was the signal to mount and move. The different companies met and joined each other on the public square in perfect silence; the discipline appeared to be admirable. Not a word was spoken. Necessary orders were given by means of the whistles. In single file, in death-like stillness, with funeral slowness, they marched and countermarched throughout the town. While the column was headed north on one street it was going south on another. By crossing over in opposite directions the lines were kept up in almost unbroken continuity. The effect was to create the impression of vast numbers. This marching and countermarching was kept up for about two hours, and the Klan departed as noiselessly as they came. The public were more than ever mystified. The efforts of the most curious to find out who were Ku-Klux failed. One gentleman from the country was confident that he could identify the riders by the horses. But as we have said, the horses were disguised as well as the riders. Determined not to be baffled, during a halt of the column he lifted the cover of a horse that was near him, and recognized his own steed and saddle, on which he had ridden into town. The town people were on the alert to see who of the young men of the town would be with the Ku Klux. All of them, almost without exception, were marked mingling freely and conspicuously with the spectators.

"Perhaps the greatest illusion produced was in regard to the numbers taking part in the parade. Reputable citizens were confident that the numbers were not less than three thousand. Others, whose imaginations were more easily wrought upon, were quite certain there were ten thousand. The truth is that the number of Ku Klux in the parade did not exceed four hundred. This delusion in regard to numbers prevailed wherever the Ku Klux appeared. It illustrates how little the testimony of even an eye-witness is worth in regard to anything which makes a deep impression on him by reason of its mysteriousness."

Exhilarating Effect of Music.

Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," enumerating the virtues of music, tells us that, "besides the excellent power it hath to expel many other diseases, it is a sovereign remedy against despair and melancholy, and will drive away the devil himself." Shakspeare, too, it may be remembered, mentions music as a remedy for insanity in "Richard II." (act v., scene 5), where the king says:

> This music mads me; let it sound no more,
> For though it have holp madmen to their wits,
> In me it seems it will make wise men mad.

In the *Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1806, we find the following statement: "Several of the medical literati on the Continent are at present engaged in making inquiries and experiments upon the influence of music in the cure of diseases," and Mr. Burette was of opinion that music has the power of affecting the whole nervous system so as "to give a temporary relief in certain diseases, and even a radical cure." In modern times, among the well-known instances of the medical powers of music may be mentioned the remarkable effect produced by Farinelli on Philip of Spain. When this monarch was suffering from the deepest melancholy, the Queen determined to try the effects of music, and arranged for Farinelli to sing in a room adjoining the King's chamber. Before many days had passed, the voice of Farinelli accomplished what no medicine had succeeded in doing—the restoration of the King's health. Mr. Timbs relates the case of a deaf lady who could only hear while a drum was beating, and so a drummer was kept in the house for the purpose of enabling her to converse. We are also told how a man in Yorkshire, having lost his senses through some misfortune, was placed in a lunatic asylum, where, in a short time, the notes of the violin gradually regained him his intellect. Illustrations of this kind have been of frequent occurrence, and form a frequent as well as interesting chapter in the history of medicine. When we, too, reflect how much depends, in the case of certain diseases, upon the spirits of the patient, it is not surprising that music should oftentimes have been found to exert an exhilarating effect by cheering the mind—and so being resorted to as a last resource when everything else had failed.—*London Standard.*

A Good Druggist.

A man who kept a store
Once wrote upon his door:

"Oh, I can make a pill
That will ease every ill;
I keep here a plaster,
To prevent disaster;
Also some good ointment,
To soothe disappointment."

When customers applied,
These words are what he cried:

"Now, *Patience* is the pill
That eases ev'ry ill;
Take-care is a plaster,
Which prevents disaster;
Good-humor an ointment,
Soothing disappointment."
—*Mary Lang in St. Nicholas.*

HUMOROUS.

The dearest girl on earth is the one that eats the most ice cream.

It seems odd that a flying debtor should cross the ocean to avoid the bill-owes.

A shoemaker may not be able to breath his last, although he often eats his awl.

An Ohio newspaper speaks of a man being bruised by the "emphatic gesture of a mule."

People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh.

A New York stock broker was bitten by a dog a few days ago. The dog hasn't got over it yet.

The easiest way to mark table linen—leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.

When you form good resolutions, use them the same as you would fainting ladies at a ball—carry them out.

A miss is as good as a mile, and good for all the room she wants in a crowded street car if she is finely dressed.

A young bride claimed that her husband was a model man. And he was. His occupation was making dummies for clothing stores.

Those persons who get up early to catch the worm need not hustle themselves. They can catch the worm any time at the fruit stands.

What Supports the Parisians.

An analysis of the population of Paris gives very singular statistics as to the inhabitants of the gayest city in Europe. It seems, also, for its size, to be the most industrious. The proportion in which the working classes exceed those who live on their own incomes is the more remarkable, as Paris is the recognized center of expenditure and extravagance for all France. There are no cities that hold to the capital the same relative position that Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham occupy relatively to London. More than half a million of Parisians are employed in commerce, trade, and banking operations, while of the artisan class there are considerably more than 1,250,000. The liberal professions seem to occupy but a small proportion of the population. All combined do not amount to 200,000, and in the subdivisions the prominence is quite different from what it would be with us. The great majority are in the public service, which employs more than medicine, law and divinity combined. But after the public service, it is art which gives employment and livelihood to the greatest number of Parisians. Forty-two thousand get their income from this branch of industry. The doctors come after, but a long way after.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Curious Historical Fact.

It is a curious historical fact that Lincoln and Harrison were first candidates for the Presidency in 1792. R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, in that year received six electoral votes, and Benjamin Lincoln one. Up to 1828 nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency were made by Congressional caucuses. The movement for national nominating conventions began in 1830, when the anti-Masonic party set up its candidates at Baltimore. The National Republicans met the following year in national convention and nominated Henry Clay, and the year following the Democrats nominated Van Buren for Vice-President at the same place, which became known as the "City of Conventions." From that time all parties adopted the plan of naming their candidates for the Presidency by delegates in national convention.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Thermometer.

Mr. R. H. Scott, president of the Royal Meteorological society, London, has compiled some interesting notes on the history of the thermometer. The name of the actual inventor of the instrument is unknown, and the earliest mention of it as a scientific appliance, then fifty years old, was in a work by Dr. R. B. Fludd, published in 1638. As to the instrument as it now exists, Robert Hooke suggested the use of the freezing point and the substitution of mercury for spirit, and Newton blood heat. Fahrenheit, although a German by birth, was a protege of James I, and died in England. Reaumur's thermometer, in its final form owes its origin to De Luc; and although the centigrade thermometer is almost universally attributed to Celsius, it was really invented by Linnaeus. Celsius' instrument had its scale the reverse way, the boiling point being 0 degrees and the freezing point 100 degrees.

The Weymouth Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1884.

Weymouth Water Works.

The contracts for the introduction of water from Weymouth Great Pond were made by the board of Water Commissioners last Tuesday, the contract for cast iron pipe being awarded to Mr. A. H. McNeal, of Burlington, N. J., and that for laying the pipe, building stand pipe, pumping station, etc., to Mr. W. C. McC[illegible]nd, of Springfield, Mass. The contract provides that the work shall be commenced immediately, 400 tons of the large pipe to be delivered by the 15th of September and the balance of delivery to commence at the opening of navigation in the spring of 1885, and all the pipe to be delivered by June 1 following.

The grand total of the contracts foots up to a little over $250,000, which is a large reduction from the original estimate and shows a degree of financial and business tact on the part of the Water Board that proves the wisdom of the town in choosing so efficient representatives of its interests in the important matter of securing a water supply for the inhabitants of Weymouth. We need not to present further argument in favor of the measure, as the Weymouth water works are now a fixed fact; but the town may well be congratulated on the success of the enterprise which is now so far consummated and has been so ably managed. It will be remembered that the original estimates of the engineer, Mr. Tidd, were based on the construction of 35 3-10 miles of water course, the aggregate expense of which was placed at nearly $300,000. The board has wisely concluded to increase the size of the main pipe for high service and gravity supply from 16 inch to 18, and the size of the stand pipe will be 40 feet—5 feet larger than that of the Quincy works, and will give better service in case of fire. That the Commissioners have been able to make this increase in weight of pipe and size of stand pipe, and yet be able to furnish nearly the estimated amount of supply, at a large reduction from the estimates, is a matter of hearty congratulation.

The transportation of the pipe from the manufactory will be by sea, and it will be delivered at the wharves at Weymouth Landing.

Temperance Address. Rev. Mr. Sargent of Lovell's Corner, delivered an effective address on the temperance question in the Reform Club room, East Weymouth, last Sunday evening, to a large audience. He alluded in the outset of his address to the fact that the art of distilling liquor was discovered in China 3000 years ago, but so corrupting and demoralizing was the effect of this baneful discovery that a prohibitory edict was promulgated, forbidding manufacture and its discoverer was banished to a lonely isle. The re-establishment of a similar provision of law is what is now needed the world over, forbidding the manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic beverages. In the eleventh century the Arabians rediscovered the art, and this time it invoked the blessing of the god of healing and was taken into the domain of medicine, maintaining so firm a grasp on the human race that no earthly power has yet been able to shake it off, though thousands of eminent physicians in the old world and in this land have pronounced against this "twin brother of death," as it has well been named; for alcohol has not yet been found in all the wide universe of *living* nature—existing only in dead, putrifying matter.

The speaker proceeded to show the effects of the use of alcoholic drinks upon the morals of the people, proving by the returns of the Statistical Bureau that in Suffolk county, for example, 84 per cent. of the crime was occasioned by the use of spirituous liquors, and asserting that every city sleeps over a volcano, where the baser passions of men and women are inflamed by strong drink, and crimes are precipitated by rum-crazed brains. The remedy for these gigantic evils can only be found in positive prohibition of the traffic. On the question of licensing of liquors, he said there is a standing challenge to the friends of license to show in any considerable county or city in the United States, where the revenue from the traffic exceeds the damage it produces. In Providence the traffic cost the treasury $324,222, and yielded only $65,579; in New York the cost was $5,300,000, yield $309,000, similar returns being general.

The use of drugs in the manufacture of liquors was dwelt upon at length, and shown up in vivid colors. The lecture was very interesting and instructive.

Reunion. It becomes our pleasant duty to record another of the semi-annual reunions of the family of Mr. P. E. Loud. The affair occurred on the fourth ult., and was a success in every particular. The weather was everything that could be desired, an almost cloudless sky, bright sunshine, and the air of the exact temperature for comfort. All those coming from abroad met at East Weymouth, and were conveyed to the paternal abode in one of G. W. Young's barges, the ribbons being handled by Gurey in his usual careful manner.

The embarking was a work of time, and care and patience, lest pies and cake might not be mingled with fire crackers and Roman candles, or oranges and bananas find themselves in too intimate relations with torpedoes and blue lights. Special care too was taken on the journey that no unlucky foot should crush one or more of the many packages with which the floor of the coach was almost covered. The same care may be said of the unloading, save that the explosive part of the cargo was speedily separated from the eatable, and ensconced in a safe place, till twilight shades should render a pyrotechnic display possible.

The grounds were decorated with flags, and attracted much attention from the passers by. The merry party were soon scattered about, seeking and finding pleasure everywhere. While a part of the ladies prepared dinner, the others compounded the ingredients for ice-cream, when the muscles of the male members of the company were severely (?) taxed to bring the delicious edible to perfection.

On the dinner we need make but few comments; the ham and beef sandwiches were in active demand, particularly the former; the plum pudding rapidly disappeared, the tea, coffee and lemonade above reproach, and the ice-cream "equal to any and second to none."

After this important proceeding was ended, music was called for, and never did the grand old hymns lift one out and above the cares of life, more completely than on that day. After a time the stirring strains of "Marching thro' Georgia," and the like were heard, recalling to the older ones that time when three of their number marched to the sound of the "grand old bugle."

As the sun sank from sight, the company adjourned to the beautiful meadow beneath the apple trees, where tea was served, and trays laden with various kinds of pies and cake were passed about, and the viands partaken of amid a 'feast of reason and flow of soul.' Juicy oranges and delicious bananas, with ice cream completed the repast. While the remnants of the feast were being cleared away, those of the masculines who knew the secrets of the boxes and packages produced as darkness came on, prepared for a small display of fireworks which were very successful and elicited applause from the beholders.

The barge that was to convey a portion of the party to their homes came all too soon, but they were soon ready and amid a Babel of farewells and promises to meet again at Thanksgiving the carriage moved off, and the second reunion was a thing of the past.

Our local C. L. S. C. are planning for a two days excursion to the New England Assembly camp ground at South Framingham for Thursday and Friday, July 24 and 25.

To complete arrangements a meeting of the circle is called to meet at Rev. S. J. Carroll's Monday evening July 21.

South Framingham's camp grounds at Lake View is the New England Chautauqua. Here in the beautiful grove in the midst of a village of pretty cottages and canvas tents is held the New England Sunday school assembly from July 16 to July 27. Programmes of the meetings may be had by addressing S. H. Lynch, Sup't Lake View, So. Framingham; and while these show the meetings to be especially valuable to Sunday school teachers and Chautauquans, yet the programmes show a rich feast that would be enjoyable and profitable to all others. During the two days of the proposed visit of our local circle Rev. A. E. Dunning lectures, Pres. Julius Seelye, of Amherst College, addresses the C. L. S. C., there will be a C. L. S. C. procession, recognition service, and graduation with presentation of diplomas, two concerts will be given under direction of Prof. Sherwin, of N. E. Conservatory, Boston, one of which is the Cantata of 'Athalie,' and there will be an address on Hindoo Philosophy by Babu Ram Chandra Bose of India, besides other exercises we cannot enumerate. It is proposed now that a special headquarters be provided on the grounds for the convenience of the E. Weymouth C. L. S. C. and any friends who may join them in this excursion.

At midnight of Thursday last, and as the 'Fourth' was just being ushered into existence, the people of East Weymouth who were not already awake were aroused from their slumber by the whistling of the locomotive of the freight train which was standing at the depot, the cause of this commotion being the burning of the barn of Mr. John D. Salisbury, which was undoubtedly of an incendiary origin. Steamer No. 2, with hose carriage, also the Eureka H. & L. truck, were soon on the grounds and rendered what service was needed. An unusually large crowd gathered to witness the fire, and at times there was considerable excitement created by those who had been indulging in the ardent, in trying to start a row, which however failed. The loss was small, fully covered by insurance.

The lawn party on the grounds of Mr. John P. Lovell, last evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Cemetery Association was in every particular a success. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns and never looked better on any similar occasion. The Weymouth Band was present, and at intervals of about ten minutes gave popular selections of music, drawing a large crowd who did not enter the enclosure, but lingered outside. During the evening Mr. M. E. Hawes, in behalf of the ladies, presented Mr. and Mrs. Lovell with a handsome hand painted plaque as a token of regard. Mr. William Merchant served seven gallons of ice cream, which was rapidly disposed of. The receipts were quite large, and will go towards improving the cemetery.

Fireworks. The exhibition of pyrotechnics given by Mr. E. S. Hunt, of Weymouth, on Boston common, the evening of July 4th was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, and gave very general satisfaction. One of the set pieces representing a square of elegant carpet, was declared to be the finest piece ever fired. The Mass. coat of arms was also a superb design. The advent of a rain storm compelled the workmen to hurry up the exhibition, and it was ended before 9 o'clock. A crowd of people took the cars for Braintree, and as there was no late train over the South Shore line, many Weymouth residents were compelled to walk from Braintree in the midst of a pouring rain, and got thoroughly soaked.

Railway Notes. The travel over the Old Colony railroad last week was unprecedented in magnitude, the number of tickets sold at the Boston station being the largest ever sold in a single day. The call for transportation on the Fourth was also so great as to require the entire rolling stock to accommodate it, and on some of the trains the cars were crowded full to the outside platform, showing that the public thoroughly appreciate the nice places of resort which abound all along the line of this favorite route of travel.

The improvements being made at different stations attract much attention and are very gratifying to all who pass over the road. At Pope's Hill, Crescent Avenue and Wollaston, especially, the beautiful floral adornments which have been designed by a landscape gardener employed by the corporation impart a charming aspect to the usual prosaic surroundings of a railroad station. The new station at Sea View is nearly completed, and is of similar design to the fine structure at Pope's Hill. The work on the new station at Neponset is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible, and with these and other improvements the Old Colony line will be made more attractive than ever.

The annual examination of the Graduating classes at the Normal school, Bridgewater, Tuesday July 1, was very interesting to the teachers from Weymouth, as the examination consisted in topics for teaching. The only representative in the graduating class from this town was Miss Annie Ford, and the thorough manner in which she illustrated the use of maps in teaching Geography was very creditable to herself and pleasing to the many visitors from Weymouth. Miss Ford entered on the two years' course and by close application to study has been enabled to graduate with honor and receive a diploma.

A Chase. A young man named John Sheehan, while in an insane condition from the use of liquor, left his home July 4, and stripped himself in the woods on Broad street. Officers were notified and residents started out in pursuit of him, capturing him after about three hours chase, Sheehan being in an utterly exhausted condition. He was placed in the East Weymouth lockup. Sheehan's wife and two children are inmates of the almshouse.

Briefs. Louis W. Nash has just received a fine lot of crockery, which he is offering at very low rates, also a full line of Mason's Jars, at the lowest prices.

At the old boot and shoe stand of J. Crane, in Washington square, goods are to be sold for the next thirty days, at a discount from regular prices, to make room for new goods. See advertisement.

During the months of July and August the Tufts Library will close at 7.30 p. m., except Saturday evenings, when the closing hour will be 9 o'clock.

H. H. Mann has taken a position on the Nantasket Beach R. R. as ticket agent, at a salary of $50 a month. Ill health obliged him to give up his position as night operator for the Fitchburg R. R., at Charlestown.

Mr. Augustus T. Cushing and wife have gone to Wolfboro, N. H., for a brief sojourn.

Mr. George E. Porter and family will pass the season at Mears' beach, Quincy having hired Mr. Chapin Thayer's cottage.

Harrington Smith has growing on his place a variety of gooseberries which are larger than any we have ever seen growing in town, averaging larger than a pigeon's egg.

Reports from all over town indicate a large crop of produce. That of hay is unusually large.

Mr. Fred T. Hunt, son of Mr. E. S. Hunt, sailed on Wednesday for Europe, to be absent till October.

Mr. Daniel Mallet has discontinued distributing circulars for the Sulphur Bitters Co. of Lawrence, and is now at home again.

Mrs. Turner Torrey and daughter, (Mrs. Thomas Putnam,) of Washington, D. C., have arrived at this place for the summer.

A lad named Daniel Bresnahan was arrested by officer L. H. Loud and taken to the District Court yesterday, on the charge of pilfering from the money drawer at Mr. Samuel Curtis' grocery store, June 23d. He was convicted and placed on probation till October 9, at which time, if it is proven he has behaved himself, he will be discharged; if not, a fine of $15 and costs will be imposed.

The families of L. P. Thayer and Mr. W. A. Nash have been spending nearly a week at Brant Rock.

Mr. R. V. Barnes has recovered from his recent accident, and has been down town the past week; his son, David R., is quite ill with rheumatism.

The families of George T. Rand and Dorick White excurted to Nantasket beach yesterday.

Mr. Lorenzo H. Loud and William C. Nash have formed a copartnership, to carry on the boot and shoe fitting business.

The Weston mansion, on Washington street, has been repainted the past week.

It is rumored that the central office for all the telephone instruments this side of Braintree will be located at Gay's drug store, East Weymouth.

Mrs. Mary Reamey and daughter, Clara A., are rusticating in the vicinity of Plymouth.

Mr. M. P. Bryant and wife started Monday for North Jay, Me., where they will remain for three weeks.

Bicycle Shoes at the "Brookside."

Division No. 6 A. O. H., at their last regular meeting elected the following officers:—President, J. F. Dwyer; Vice President, F. Corrideu; Rec'g Sec'y, Thomas Griffin; Financial Sec'y, Robert Londargan; Treasurer, J. W. Carey.

The divisions of Quincy, Weymouth, and East Weymouth will hold their annual union picnic at Lovell's Grove, July 26th.

"Zion, the perfection of beauty", will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Eaton's sermon in the Universalist church next Sunday morning.

At Trinity church, Weymouth, there will be service and sermon on Sunday next, morning and afternoon, at the usual hours.

Boys' Base Ball Shoes, 85 cts., at the "Brookside."

Mrs. F. E. Hobart has been doing a large business in summer garments for ladies, and has still a good assortment, at the very lowest prices. Call at her cloak parlors on Commercial street and examine her stock.

Mr. E. V. Austin, who has been employed as clerk at the Washington St. drug store, has resigned his position and will enter Gay's pharmacy at East Weymouth.

John Sheehan, who is referred to in another column, was before the court Saturday, charged with indecent exposure, and was sent to the House of Correction for thirty days.

We sell Ladies Sample Shoes, in all styles, for $2.50, at the "Brookside."

Mr. R. L. Hunt has returned from his sojourn at Nantasket beach. By his stay there his health has been greatly improved.

Mr. Patrick Ahearn lost seventeen chickens by cats Monday.

The yachting season on Fore river is now at its height. Capt. Whitmarsh is daily taking parties down the harbor in his yacht Nettie.

If you buy $5.00 worth of goods at the "Brookside" before Dec. 24, 1884, your chances are that you may be presented with the $50.00 Sewing Machine which is on exhibition in the window. Our goods are the bottom prices for cash.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

D. F. Moore has put a new oven in his bakery.

New and Fancy Striped Ginghams in all colors; also Buntings and Fancy Satines at 12 1-2 cents. L. RICH.

Mr. E. E. Thompson and wife have gone to Hopkinton, Mass., for a visit of about three weeks.

Mr. Levi L. Barker has been in the employ of the Weymouth Iron Co. as carpenter, twenty years to day.

Mr. Hawes, who occupied one of Mrs. Dempsey's houses, has removed to Atlantic, Quincy.

A full line of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Gauze Undervests for 25 cts. at L. RICH'S.

John Fennell, Jr., and Willie O'Connor are enjoying a vacation of nine weeks from the Boston college.

The dory "Monkey" has been repaired and painted by the Weymouth Iron Co., for the use of the scow hands.

One hundred dollars has already been subscribed by our residents, for the purpose of improving Jackson Square.

Messrs. Walker, Strong & Carroll have placed in their factory one of Kendell & Robert's sixty horse power boilers.

Business was resumed at our factories on Monday morning, and will continue good till the end of the season.

Mr. Henry Maxim and wife, formerly of this place, but now residents of Aurora, Ia., arrived here July 4th to pass a few weeks among relatives.

W. O. Totman and Chas. Cushing started Tuesday noon for Montreal. The object of this trip is to purchase horses for business purposes.

The Athletics of East Weymouth and a nine from the Landing, played a game of ball last Saturday, the score being Landing nine 5, athletics 16.

Friends of the Reform Club have contributed a sum sufficient to purchase new singing books, for which the members feel very thankful.

Mrs. James Lovell recently presented to the Reform Club an altar for their rooms, which has been newly painted and ornamented by one of the members.

As usual, the public temperance meeting will be held at the rooms of the W. C. T. U. to-morrow evening, at 7.30 o'clock. All are invited.

Mr. Frank B. Pratt purchased at public auction on Monday afternoon the estate of the late Peter Sherman, on Middle street, for $1172.50.

Mr. Joseph Sherman has broken ground on his land near the railroad crossing on East street, and will soon commence the erection of his cottage.

The Valley Nine and the Weymouth Nine played their third game of ball Wednesday, July 2d, which resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 25 to 16.

The store-house of the Weymouth Iron Co. is being shingled by the veteran carpenter, Mr. L. L. Barker. Thirty-six thousand of spruce shingles will be required to do the job.

A good number of the members of Crescent Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F., visited Neponset Lodge, No. 84, of Neponset, Monday evening, being conveyed by Mr. G. W. Young.

E. G. Andrus has bought the cottage of Leavitt Bates, at Cottage City, for $405 with furnishings. He will stay all summer, and longer if he can arrange his business, as his health is better there.

In consideration of the loss of two pigs at different times this season, the shopmates of Mr. E. Warren Burrell on Tuesday evening presented him with another porker weighing sixty pounds.

Our residents will again be favored with another outdoor concert by the Weymouth Band, next Wednesday evening, the concert to be given at the new stand on Jackson Square.

Mr. George Adams has vacated his position in the factory of M. C. Dizer & Co., having received an urgent invitation from painter Knapp, of Nantasket, to assist him this summer.

Messrs. Joshua Vinal, Josiah Tirrell, Joshua Cook and Mesdames Raymond, Hayden, and Cook are the chosen delegates of the East Weymouth Reform Club to attend the quarterly convention held at Lily Pond grove, Waltham, on Tuesday next.

A rumor was circulated through this place Wednesday, to the effect that an attempt had been made the night before to set fire to the large stable of Mr. J. B. Drew. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that some children had been discharging fireworks the night previous, which had scorched the carriage house a little.

Card of Thanks. I hereby acknowledge my thanks to the firemen and citizens for their services rendered at the burning of my barn on Thursday night last. To my neighbors who assisted in holding the fire in check till the arrival of the firemen, I feel especially indebted.

JOHN D. SALISBURY.

E. Weymouth, July 9, 1884.

Miss Nellie Hines, daughter of James Hines, of Cain avenue, died last Saturday after a long illness. Her remains were deposited in the Catholic cemetery. The age of the deceased was 16 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The house of a resident of Charles street was entered by "moonshiners," the night before the fourth, who secured a large quantity of ale. After drinking the same they returned the vessel which contained the beverage to the owner.

On Sunday evening at 6 o'clock there will be held at the rooms of the Reform Club instead of the usual service a children's temperance meeting under the direction of Mrs. H. R. Raymond. This service will include singing, recitations, and instrumental music. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Asa Morse and Miss Grace Calender, of Providence, R. I., are at this place, visiting the family of Mr. J. R. Totman.

Silas, son of Mr. Byron Loud, while riding on a lumber wagon one day this week, fell off and came near being run over. Fortunately he only received some scratches and bruises.

One week from this evening the Eureka H. & L. Co. intend holding one of their social dancing parties, such as were held last winter at Engine hall. Good music will be provided and an invitation is extended to young or old to join them in making the hop a success, both financially and otherwise.

Physicians, clergymen, and scientists, unite in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Thursday noon as the train was approaching Bigelow's crossing, the engineer, Mr. James Harlow, noticed a team crossing the track, and had it not been for his prompt action a collision would have occurred and probably resulted in loss of life. The occupant of the team was Mr. O'Brien, of this place. This is the third narrow escape from accident at this point during the past year.

The families of Messrs. J. P. and B. S. Lovell, Henry Loud, Rev. Mr. De Pew, N. D. Canterbury, Dr. Fay, E. G. Bates, Alpheus Bates, Dan'l Hart, J. E. and W. T. Rice, and a number of their many friends, picniced at Aunt Nabby's grove Independence day, passing a most enjoyable time. It was the opinion of all that the clam chowder gotten up by Mr. Josiah Tirrell was the best ever eaten on any occasion.

An unwelcome, ill scented depredator, paid the hennery of Mr. Quincy Randall a visit on Monday night, and killed twenty chickens. The skunk's visit was not particularly desired at present, for Quincy, upon learning of his presence made things quite lively for about three minutes. The visitor did not deliberately walk out of the henery, but was very carefully carried out on the end of a stick. Mr. Randall's loss by skunks has been quite large for the past year.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

One cannot pass through our village at the present time without being impressed with the improvement that has been made in our natural surroundings during the past few years. Nothing has helped more to bring about this desirable result than the steady growth of the elm trees which line our streets, and to which so much attention has been given by the Improvement Association. A drive or walk down Main street, through almost its entire length, will convince any observing eye of the abundance and beauty of the overhanging elms, a possession of which any village might well be proud, the grand old elm in front of the residence of Mr. James Tirrell being an object of special admiration for its size and symmetry. Nearly all of our principal streets are alike lined on either side with large elms, which with those planted lately, will be to So. Weymouth what the large trees of Hingham are to that village, and in less than ten years cannot fail to surpass in that regard almost any village in the region. Our village as a whole has greatly benefited by timely agitation, and were it not for a few dilapidated buildings on some of our conspicuous corners, there would be hardly anything of which to complain. We lack a public library building, but it is possible that some citizen of wealth may yet find it in his heart to supply this void by a worthy and generous donation. A commodious and imposing public hall is also needed, and we hope that the savings bank or some other institution may see fit at no distant day to erect a building in one of our squares having business rooms below and a large hall above, similar to that in Abington built by the savings bank there. Whether South Weymouth is set off as a town, or becomes part of the future city of Weymouth, we trust that she will continue to improve and ever remain a most desirable place of residence.

The "Glorious Fourth" passed away very quietly here, and no great disturbance was made on the night preceding. Bells were rung at morning, midday and evening, the penetrating horn in the hands of the small boy was worked for all it was worth; but otherwise no special observance was given to the natal day of our great republic. The most conspicuous event occurred in the evening, when quite a large display of fireworks, generously provided by Mr. Elbridge Nash, was given on the grounds of Mr. Geo. W. Bates. Quite a large crowd gathered, and for over an hour the air was filled with brilliant lights, the whole making a very fine pyrotechnic exhibition.

The two La Crosse teams of this village had a contest on the field of Mr. William Shaw July 4, which resulted in a complete victory for the Weymouth team, in three straight games. Considerable interest is being awakened in this sport, and some fine individual playing was witnessed. It is possible that there will be another chance for the rival teams to meet again soon.—One has a practice field on the turnpike, while the Weymouth team plays in the field belonging to Mr. Shaw.

Misses Sadie and Alice Tirrell are at home spending their vacation after finishing their studies at Mount Holyoke Seminary, So. Hadley Mass. The latter was one of the graduates from that institution last June, receiving all the honors of the elaborate course.

The gathering of our local firemen at Nash's corner tomorrow afternoon promises to be an affair of more than usual interest. The members of Gen. Putnam engine company have arranged everything to conduce to the pleasure of their guests, the members of the Gen. Bates' company. The board of fire engineers for the town have been invited to be present and the occasion will as intended do much to cement the friendship and promote the interests of the two companies. At 5.30 p. m. there will be a trial of engines, to be followed by a supper and speaking. The band has been hired and will give a concert in the evening.

Mr. Cornelius Tirrell, with his family, who removed to Abington a few years since has returned to this village and taken up his residence on Pond Plain, where he is about to engage in the poultry business on rather an extensive scale.

As the contract for the new water system has been made, affairs in this village will soon assume a lively aspect, as no doubt the pumping station and stand pipe will be commenced at once.

Mr. Geo. Thayer and wife are here on a visit from Riverside, Cal., where he has quite a plantation. Mr. Thayer reports the Pacific Coast as being all on fire for Blaine of Maine.

It is a noticeable fact that the grape vines, currant bushes and other vines, are entirely free from the pests that usually infest them at this season of the year. This is most gratifying to every gardener who has usually been to almost every known pains to prevent his vines from being destroyed.

Several black eyes and bruised faces are seen now and then on the streets, which might have been avoided if the parties affected had confined themselves to ice water and lemonade during the late holiday period.

The preaching service at the Second Congregational church will not be suspended as formerly during any part of the summer the pastor, Rev. Mr. Stanton, supplying the pulpit by exchanges while he is away on his vacation. It seemed to be the desire of the pastor and officers of the church, that the church might be open for public service on every Sabbath.

The Deputy was unable to be present to install the officers of Wildey Lodge on Monday evening as expected, and the installation will take place on next Monday evening at the request of the deputy assigned for that purpose.

Several of the families from this village are occupying their cottages at Brant Rock for the season.

A meeting of the executive committee of the improvement association will be held at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Bates this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Bowles' subject at the Universalist church next Sunday morning will be "Hurting without Touching and curing without Contact or Medicine."

Contributions for the new band stand are coming in generously and the required amount of $100 will no doubt very soon be obtained. At the meeting of Stetson's Weymouth Band on Tuesday evening it was voted to give the people a series of open air concerts in the village as soon as the new stand was ready. HENRY.

K. of P. Last evening, at Pythian Hall, the following officers of Delphi Lodge No. 15, K. of P., were installed into office by DDGC. Frank E. Hall, of Quincy, assisted by Sir Knights E. E. Richards acting as G. P., F. H. Mason, GMA., and H. L. White, G. I. G.

CC., F. H. Hall; VC., Lorenzo White; P., F. A. Newell; MofE., N. O. Smith; MofF., R. H. Loud; KRS., Darius Smith; MA., H. A. Newton; IG., C. N. Clapp; OG., A. E. Newnham; PC., Howard Pool, and Fred. H. Hall.

After the ceremony the Knights adjourned to the banquet hall, to partake of refreshments.

Real Estate Improvement. The Dowse place, on Front street, now owned by A. W. Clapp, has been put in complete repair and handsomely adorned by the brush of painter W. T. Burrell. The stable has been removed from its former position to the rear of the lot, and the whole place much improved. The house is now ready for occupancy, and Mr. Clapp has a card in today's paper, offering it for rent. It is one of the handsomest and most desirable places in town.

Band Concert. Owing to the rain storm which occurred last Wednesday evening, the open air concert of the Weymouth Band was postponed to this (Friday) evening. A stand has been erected for their accommodation in Washington square.

Registrars of Voters. The board of Registrars organized last Wednesday, Z. L. Bicknell, Esq. being chairman; J. A. Raymond clerk. The new registration will require a large amount of time.

NORTH WEYMOUTH.

Excursion. The North Weymouth Social Choir, better known as the Old Glee Club, Henry Newton Esq., Sec'y, will make their 45th annual excursion to Nantasket beach Thursday, July 24, and the usual invitation is extended to all friends. The fact that Mr. Loring and Mrs. Sprague will provide the dinner is a sufficient guarantee of a good time. Dinner will be served at 3 o'clock in the new dining room, near the Center House. The Arion-Cecilias will accompany the party, and as the ancestors of some of these favorite singers were members of the old Club their presence will give additional interest to the occasion.

Mr. Adoniram Hollis has taken a position as fireman at Hotel Nantasket, at a salary of $60 a month.

Arthur and John, sons of Mr. Benj. Garey, with two other lads, started from home on the morning of the "Fourth," intending to witness the parade of the Horribles at Hingham. Their continued absence created an alarm at their homes, and a search was accordingly made. Towards night information was received stating that the lads had been seen at the beach. Their parents started for the shore, arriving late in the evening, and about 10 o'clock the boys were found on the beach playing in the sand. They were conveyed home after having had a good time and celebrating the day in a way that caused much anxiety at home.

Mr. E Porter Keen was knocked down and robbed of $30 and his watch, by two men, at Quincy Point last night.

The Lafayette House, at Hunt's Hill Beach, No. Weymouth, has had its name changed to Veader's Cafe.

Young Giant. The hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Vining were made glad Wednesday morning by the introduction into their family of a twelve pound boy, the first on the list. Old Spain seems to be a flourishing village.

Died at No. Weymouth, July 3d, Bertram Lionel, aged 5 months, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jenaett. Services were held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Holbrook's, on Sea street.

Slight Fire. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the glorious Fourth an alarm of fire was rung from the bell of the Pilgrim church, which proved to be a blaze on the roof of the house occupied by James Jackson, on Cleverly avenue. The Actives and E. S. B. H. & L. Co. had their engine and truck in position for duty in about three minutes and by the timely effort of Mr. John Cushing, foreman of the truck, and Augustus Beals, who climbed to the top of the house with a few pails of water the fire was extinguished and the excitement ceased, when all retired to enjoy the remainder of the day in commemorating our glorious Independence. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from the chimney and the loss will not exceed ten dollars. Engineer Collier was promptly on hand and conducted the whole business in a very creditable manner.

Beach House to let. By the day or week, containing four rooms and cellar, situated on Great Hill Beach, No. Weymouth, formerly the Monatiquot House; furnished complete for small parties. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. M. KIDDER, at Torrey's factory, 2w No. Weymouth, Mass.

Mr. H. T. Bicknell, one of our oldest manufacturers, retires from shoe business this week, and Mr. Alden Whiting becomes his successor next Monday, and will continue in the line of trade. Mr. Bicknell will devote his time hereafter to the manufacture of tacks and nails, and although he is doing quite a business now he intends to do a very extensive business as soon as he can enlarge his factory and get in his full compliment of machines. Verily Old Spain does begin to grow.

Dea. Alonzo Blanchard is building an L to his house.

Mr. Leonard Wolfe, on Newton street, has improved the looks and conveniences of his house by building on a nice veranda.

Hideous. If there is anybody who would like to listen to feline concerts all night, they can have the pleasure of doing so by visiting Old Spain any night. All night several companies are serenading the whole neighborhood, making the air hideous with their concerts. We are inclined to think there will be less entertainment very soon, that the community may enjoy the sleep they need. N. M.

The steamer Twilight took a party of Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebecca, to Nantasket Beach yesterday.

Excited Thousands. All over the land are going into ecstasy over Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their unlooked for recovery by the timely use of this great life saving remedy, causes them to go nearly wild in its praise. It is guaranteed to positively cure Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, or any affection of the throat and lungs. Trial bottles free at Alfred Wyman's Drug store. Large size, $1.00.

New Advertisements.

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SPANIEL PUPS FOR SALE!

FOR sale Cheap if taken soon, good stock, easy to learn, for land or water hunting.
Apply to
I. F. VINTON,
Corner of Grove and Liberty streets, So. Braintree.
P. O. Box 22.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of HENRY A. PETERSON, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARY H. PETERSON, Adm'x.
Weymouth, June 20th, 1884. 9 11

WANTED.

A MAN to assist in delivering Ice. Apply immediately to
A. & C. HOLLIS, Ice Dealers.
South Weymouth.

WANTED.

ALL Lasters to keep away from Tirrell, Church & Co's. factory, as the men are out in consequence of a reduction of 18 cents per case.
Per Order
GN 10 tf L. P. U.

Dinner Bells, Lamp Hooks, Spring Hinges, Sash Fasteners, Door Rollers, Door Track, Sash Cord, Hooks & Staples, Sash Weights, Sheet Lead, Marble Slabs, Sash Springs, Carriage Bolts, Burrs & Washers, Lag Screws, Wire Netting, Well Buckets, Clothes Wringers, Paint Brushes, Mixed Paints, Pocket Cutlery, Plated Table Ware, Horse Nails, Lamp Heads, Chimney Tubes, Well Wheels, Tackle Blocks, Curry Combs, Steel Rakes, Wheel Jacks, Horse Brushes, Bird Cages, Clothes Lines, Table Cutlery.

Locks, Latches, Knobs, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Catches, Keys, Brackets, Pulleys, Chains, Traps, Hammers, Crowbars, Hay Tools, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, Curtain Fixtures, Fish Tackle, Axes, Planes, Levels, Pumps, Hatchets,

G. BAKER
WEYMOUTH.

Call Bells, Dog Collars, Setts or Plyers, Sad Irons, Files, Tacks, Glue, Faucets, Drills, Wedges, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Rope, Whips, Saws, Nails, Rivets, Emery, Blind Fix., Shot, Cartridges, Sinks, Glass, Putty, Wrenches, Sand Pa

1884. WEYMOUTH, 1884

1884. 1884.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

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I WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WEYMOUTH AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS THAT I HAVE ON HAND AS GOOD AN ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER AND FRIEZE

AS YOU WILL FIND IN THE CITY OF BOSTON. BUYING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, I CAN SELL

10 PER CT. LESS THAN BOSTON PRICES.

EMBOSSED PAPERS, 30, 35 and 60 cts. GILT PAPERS, 35, 40 and 45 cts. CHEAP PAPERS, 10 and 12 1-2 cts. CHEAP PAPERS HUNG FOR 15c.

MARTIN BURRELL,
17 Commercial St., EAST WEYMOUTH.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for **eighteen years**, is unsurpassed for use on **Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed.** It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

J. AUSTIN DEANE, AGENT AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Directly on the line of the O. C. R. R. at Quincy Adams Station.

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THOSE DESIRING

Monumental Work,

THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF

MONUMENTS & TABLETS,

FINELY EXECUTED FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

QUINCY AND EASTERN GRANITES, AND ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Especially adapted to all who require first-class work at reasonable prices.

☞Anything selected from this stock can be lettered and set in the cemeteries in a few days notice.

McGRATH BROS., QUINCY, MASS.

NO PREPARATION IN AMERICA EXCELS

THURSTON'S

OLD CONTINENTAL BITTERS

—AND—

BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, HUMORS OF THE BLOOD AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. THURSTON'S WORM SYRUP,

For Pin Worms and Stomach Worms.

Thurston's Canadian Family Balsam,

A SIMPLE, SURE AND SAFE REMEDY. IT CURES CROUP, IN A FEW MINUTES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOUIS A. COOK,
Agent for
QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
DORCHESTER MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
ABINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.
and the SUN FIRE OFFICE, of London.

FOR SALE.

Also a PEW in the Second Congregational Church

TO LET.

A SMALL PUBLIC HALL, either permanently or transiently, suitable for private parties—either for skating or dancing.
17tf South Weymouth.

GEORGE L. WENTWORTH,

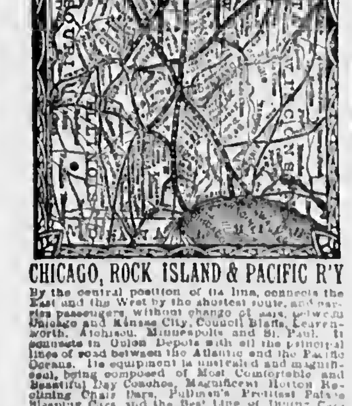
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Evening Office at Residence, Main Street, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Boston Office, 209 Washington St., Room A
32 tf

1A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

THUNDER BOLTS!

LIGHTNING!

AND FIRE!

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

That have paid losses caused by above

DANGERS

FOR OVER 100 YEARS,

AND STILL

Insure Against Them.

A. S. JORDAN & CO.
Insurance Agency,
WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE.
Weymouth Office,
Washington Street near the corner Richmond St.
Boston Office, No. 60 State Street.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH

SAVINGS BANK.

President, DAVID TICKER
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JOSEPH TOTMAN, Z. L. BICKNELL, NATHAN CANTERBURY, N. D. CANTERBURY, CHAS. H. PRATT, HENRY F. BICKNELL, JOHN P. BURRELL, JOSEPH A. CUSHING

BANK OPEN
Monday, Wednesday and Saturdays,
From 2 to 5 p. m.

MRS. C. W. CHAMBERLIN

State and Ash Sts., Springfield, Mass.—Her Good, Kind Words will do Much for the Afflicted.

Mrs Chamberlin is the wife of C. W. Chamberlin, an employee in the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. She says: "Every Spring I have been, for some time past, more or less troubled with nervous debility and weakness. Some years I've been completely run down. My physician has recommended various strengthening and blood medicines, but I never received any permanent benefit until I tried Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. It was recommended to me by Mrs. Newcombe, on State St. I think it a wonderful medicine to give one strength and enliven a person. I have recommended it to family after family among my acquaintances in Springfield, Mass., and FAVORITE REMEDY has done a great deal of good wherever it has been placed. I have a sister, Mrs. Harmon, 20 Tremont St. Lowell, Mass., who was troubled with nervous weakness and loss of strength and appetite, but by using Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY her health was completely restored. I consider it an excellent medicine. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is used extensively among the Armory men here."

No, Sir!

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as man. That is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation, without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the Doctor gave his FAVORITE REMEDY to cleanse the blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong.

The Athens School.

The graduation exercises of the Athens school occurred at 3.30 in the afternoon. At this hour the exercises could be enjoyed without the oppressive heat. Long before the appointed hour the citizens came thronging in and soon all the the available space was occupied, though arrangements had been been made to accommodate more than the usual number. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and the blackboards adorned with neat designs. At precisely half past three the pupils filed up from the room below and at a given signal were seated. The order of exercises was as follows:

1. Song, Independence Day.
2. Recitation, The Water-Mill, by the School.
3. Percentage Exercise, First and Second Grades.
4. Exercise, The Cities of Europe, School.
5. Recitation, The Blacksmith's Story, Martha Thompson.
6. Exercise in Physiology, First Grade.
7. Comparison of Garfield and Lincoln, Five Pupils.
8. Gesture Exercise, Good and Bad Luck, School.
9. Drawing Exercise, The Back-bone of Europe, Third Grade.
10. Reading, How He Advertised, Ruby M. Tyler.
11. Recitation, Bluebeard, Cora L. Heard.
12. Geography Exercise, The Coast of Europe, Second Grade.
13. Flowers and Trees, School.
14. Presentation of Diplomas, Sup't G. C. Fisher.

In the flower and tree exercise each of the girls recited on a particular flower, and each of the boys on a particular historic tree. The exercise was interspersed with concert recitations and singing. At the close of the exercises Master John Ash, in behalf of the graduating class, surprised the principal, Chas. S. Haskell, by presenting him with a handsome present. The record of the year showed that John Ash, Emily Litchfield and Alvah H. Bicknell had not been absent or tardy during the year, and that Emily Litchfield had been free from marks for two years.

Rascality.

As the freight train was returning from Boston at midnight on Tuesday last, the train hands were stoned by some unknown person. The scamp was seen by one of the brakemen, however, who attempted to catch the party by running after him, but was unable to overtake him. It will go hard with the guilty one, if apprehended.

The Shore.

The Sabbath School of the Baptist society made an excursion to Nantasket beach Wednesday, stopping at the Pavilion. The party was conveyed in Baker & Son's "Northern Light," and other carriages, and numbered about one hundred.

The Union church Sabbath School will make an excursion to the beach on Wednesday of next week.

To make Continental Rolls.—To each quart of sifted flour which you have previously prepared by the addition of Horsford's Bread Preparation, add a little salt, mix with sweet milk and water, or milk alone, making a dough stiff enough to roll and cut. Use no shortening. Bake immediately in a quick oven.

Read all the advertisements of spring medicines, and then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifyer.

Visitors.

Mr. Charles Worster is passing a few weeks vacation in Weymouth. His business at Albany, N. Y., has been very prosperous and he is much pleased with the capital city of the Empire State.

The second annual basket picnic of the Mass. Reform Club will be held at Lily Pond Grove, Waltham, Tuesday next July 15. For the information of members of the clubs of this town we will state that excursion tickets from Boston are now for sale at 52 South Market street, at 50 cents each, children 35 cents. The programme for the day includes jumping matches, tub races, etc., and is under the direction of Mr. John Riley. There will also be reading by Miss Carrie E. Hale of Boston, and solos by Mrs. Georgia Speck. Trains leave Fitchburg depot, Boston, at 8.33, 9, and 11 a. m., 1.20, 2.25 p. m. The 30th quarterly convention will be called at 11 o'clock and continue in session during the day. An orchestra will be in attendance to furnish music.

Pilgrim Lodge, No. 485, K. of H., was favored with an official visit from the Grand Officers and others on Tuesday evening. There were present G. Dictator Lawrence, Grand Ass't Dict. Thaver and Grand Repor. Eaton, D. D. G. D. Samuel Brown, of Wollaston Lodge and several members from that and other lodges. The time of their visit was limited as the visitors were obliged to return on the 10 o'clock train for Boston. After the business of the lodge had been finished some very interesting remarks were made by the Grand Officers, after which a recess was taken for refreshments. The party departed for home having received a favorable impression of the members and the work of Pilgrim Lodge.

A number of friends from this village attended the funeral services of the late Levi Sutton, held at his late residence, at Lovell's Corner, E. Weymouth, last Sunday.

The Gala Day.

At the Fair Ground in South Weymouth last Saturday was a pleasing addition to the festivities of Independence day, and the good judgment of the President of the Agricultural Society, Mr. Alvah Raymond, in deferring the entertainment to the day after the Fourth was manifest in the large attendance and consequent liberal receipts. The sports provided for the afternoon were well adapted to draw a good attendance from this and neighboring towns, Rockland and Braintree in particular, being well represented. The judges, Messrs. L. B. Tirrell, Horace Hunt and Wm. Burrell, were prompt at their post at 3 o'clock, and the horses were called up for the match race for a purse of $100, between James Moore's bay mare Rosa Lee and John E. Inckley's bay mare Fanny, in which the friends of both owners took an active interest, the rustling of greenbacks in the crowd indicating that a large degree of confidence in the merits of each trotter prevailed. In the first heat the mares got a good start and continued their pace in neck and neck position until they had passed the second quarter, when Fanny broke, and Rosa Lee had it all her own way, finishing the heat in 2.53, and trotting the second and third heats in 2.51 and 2.52.

The foot races were the source of attraction to a crowd of friends of the contestants. The entries for the one-fourth mile race were Ed. O. Carleton, T. Ferguson, Quincy; M. Donovan, J. Tobin, T. Mulligan, Chas. Phillips, Rockland; A. Dailey, Weymouth. Tobin came in first, in 55 1-2 sec., Dailey second, Ferguson third.

The 150 yards race was contested by J. Tobin, E. O. Carleton, T. Ferguson, T. J. Gaines and C. Phillips, Carleton coming in first, time 14 1-2 sec., Tobin second, Ferguson third.

The base ball match between the Braintrees and a picked nine of our townsmen was warmly contested, but the coming on of a shower scattered both ball players and lookers on, before the game could be finished.

After the shower the game was continued with the following result:

BRAINTREE.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Maguinness, r. f.	5	2	2	2	0	0	1
Ruddenham, 3b.	4	3	3	3	2	1	1
Condon, 2b.	5	3	1	2	4	6	1
Barry, p.	4	1	1	2	1	10	6
M. Woodsum, 1b.	4	0	0	0	10	0	1
Burrell, c.	4	0	1	1	10	0	6
Downey, c. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Pierce, s. s.	4	2	1	1	0	0	2
W. Woodsum, l. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	37	13	9	11	27	17	20

PICKED NINE.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Thompson, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
Quinlan, s. s., p.	4	1	1	1	0	6	2
Capelis, c., 3b.	4	1	0	0	3	2	11
Connell, 1b.	4	1	1	1	12	1	1
Raymond, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hackett, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Roach, 3b., c.	4	1	0	0	4	2	6
McQuade, p., s. s.	4	2	1	1	0	4	2
Totals,	36	7	4	4	24	20	23

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Braintree,	3	4	0	3	2	0	0	1	—	13
Picked Nine,	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	—7

Earned runs, Braintree 1. Left on bases, Braintree 2, Picked Nine 3. First base by called balls, Braintree 2, Picked Nine 2. First base by errors, Braintree 6, Picked Nine 4. Struck out, Maguinness, M. Woodsum, Pierce, Quinlan, Connell, Raymond, Coughlin (2), Hackett. Double Play, Barry, Condon, Woodsum. Time of Game, 2 hours 20 minutes. Umpire, H. W. Mansfield.

LOVELL'S CORNER.

Mr. Levi Sutton died July 4th, 1884, aged 33 years. The funeral services were held at his late residence Sunday July 6th. Universally beloved, a large number of people gathered to pay their last respects to his memory. Though he laid down the burden of life so young yet he had seen as much of life's cares and anxieties as many older men. When very young his father's health failed and he took up the burden of life rapidly developing fine business ability. In the social circle he was the centre of a merry group, and his wit and cheerfulness added to the pleasure of every occasion. The church misses in him a liberal contributor and a hearty advocate of her interests. The community mourn the loss of a good citizen, and his memory will remain as precious incense poured forth in this vicinity.

The first dance of the season at Willow Grove will be held this evening, under the auspices of the Corner Orchestra.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Alfred Wyman.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In North Weymouth, 3d inst., by Rev. F. P. Chapin, Mr. Walter L. Stoddard to Miss Priscilla Blanchard, both of Weymouth.

In Beechwood, 3d inst., by Aaron Pratt, Esq., justice of the peace, George W. Towsend of Hingham, to Miss Elisabeth Haskell of Beechwood.

In North Scituate, 2d inst., by Rev. T. W. Shepard, Mr. George H. Vinal, to Miss Ellen M. Bailey, both of North Scituate.

DIED

In Weymouth, June 30, Mrs. Hannah Casey, formerly of South Carver, aged 84 years.

In East Weymouth, July 4, Mr Levi M. Sutton, aged 33 years, 7 months, 9 days.

In East Weymouth July 3, Miss Ellen L. Hines, aged 16 years, 8 months, 14 days.

In East Braintree, July 10, Mr. William Miller, a native of Sweden, aged 67 years, 1 month, 7 days.

In Beechwood, July 9, Rufus Bates, aged 81 years 10 months.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

BOSTON.

Largest and most Successful in the World

THE COURSE OF STUDY is thorough, complete and practical. Pupils are fitted for the duties and work of every day life.

THE FACULTY embraces a list of twenty teachers and assistants, elected with special reference to proficiency in each department.

THE STUDENTS are young people of both sexes full of diligence and zeal.

THE DISCIPLINE is of the highest order and inculcates valuable business lessons.

THE PATRONAGE is the largest of any Commercial School in the world.

THE REPUTATION of this school for originality and leadership and as the Standard Institution of its kind is generally acknowledged.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING is centrally located and purposely constructed.

SITUATIONS in Business Houses furnished its pupils completes the varied inducements to attend this school.

PROSPECTUS containing full particulars post free to intending patrons. Opens Sept. 1st. Address

H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington St. Boston.

CARD

TO THE

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

OF NORTH WEYMOUTH.

I WOULD respectfully return my sincere thanks for the encouragement with which you have favored me in patronizing my

DEPOT CARRIAGES

for the past nine years. Having sold my interest in the above named Depot travel to Mr. Walter F. Cushing, I would cheerfully recommend him as a man well qualified, and one who will furnish good teams and careful drivers to accommodate the public.

The subscriber will continue his

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS

at the Old Stand and will keep good horses and clean carriages. Parties and families will be furnished pleasure wagons and good drivers at short notice.

MR. RICHMOND will remain with me and take charge of the Livery Business.

ELISHA PRATT.
North Weymouth, July 4, 1884. 11t3

AYER'S

Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

Mr. C. P. Bricher writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. Bowen, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

Mr. Angus Fairbairn, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

Mrs. O. A. Prescott, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using Ayer's Hair Vigor the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

BRAINTREE.

Business at the shop of A. Allen is brisk.

Simmons & Woodsum are now busy running all their tack machines.

George R. Stetson and family arrived in town on Monday, for their summer sojourn in our midst.

Fifty of the Grammar school scholars were examined in regard to their qualifications to enter the High school, thirty-nine of whom were successful, viz:—Charles A. Anderson, Merinn S. Arnold, Samuel N. Belcher, Eugene F. Bowles, Helen E. Bruce, Charles M. Hestich, Frederick G. Cavanagh, George E. Cole, William H. Cronin, Fred. B. Carmichael, Gracie E. Call, Alice N. Deneby, Henry W. Doane, Mabel A. David, Judith E. Dyer, Annie L. Finnegan, Maude Foster, Thomas I. Hale, Nettie Henry, Annie L. Holbroook, May H. Hobart, Arthur L. Hale, Bessie G. Gates, Isabel Gillespie, Cora F. Keith, George A. Morse, Jessie McGregor, Walter S. Pierce, Sosle F. Pool, Forrest C. Patterson, Susie E. Porter, Anna M. Penniman, Alfred L. Simmons, John H. Sullivan, Hattie S. Thayer, Orin H. Trufant, Anna G. Witherell, Herbert W. Woodworth, Nellie W. Withrell.

The glorious Fourth has again placed itself behind us with all its hurrah, noise and bustle. Whilst there was enough of the small boy and large, too, to remind the forgetful that Independence Day was with us, yet never did it speed its way more quietly in this staid and quiet town. The ringing of bells and the noise of the fire cracker and torpedo were occasionally heard, which together with the going to and fro of inhabitants, was all that would mark the day from any other until evening. Then on every hand were to be seen fireworks displayed by private enterprise. In the east part of the town displays were made by E. Avery, G. Lincoln and others, affording enjoyement for all living in the vicinity. More fireworks than had been bargained for, seemed at one time imminent, Mr. Gott's and Mr. Wilson's houses being set on fire upon the roof from falling sparks. Discovery was made in season to quench the flames without giving an alarm. There was numerous displays in the other parts of the town.

In another column will be found the announcement of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, Boston, which is at once the oldest, largest and most successful of his kind. Its peculiar points of excellence are admirably set forth in the advertisement and need not be repeated here; suffice it to say that the principal, Mr. H. E. Hibbard, has been eminently successful in graduating well equipped, self-reliant pupils, who are acceptably filling positions of trust, to which he has introduced them, in all our large cities.

THE

Adams & Westlake

Wire Gauze,

Non-Explosive,

OIL STOVES

Are the Standard for

CONVENIENCE,

RELIABILITY,

NEATNESS,

ECONOMY,

Wire-Gauze Wick Pockets, on the principal of the safety Lamp, make this Stove absolutely non-explosive, it being impossible for flame to communicate with the oil or gas.

FOR SALE BY

S. W. PRATT

DEALER IN

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

WEYMOUTH.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. Probate Court

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS B. NORTON, of Weymouth, in said County, an insane person
Greeting:

Whereas, Royal Norton the guardian of said ward, has presented for allowance the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th accounts of his guardianship.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Accountant is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

11 13 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

Horsford's SELF-RAISING Bread Preparation.

—IS AS—

CHEAP

AS IT IS

GOOD.

It costs less than One Cent for each quart of Flour. Ordinary Baking Powders in cans cost nearly Two Cents for each quart of Flour.

WANTED!

PEOPLE TO EXAMINE!

THE BARGAINS

—IN—

BOOTS and SHOES,

AT THE

'Brookside.'

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots at $2.50, worth $5.00.

LOUIS J. HART, Prop'r.
WASHINGTON SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
G1 13

WEYMOUTH

CLOAK

PARLORS.

3 Great Bargains

IN

LADIES BLACK JERSEY WAISTS
at $1.25 formerly sold at $2.00.

LADIES BLACK JERSEY WAISTS
at $1.75 formerly sold at $2.50.

LADIES BLACK JERSEY WAISTS
at $2.25 formerly sold at $3.50.

ALSO, TWO LOTS OF LIGHT SPRING

SACQUES,

In Gray, Brown and Black. LADIES CLOTH, at $5.00 marked from $7.00.

If you intend buying a Spring Garment of any kind now is your chance to secure a fine quality for almost nothing.

A large variety of

WRAPPERS,
SACQUES,
SKIRTS
AND
SEEASUCKER SUITS,

always on hand.

☞MEASURES taken TO ORDER, no extra charge.

MRS. F. E. HOBART,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
OPPOSITE STAR BAKERY.

FOR SALE,

AN OPEN EXPRESS WAGON, in good condition. Apply at this office.

SEASON OF 1884.

FAMILIES,
25 cts. per 100 lbs.

Stores & Markets
16 2-3 cts. per 100 lbs.

BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

☞Customers wishing Ice before May 10, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

A. & C. HOLLIS,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
1 tf

SEED for PLANTING.

OATS,

BARLEY,

RYE

AND

Southern White Corn.

For sale in lots to suit, by

AMBLER & HOBART.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of HENRY HOBART, late of Braintree, in said County, deceased.
Greeting:

Whereas, Frances L. Hobart, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

8 10 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all Parties interested in the Lands of which LUCIUS S. Bates late of Weymouth in said County, died seized in this State.

Whereas, Sarah H. Bates of Weymouth, in said County, has presented to said Court her petition, representing that she is the widow of said deceased, and entitled to dower in his said lands, and praying that the same may be assigned to her by said Court, as provided by law.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham in said County of Norfolk, on the third Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested, fourteen days before said Court, or by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Gazette a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

10 12 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

WEYMOUTH

DRUG STORE.

SMITH'S
EXTRACT
Calisaya Bark,
An Agreeable Tonic.

SMITH'S
SYRUP
HYPOPHOSPHITES
For Consumptives.

OUR EXTRACT
Jamaica Ginger
IS NOT EXCELLED.
SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH AND QUALITY.

BENJ. F. SMITH, Ph. G

DRAFTS

ON IRELAND.

£1 AND UPWARD,

FOR SALE AT

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF WEYMOUTH.

STETSON

NOW OFFERS TO PURCHASERS BETTER BARGAINS IN

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

THAN EVER HAS BEEN MADE IN TOWN.

BEAR IN MIND THAT WE HAVE

All Kinds and Styles

OF BOOTS AND SHOES, THAT WILL FIT ALL FEET.

BOOTS FOR WIDE FEET.
BOOTS FOR NARROW FEET.
HIGH INSTEPS.
LOW INSTEPS,
LARGE AND SMALL JOINTS, ETC.

☞Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. STETSON,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Fund, April 1, 1884,	$407 337.24
Amount at Risk,	$26,810,523.00

Dividends Paid on every Expiring Policy, 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years and 20 per cent. on all others.

Israel W. Munroe, President and Treasurer.
Chas. A. Howland, Secretary.

AGENTS:

ELIAS RICHARDS,	Weymouth
E. S. BEALS,	North Weymouth
Z. L. BICKNELL,	East Weymouth
LOUIS A. COOK,	South Weymouth

NEW

FURNITURE STORE

THE subscribers would inform the people of WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY, that they have opened a STORE in

Gardner's Block, Jackson Sq.,
EAST WEYMOUTH,

where may be found a full line of

Household Furniture,
CHAMBER SETTS,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CHAIRS,
LOUNGES,
TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

They have also connected with their Store a

REPAIR SHOP,

where they will do all kinds of repairing, Upholstering, and Cabinet Work, in the neatest manner. Also, Window Screens and Doors.

All work called for and delivered at short notice. Having had long experience we feel confident in assuring our patrons satisfactory work at the lowest possible prices.

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

FORD & PHILLIPS.
11 3m GNS

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN BANK HOURS.

ON and after March 1st, 1884, the Bank hours will be from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on every business day, and from 7 to 9 o'clock on MONDAY EVENINGS.

44 CHAS. T. CRANE, Treas.

TO LET.

A Nice Tenement of 9 rooms, on Walnut Avenue; also Store Room in Foye Block, Washington St., suitable for Dressmaker, or Fancy Goods.
Apply to
8tf WM. H. CLAPP.

East Weymouth

ICE CO.

WE are prepared to furnish Ice as soon as patrons may desire, at the following prices:

FAMILIES, 25 Cents per 100 lbs.
Stores and Markets, 16 2-3c. "

We are also prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

FIRST QUALITY

HAY AND STRAW

for sale. ☞Bills payable monthly.

J. F. & W. H. CUSHING.
52 12GN

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.

43rd YEAR. $1.50 a Year.

Send three 2c. stamps for Sample Copy (English or German) of the Oldest and Best Agricultural Journal in the world.

Orange Judd Co. David Judd, Pres.
751 Broadway, New York. 7tf

HAVE YOU SEEN

AT

GRANVILLE

THOMPSON'S

THE NEW WATCHES. $8, $10, $12

NO. 12 WASHINGTON STREET.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WE are prepared to deliver Ice to all who wish, on former route of Mr. Solomon Lovell, commencing the 1st of May, at the following rates:

PRICE TO FAMILIES,
25 Cents per 100 lbs.

STORES, MARKETS, &c,
16 2-3 Cents per 100 lbs.

Customers wishing Ice before the 1st of May will receive prompt attention by notifying by mail, or otherwise.

Payment monthly. ☞REFRIGERATORS for sale at reasonable prices.

G. W. LOVELL,
5112 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

LASTERS

WANTED

ON MACHINE SEWED GOODS, at

TIRRELL, CHURCH & CO'S,
LOVELL'S CORNER,
16&N EAST WEYMOUTH

FORD & McCORMICK,

FUNERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQ.,

Weymouth Landing.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, &c., constantly on hand, and furnished on the most favorable terms.

We have an elegant HEARSE of Brewnell's manufacture, a new HACK, and Carriages of any number desired will also be furnished.

The PATENT FREEZER is used in preserving bodies without coming in contact with the ice.

Orders attended to in the most faithful manner, on application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN FORD. T. J. McCORMICK.

D. P. LINCOLN,

Instruction given on the Violin,

ALSO IN

SINGING & VOICE CULTIVATION.

Terms for Violin, $15 per quarter of 24 Lessons. Singing, $15. Voice Cultivation, $20.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired.

ROOM IN SHOP AT RESIDENCE.
P. O. Box 305. East Weymouth.
GN&S1t42

Town of Weymouth.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

NOTICE.

☞The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures, or Milk Cans, for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute:

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. The sealers of weights and measures in the several cities and towns shall annually give public notice by advertisement, or by posting notices in one or more public places in their respective cities and towns, to all inhabitants or persons having a usual place of business therein, who use scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, or for public weighing, to bring in their scales, weights, measures and milk-cans to be adjusted and sealed within sixty days after said notice. Such sealers shall attend in one or more convenient place or places, and shall adjust, seal and record all scales, weights, measures and milk-cans, so brought in.

In those cities or towns where a salary is paid to sealers of weights and measures, no fees shall be charged for such services. In other cities and towns the said sealers shall receive the compensation set forth in section fourteen of chapter fifty-one of the General Statutes.

Section 2. After the expiration of the said sixty days, the said sealers of weights and measures shall go to the houses, stores and shops of persons mentioned in the foregoing section who have neglected to comply with the notice given thereunder, and having entered the same, with the assent of the occupants thereof, shall adjust and seal their scales, weights, measures and milk cans, and shall be entitled to receive for said service the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

Section 3. The said sealers of weights and measures shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance within their respective cities and towns that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and shall test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same, and shall receive therefor the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

Section 4. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealers of weights and measures, at the office of any of said sealers, whenever such persons desire to have it done.

Section 5. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures, by any person, that he has a reasonable cause to believe, or whenever a sealer of weights and measures shall himself have reasonable cause to believe, that any scale, weight, measure or milk-can which may be used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight, or measure or milk can is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto; and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto, certifying the fact, and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights, measures or milk cans after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same and has been refused such permission, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 6. All scales, weights, measures and milk cans that cannot be made to conform to the standard, shall be stamped "condemned," or "C. D.," by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

Section 7. If any person shall knowingly use any false weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, or shall alter any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam after the same shall have been adjusted and sealed, so that the same thereby shall not conform to the public standard, and shall fraudulently make use of the same, he shall forfeit for each offense the sum of fifty dollars, one-half to the use of the city or town, and one-half to the use of the complainant. And any sealer, when he shall have any reasonable cause to believe that any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, has been altered since the same was last adjusted and sealed, is authorized and required to enter the premises in which such weight, measure, milk can, scale, balance or beam is kept or used, and examine the same.

Section 8. The city council of any city may, by ordinance, and any town may by by-law, provide that the sealer of any weights and measures for their respective city or town, be paid by a salary, and that they account for and pay into the treasury of the city or town, the fees received by them by virtue of their office.

Section 9. The mayor and aldermen of any city are authorized to remove any sealer of weights and measures in said city at any time they may see fit.

Section 10. Chapter two hundred and eighteen of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

Section 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved April 6, 1876.

Old Colony Railroad.

June 23, 1884.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

New York, via Fall River Line, 6.00 PM; Return, via Fall River Line, 5.30 PM.

Newport, 8.30, 11.40 AM; 3.45, 6.00 (boat), PM. Return, 7.45, 10.20 AM; 2.55, 4.30 PM.

Fall River via Taunton, 8.00, 11.40 AM; 3.35, 4.45, 6.00 PM; via Bridgewater, 8.30 AM; 4.35 PM. Return via Taunton, 6.00, 6.45, 8.15, 10.46 AM; 3.33 PM; via Bridgewater, 6.20 AM; 1.05 PM.

Brockton, 7.30, 8.30, 10.05, AM; 12.45, 2.18, 3.11, 4.10, 4.35, 5.25, 6.07, 6.11, 11.10 PM. Return, 6.30, 6.41, 1.02, 9.30, 8.53 AM; 12.45, 2.10, 3.20, 5.45, 6.25, 6.58, 9.41 PM.

Plymouth via Abington, 7.30 AM; 2.20, 5.10 PM; via Duxbury, 7.35 AM; 1.50 PM. Return, via Abington, 6.35, 9.10, 11.40 AM; 3.30 PM; via Duxbury, 1.20 AM; 4.25 PM.

East Bridgewater, 1.50, 11.00 AM; 2.30, 5.10, 10.00 PM. Return, 7.02, 9.46 AM; 3.47, 9.14 PM.

South Abington, 7.30, 11 AM; 2.30, 3.45, 5.10, 6.25, 10.00 PM. Return, 6.16, 7.19, 8.19, 9.55 AM; 12.21, 4.12, 9.00 PM.

South Weymouth, 1.50, 11.00 AM; 2.30, 3.34, 5.10, 6.34, 10.00 PM. Return, 6.30, 7.38, 8.32, 10.14 AM; 12.08, 4.38, 9.46 PM.

South Duxbury, 7.35 AM; 1.50, 5.20 PM. Return, 6.46, 7.45 AM; 4.43 PM.

Marshfield, 7.35, 1.33, 11.40 AM; 3.50, 5.20, 6.25 PM. Return, 1.05, 7.00, 7.36, AM; 12.15, 2.25, 4.56 PM.

Scituate and North Scituate, 7.35, 8.33, 11.40 AM, 3.50, 5.20, 6.25 PM. Return, Scituate, 6.20, 7.22, 8.13 AM, 12 0, 2.50, 5.25 PM.

Cohasset and Hingham, 1.35, 8.33, 11.40 AM; 2.30, 3.50, 4.20, 5.30, 6.25 PM. Return, Cohasset, 6.45, 7.30, 8.26, 9.59 AM; 12.04, 3.04, 4.06, 5.40, 9.30 PM. Return, Hingham, 6.46, 7.52, 8.36, 10.11 AM; 1.06, 3.15, 4.20, 6.03, 9.00 PM.

East Weymouth and Weymouth, 7.00, 8.23, 11.40 AM; 2.30, 3.50, 5.30, 6.25 PM. Return, East Weymouth, 7.08, 9.00, 10.20 AM; 1.16, 3.29, 4.82, 6.11, 9.59 PM. Return, Weymouth, 7.19, 9.09, 10.29 AM, 1.24, 3.38, 4.41, 6.19, 10.18 PM.

South Braintree, 5.45, 7.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11, 11.40 AM, 12 M., 12.45, 1.15, 1.50, 2.15, 2.30, 3.11, 3.35, 4.11, 4.35, 4.45, 5.10, 5.20, 5.32, 6.07, 6.17, 9.25, 7.10, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 PM.—Return, 5.45, 6.19, 7.12, 7.32, 7.31, 7.48, 8.27, 9.00, 9.45, 10.20, 10.34, AM; 12.36, 12.47, 1.04, 1.26, 2.31, 3.41, 4.04, 4.16, 5.15, 5.31, 9.41, 6.19, 7.10, 7.44, 10.04, 10.21 PM.

Quincy, 6.45, 7.35, 7.50, 8.00, 8.23, 10.05, 11.00 AM; 12 M, 1.15, 1.50, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 4.45, 5.10, 5.32, 5.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 PM. Return, 6.09, 6.48, 7.21, 7.36, 7.42, 7.57, 8.02, 8.22, 8.37, 9.19, 9.50, 10.45 AM; 12.57, 1.34, 2.44, 3.53, 4.56, 5.16, 5.41, 6.32, 6.51, 7.17, 7.29, 8.31, 10.12, 10.33 PM.

Cottage City, 8.30 AM; 12.45, 1.10 PM.

Nantucket, 12.45 PM.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Fall River, via Bridgewater 5.45 PM; via Taunton, 7.00 PM. Return, via Taunton, 5.30 AM; (via Bridgewater) 7.20 AM.

South Braintree and Way Stations, 8.30 AM, 12.45, 5.00, 10.00 PM. Return (South Braintree) 6.15, 9.30 AM; 1.45, 6.00, 8.07, 10.40 PM.

Cottage City and Nantucket, 7.30 AM.

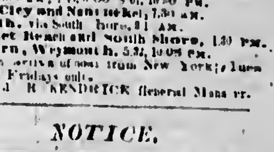
Plymouth, via South Shore, 11 AM.

Nantasket Beach and South Shore, 1.30 PM. Return, Weymouth, 5.32, 10.05 PM.

On arrival of boat from New York; Tuesdays and Fridays only.

J. R. KENDRICK General Manager.

NOTICE.



IN addition to my Horse Shoeing business I have secured the services of a first-class CARRIAGE SMITH, and am now prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Ironing and Repairing

in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Thanking the public for past patronage I am yours respectfully,

J. H. WALLACE,
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,
Washington Square, Weymouth, Mass.
SHOP IN REAR OF J. H. WORSTER'S STORE.

A Positive Cure for Dandruff, Itching, Falling Hair, and all Scalp Diseases.

CAPILLARIS

Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. PREPARED BY
T. HILL MANSFIELD, Portland, Maine.
40 ly

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned, Agent for the following Insurance Cos., with Assets of more than $23,000,000, is prepared to Insure to any amount, on Real or Personal Property, in WEYMOUTH or vicinity. Having had many years' experience

IN FIRE INSURANCE,

and thankful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

Quincy Mutual,	of Quincy
Dorchester,	of Boston.
Merchants & Farmers,	Worcester.
Abington,	of Abington.
Home Ins. Co.,	of New York.
German American,	of New York.
Ins. Co. of North America,	Phila.
American Ins. Co.,	of Philadelphia.
Shoe & Leather Ins. Co.,	Boston.
Phenix Ins. Co.,	Brooklyn.
Gloucester Ins. Co.,	Gloucester.
Phœnix " "	Hartford.
Lancashire " "	Manchester, Eng.

ELIAS RICHARDS.

Weymouth, April 7, 1881.

Passenger Notice.

COMMENCING next Sunday morning the Passenger Carriage of Cushing's Coach Line will leave East Weymouth for Braintree Station at 8.15 o'clock, for the trains to and from Boston.

For the evening trains, Carriage leaves East Weymouth at 4.45 P. M.

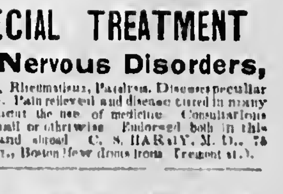
East Weymouth, Oct. 17, 1883. 21 tf

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

For Nervous Disorders,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Diseases peculiar to Women. Pain relieved and disease cured in many cases without the use of medicine. Consultations free, by mail or otherwise. Endorsed both in this Country and abroad. C. S. HARVEY, M. D., 75 Chestnut St., Boston (few doors from Tremont st.).



Send for Circular.
H. GRAVES & SON,
881 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

LIVES OF

JAMES G. BLAINE

AND

JOHN A. LOGAN,

ABLY written and complete biographies, of the candidates for the Presidency, with brief sketches of all former Presidents, a bird's eye view of national history, the Constitution of the United States, Voters' Vade Mecum, etc.

JUST THE BOOK EVERYBODY WANTS.

B. F. PRATT, AGENT
NORTH WEYMOUTH.

THAYER ACADEMY.

EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17.

Examination for Admission, Sept. 16.

Address

J. B. SEWALL, Head Master,
6 10 22 SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

Board of Health.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

The Board of Health hereby notify all persons concerned, that on and after this date the following Sections of Chapter 28 of the General Statutes, will be strictly enforced:

SEC. 6. When a householder knows that a person within his family is taken sick of...... any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the...... Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $100.

SEC. 8. When a physician knows that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health of the town, and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not less than $50, nor exceeding $200.

The Board considers the above sections to apply to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GEORGE A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB BAKER,
} Board of Health of Weymouth

Weymouth, March, 1883.

MEETINGS OF THE

Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House EVERY MONDAY for the municipal year, from two to five o'clock; on the third Monday of each month at the Almshouse at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GEORGE A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB BAKER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.

Weymouth, March, 1881

THE WEEK

In the United States and the Old World.

CHENG TSAO JU.

The Popular Chinese Minister and His Pretty Wife.

Mr. Cheng Tsao Ju, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of China, is packing his gripsack for a tour across the equator, writes a Washington correspondent to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The weather is becoming too warm for this oriental gentleman, and he proposes to seek a cooler climate on the winter side of the equatorial line. He is accredited not only as minister to the United States, but also to Spain and Peru. It is to the last-mentioned country that he starts in a few days. Although appointed minister to Peru some two years ago, at the time of his being for the United States, he has never seen fit to enter upon the active service of that position. The unsettled state of politics, the doubt as to the head of the government, and the question of entire safety in that war-disturbed country have kept him from visiting there until now in his official capacity. The departure of Mr. Ju will be regretted by not a few people in Washington. Considering his inability to converse, his popularity is quite phenomenal. No well regulated giver of swell parties would think of giving a large party or dinner in the social season without inviting Mr. Ju, and it could be counted upon with tolerable certainty that Mr. Ju would accept, and that his silken gown and black cap, with red tuft atop and well-oiled pig tail, would be prominent features of the evening. A few times during the season he has returned the social honors crowded upon him by throwing open his home, the Chinese legation, to people of the diplomatic and social world by invitation. His residence was a very large and elegant one, handsomely furnished. Rich carpets and hangings, the products of the far East, curious ornaments on mantels and walls, rare products of the handiwork of the most cunning of the flowery kingdom, all tended to make it a genuine Chinese home. Most of these have been stag parties, but on a few occasions the ladies have been invited. Mrs. Ju has been invisible on these occasions. The nearest approach was that at one time her infant daughter, the first Chinese baby of rank ever born in this country, was brought down stairs from the nursery. It was curiously dressed in a silken gown, very much after the "Mother Hubbard" order, while pattern stockings, which provokingly hid its toes from the anxious feminine explorers, and other articles of baby attire quite too numerous and curious to mention. It was clearly a Chinese baby until the one touch of nature which makes "the whole world akin" was reached, and when it raised its voice and wept it was recognized as a genuine piece of infantile humanity. Mrs. Ju has never been seen in society. She has made, during her stay here, no more than two or three acquaintances. The rules of Chinese society are supposed to be such as to have prevented her making miscellaneous acquaintances. She is quite young, and seemed rather averse to making acquaintances often when opportunity offered. She is no more than perhaps 20 years of age, while her husband, the minister, is 60. Neither of them speak any English worth mentioning, the young wife having succeeded rather better than the old husband in catching some English. The minister himself speaks scarcely a word of English, his entire vocabulary in our language not exceeding a dozen words. He makes no attempt at conversation except through an interpreter, this being the one with his American secretary, Mr. Bartlett. In their home life the minister and his wife continued largely in the habits of their country. Their food, which was prepared under the supervision of Chinese cooks, was largely Chinese in production and manner of preparation. Of course, the markets were well patronized by those who prepared their table, and fowls and vegetables of American production were prominent among the articles purchased here. Many of the other articles of food, however, came from their own country, and were prepared according to the customs there. The favorite chop-stick was discarded by the minister and his wife after their arrival here, and the American knife and fork substituted, though with some of the under members of the legation the fondness for the chop-stick continues. Recently the legation has removed to a less pretentious establishment on Massachusetts avenue, near Fourteenth street. Mrs. Ju and her baby Mi—which translated means American—have left for China in expectation of the departure of the minister to South America.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Bad News for New England Tobacco Raisers.

The improbability that Congress will this session take any action to protect tobacco growers of this country against Sumatra tobacco, has a very depressing effect everywhere in New England where seed leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers is raised. Wrapper tobacco cannot be raised in New England to compete with Sumatra wrappers and leave any profit to the producer, as Sumatra is cheap and the tariff wholly insufficient for protection.

It is said that last winter, when the duty on Sumatra was raised to 75 cents per pound, there was a considerable stock in the hands of dealers, imported under the 35-cent duty. This has been sold. It has supplied the demand up to this time, and now the dealers, under the late decision which admits Sumatra which has less than 100 leaves to the pound at 35 cents, will restock with these cheap wrappers and won't buy the home raised wrappers. As Congress will be slow to act on any tariff questions next winter, it is apprehended that tobacco raisers have little chance of getting relief until nearly two years hence. This will give the Sumatra importers a very great advantage and will seriously cripple the tobacco industry in New England.

EXPLOSION.

Thirty Men Buried in the Ruins of a Flour Mill.

The boiler in the flour mill of Von Behren & Shaffer at Stryker, O., exploded recently with terrific force, completely demolishing the structure and spreading death and destruction on all sides. The mill employed about forty men, and thirty of these were buried in the ruins, eleven of them being recovered in a dying condition. The explosion was heard fifteen miles away, and people five miles from the scene thought an earthquake had occurred. Within three minutes after the explosion 100 men were at the scene, and the work of rescuing the dead and wounded began. For five hours cries for help came from beneath the debris.

Most of the men were married, and their wives and families rushed frantically to the scene, filling the air with lamentations and each seeking for information of the missing father and husband, while the rescuers worked heroically in the ruin. One piece of the boiler, three feet square, was thrown against a dwelling house, a quarter of a mile distant, tearing almost the entire roof away and seriously injuring two of the occupants.

The boiler was considered in good condition, and the cause of the explosion is not known.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Packages not Posted When Left Outside of Letter Boxes.

Judge Butler, of the U. S. district court at Philadelphia, has rendered a decision which is of interest to those who are compelled to send packages through the mails. One Joseph Heitz was arrested for stealing a sample of cloth which had been sealed in a newspaper wrapper and placed on top of a letter-box for transmission to Chicago, the package being too large to enter the letter opening. Notwithstanding, Heitz was taken with the cloth in his possession, he was discharged, the court sustaining the prisoner's defence in these words: "The top of a letter-box cannot be presumed to be a designated depository of the United States. Merchants and others should know that unless letters and other articles are put inside the box they are not posted."

STARVING RED MEN.

Scant Food Supply at the Agency in Northern Montana.

Maj. Pegone, Indian agent for northern Montana, reports under date of June 30, that the Indians are dying fast from the scant food supply at the agency. The carpenter has furnished 40 coffins in the past month, but it is believed that the deaths are fully thrice that number, as the Indians have a great dislike to burying their dead, preferring the old custom of placing the bodies in trees or on stone piles on high hills. In another week the supplies will be entirely exhausted, and the 3000 Indians on the reservation will be left to starve or subsist on the cattle of the settlers. Trouble is feared.

N. Y. & N. E. Appointments.

The following appointments have been announced, to take effect immediately: William H. Turner, general superintendent, office at Boston; S. H. Henney, superintendent of motive power, office at Boston; E. G. Allen, superintendent, eastern division, vice W. H. Turner, promoted, office at Boston. Mr. Turner has been the superintendent of the eastern division, Mr. Henney has been connected with the New York, New Haven and Hartford at Hartford, and Mr. Allen has been in charge of the terminal grounds at South Boston.

The Five-Mile Bicycle Record Broken.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association formed part of the semi-centennial programme at Toronto. About 400 wheelmen took part in the procession, besides those from all parts of Canada, Rochester and Buffalo. F. P. Lavender of Toronto won the one-mile Canadian championship race in 3 minutes and 10 seconds. The five-mile race was won by W. G. Ross of Montreal in 17 minutes 14 seconds, nearly a minute faster than the best record.

Loss $450,000

A fire at Matanzas has destroyed three warehouses and their contents, the latter including 1,700 hogsheads of sugar. Total loss, 450,000 dollars.

THE NORTHWEST.

Results of a Boston Doctor's Survey of the Country.

Dr. Henry B. Wheelwright, of Boston, member of the Massachusetts board of health, has passed through St. Paul en route East, after a trip over the Northern Pacific from Duluth to Astoria. Dr. Wheelwright has made a careful survey of the country, with a view to selecting the best sections for emigrants who have small means of their own, and who will be assisted by private contributions. He is of the opinion that between St. Paul and Dickinson, Dak., lies the country best adapted to such settlement and he is charmed with it. In his opinion, Santo Domingo alone can compare with it for fertility. Dr. Wheelwright was one of the Grant commissioners to examine the island mentioned. He will make a more careful tour in six weeks. He regards the greatest need of the Northwest to be diversified farming, if the holdings are large, and "a little farm well tilled," if an "80" only is owned. In the latter case also, he says, the money will come from horses, beeves and swine more than from crops. An effort will be made to correct the "misfits" of immigration, by which the different races of Europe are sent to the climate unsuited to them. Dr. Wheelwright says the Northwest is no place for Italians and Portuguese. The latter race, owing to their tendency to consumption, should be sent to New Mexico. The Scotch ought, he thinks, to be sent in greater numbers to this region. It is a duplication of their native land in climate, with far more generous soil and natural advantages.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

The Last Chapter in One of the Saddest of Family Tragedies.

Another and probably the final chapter in one of the saddest family tragedies ever known has been enacted in the Southern state prison at Jeffersonville. Col. Robert M. Goodwin took poison and died in his cell the same evening. One year ago Robert M. Goodwin was one of the first young lawyers of the state, of a fine family, all the members of which have risen to high distinction in society. He had a particularly brilliant military career, entering the army as lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh Indiana regiment. He fought his way to a colonelcy, and was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services. After the war, he became a member of a law firm, and appeared to be entering upon a distinguished civil career, but he had contracted the drinking habit, and ran down so rapidly that it became necessary after a time for his relatives to place him in the insane asylum to be treated for alcoholism. While in confinement Col. Goodwin brooded over his troubles, and conceived the idea that his brother John at Brookville had been instrumental in placing him in the asylum. He was released as cured in the latter part of April, 1884, and at once went to Brookville. His brother was absent at Cincinnati in attendance upon the Methodist general conference, of which he was a member, but on the 3d of May he came home on a visit. Robert saw him, dogged his footsteps, and overtaking him shot him dead upon the street. Robert was put on trial, and, as a result, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

DECEIVING HIS WIFE.

How a Son of Vice-Admiral Shock Broke the Marital Bonds.

H. C. Shock, a son of Vice-Admiral Shock has been arrested at Chester, Pa., on the charge of desertion, preferred by his young wife. Mr. Shock was married secretly in Baltimore in 1876 to Mame Louise Byrne, the daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, from whom the fact of the marriage was concealed for nearly a year. The young couple were scarcely of age, and their union, when discovered, was violently opposed by the parents of both husband and wife. A child was born to them in 1878, and Mr. Shock brought his wife to this city, but did not live with her. In 1883 a divorce was agreed upon, but a reconciliation ensued, and for several months they lived together at Chester. Mr. Shock's father during this time is said to have refused all communication with his son. Fearing his father would cut him off in his will, the young man persuaded his wife to consent to a divorce, which, he said, would only be temporary, as he would remarry her on his father's death, an event expected in the near future. Mrs. Shock consented to this, and was supported luxuriously at Ridley Park while the divorce suit was pending. Her husband was with her when the divorce papers were served, and under his direction, she says, she burned them without reading. The divorce was granted by default some months ago, and since then Mrs. Shock is said to have received nothing from her husband.

IOWA CROPS.

Wheat in Good Condition—Prospects of an Immense Corn Crop.

The secretary of the state agricultural society gives the full crop report of Iowa as follows: Winter wheat—Reports from 116 townships show an average decrease from 1883 of 9 per cent., condition, 91 per cent. Spring wheat—Average increase in area, 5 per cent.; average condition, 94 per cent., or 7 per cent. less than last year. Basing the estimates on these figures, with favorable circumstances until the crop is harvested, the product will reach 31,000,000 bushels. Corn—With the future prospects as bright as now, Iowa will reap the largest crop ever grown. The increased area is 4 per cent., or 280,000 acres. The average condition is 112 per cent., or 30 per cent. better than last year. Favorable surroundings until the crop is gathered will give a product of nearly 300,000,000 bushels. Winter rye shows a decrease in area of 3 per cent., and the condition is 98 per cent. In spring rye, there is a slight decrease of area. The condition is 101 per cent. The area of winter barley is very small, and the condition is 101 per cent. Spring barley—Increase of area, 1 1-2 per cent.; condition, 104 per cent. Oats—Increase in area, 12 per cent., or 218,737 acres; condition, 102 per cent. Unless contingencies arise to mar the future development of the crop, the product will be so great as never to have been equalled. The estimated crop is 75,000,000 bushels.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.

A House Fired Upon—Sailors Brutally Attacked—Church Desecration.

Orangemen outrages are reported from near St. John's, N.F. At Twillingate sixteen loaded guns were fired into the house of Capt. Wise and the windows were smashed with huge stones. The Wises are one of only three Catholic families resident in Twillingate. At Greenspond Harbor four southern vessels took refuge from a southwest gale and floating field ice. The Orangemen attacked the crews on shore, maimed them brutally, and pursued them to their vessels with huge billets of wood, smashing the companion doors, skylights, cabin stoves and furniture, breaking bulwarks and forcing the vessels to rush away amid the storm and ice out into Bonavista bay.

The latest information from St. Mary's states that, as soon as the knowledge of the desecration of their church by the crew of the Lady Elibank spread among the Catholic population, not less than 500 boats were manned for the purpose of scuttling or firing the vessel. The cogent influence of the parish priest and the supplying merchants averted the destruction of the ship and cargo.

SENSIBLE WORKERS.

A Reduction in Wages Philosophically Entertained.

Notice has been posted in the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton, one of the largest rolling mills in the United States, announcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect on Aug. 1. This notice came from the general office, and is signed by President Felton. Every month from $15,000 to $19,000 is paid out as wages. The announcement of a reduction, though not pleasant, was more agreeable than a total shutdown. It is understood that a large contract for rails has been received, which was taken at a low rate in order to keep them all going, and this was one of the causes that led to the reduction. The workmen will accept the situation as the best that can be done under the circumstances, and the works will continue operating on full time. 2000 men are employed at Steelton.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Narrow Escape of Passengers on a Virginia Midland Train.

The express train on the Virginia Midland railroad recently went through a bridge over the James river near Lynchburg, Va., the Washington and New York sleeping cars sinking in ten feet of water. The conductor was thrown into the river, and although he had two ribs broken, he swam to the cars and helped the passengers through the windows. Most of the passengers were taken out through holes cut in the ventilators at the top of the cars, to which the water finally reached. There were about forty passengers in the sleepers, and all were saved. The passengers are being cared for at the hotels.

Liabilities of Public Carriers.

In the case of Curtis and others against the steamer Hecht, to recover for damages to the merchandise of the plaintiffs by reason of the steamer leaking, the United States circuit court at New York has handed down an opinion reversing the appeal of the defendant from the decision of the district court. In the opinion, Judge Wallace says: "Public policy demands that the right of the shipper to absolute security against the negligence of the carrier and of all persons engaged in performing his duty, shall not be taken away by any reservation or agreement between the parties to the contract."

Saved from the Gallows.

Dionisio Guzman, sentenced to be garroted at Matamoros, [illegible] Mrs. Guzman's [illegible] evening and [illegible]

Approved.

The President has approved the act granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and the joint resolution for printing the annual reports of the commissioner of agriculture.

IN CONGRESS.

Summary of Its Work for the Past few Days

Senate.

The Senate took up, read a third time and passed the House bill extending to water transportation routes the provisions of the statutes hitherto applied to land routes only, regarding the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the pending question being on the amendment of the Senate committee to strike out the clause permitting distilleries mashing ten bushels or less of grain per day to be run without storekeepers and inserting instead a provision amending the Revised Statutes so as to forbid a collector from hereafter approving bonds of grain distillers, the survey of whose distilleries shall be for a less capacity than ten bushels of grain per day, and so as to forbid under penalties the distillation of a less daily quantity than that.

The point of order being raised that the part recommended for insertion was new legislation, the chair so ruled, and the new clause was not adopted. The committee's recommendation to strike out the House clause was, however, agreed to.

Mr. Vest of Mo. offered this substitute for an amendment relating to the same matter proposed by Mr. Allison and it was agreed to: "That the reports in the Congressional Record shall be an accurate transcript of the proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and that no speech shall be published therein which was not spoken in the Senate or House, and such speeches shall be printed as they were actually delivered, except verbal corrections made by the author of the speech and by no other person; and that when speeches are sent out by their authors for correction they shall be returned to the reporter of the House in which they were delivered within one week, and if not so returned they shall be printed in the Record from the notes of the reporter."

Mr. McMillan reported the river and harbor bill with the request that it be printed and recommitted; agreed to.

The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the secretary of the navy transmitting a voluminous report by Prof. J. E. Nourse of the navy department upon the Suez canal. It gives an account of the commercial and financial progress of the enterprise to date, together with a complete history of its construction. It embodies a statement of the recent arrangement made with the British shipowners in respect to the reduction of tolls. The purpose of making and printing the report is to put into the possession of Congress and the public such information regarding the Suez canal as may have a bearing upon the subject of a canal across the American isthmus. The gross earnings of the canal for the last year were $13,000,000. The dividends were about 16 per cent.

The Senate passed without amendment the joint resolution providing for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile & Ohio railroad company. It authorizes the attorney-general and secretary of war to adjust and finally settle the accounts of the United States with the road named for property received by that road from the United States in 1865 and 1866.

Mr. Mitchell of Pa. introduced a bill to incorporate the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The bill granting right of way through Indian territory to the Southern Kansas railroad company was passed.

Mr. Voorhees of Ind. reported a proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating $12,000 for the purchase of copies of the original portraits of George Washington by Elizabeth Bryan Johnston, to be distributed to public libraries.

Several private pension bills having been passed, a resolution offered by Mr. Cameron of Pa. went over, to discharge the committee on finance from further consideration of the House bill providing for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar.

Mr. Dawes of Mass. presented the conference report on the invalid pension bill which was agreed to.

The Senate took up the bill forfeiting the unearned lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company. It declares forfeited all lands except the right of way and lands for stations, heretofore granted the company which are adjacent to and coterminous with the uncompleted portions of the main line of the road, and provides for the resumption by the United States of the title to such lands, their restoration to the public domain and their subjection to disposal as though the grant had never been made. The Senate committee has added to the bill a provision in effect fixing the price of the lands to settlers at $2.50 an acre.

Mr. Morgan of Ala. offered an amendment to take the place of the provision restoring the lands to the public domain. It authorizes the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Missouri to hear and determine all questions arising out of claims to the lands declared forfeited; directs the United States attorney for that district to proceed in that court in the name of the United States as plaintiff against any person or corporation claiming interest in the lands referred to, so as to bring the subject before the court, gives either party to the proceeding a right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, and directs that court to advance the case on its calendar.

Mr. Plumb of Kan. spoke in explanation of the bill and Mr. Morgan followed, discussing its provisions from a legal stand-point.

The Senate discharged the elections committee from further consideration of the House bill on the electoral count and ordered a committee of conference on it.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the river and harbor bill. The reduction proposed by the Senate committee in the amount for continuing the improvement of the Kentucky river from $250,000 to $175,000 was not agreed to and the original amount was restored.

The Senate passed these bills: The House bill providing for the establishment of a branch soldiers' home west of the Mississippi, amended by substituting the Senate bill for the same purpose; House bill relieving from the charge of desertion soldiers who served until the expiration of their term, with an amendment; the House bill relating to the appointment of courts-martial; House bill pensioning Gen. [illegible]'s widow, and the House river and harbor bill with several amendments. The resolutions for an investigation of the New York banks and to redeem 10,000,000 trade dollars at their face value were referred to the finance committee.

The Senate decided to insist on its amendments to the naval appropriation bill and Mr. Van Wyck of Neb., from the committee on public lands, reported favorably a joint resolution prohibiting the secretary of the interior from certifying any lands to railroad corporations until Congress shall have acted upon any bill or report favoring forfeiture of such lands.

Mr. Garland, of Ark., from the judiciary committee, reported with amendments the House bill relating to taxation of Pacific railroad lands.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kan., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information relative to the condition of the North Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue and Rosebud rivers, who are alleged to be without rations and committing depredations upon settlers for subsistence.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the sundry civil bill. As reported by the Senate committee the appropriations of the House bill are increased in round numbers $3,800,000, making the total appropriation a little over $20,000,000. The Spooner amendment substituting the salary for the fee system in United States courts is stricken out, as is also the provision limiting the number of public documents to be printed, and regulating the method of their distribution. The committee has inserted a provision referring the printing and distribution of documents to the joint committee on printing, with instructions to report a bill next December, making such reductions and changes as they deem expedient. The House provision repealing all laws authorizing the appointment of a national board of health is stricken out and an appropriation is made for the expenses of the board. One hundred thousand dollars of the unexpended balances of former appropriations is re-appropriated to be used by the president in case of actual or threatened epidemics to assist local boards to prevent or suppress the disease, and to establish and maintain more perfect quarantine. The increase in the appropriations is made up of a large number of small items, the majority of which are of real interest only.

Pending consideration of the bill a message was received from the House announcing that that body had non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill. The Senate insisted on its amendments.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was then proceeded with, and after much debate the amendment proposed by the Senate committee to strike out the clause providing compensation by salaries instead of fees for United States marshals, was agreed to.

Mr. Beck of Ky. moved to include the Cincinnati and Louisville expositions in the clause providing for participation by the government in the New Orleans exposition; agreed to.

Messrs. Jonas and Gibson of La. energetically opposed the committee's proposed amendment to reduce from $1,000,000 to $250,000 the amount appropriated to enable the government to participate in the New Orleans exposition and Mr. Gibson moved to restore the amount to $500,000; rejected.

The appropriation was then made $250,000 and the bill was passed.

House.

Mr. Bingham, of Pa., from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported a bill fixing at two cents an ounce or fraction thereof the rate of postage on mailable matter of the first class.

Mr. Stockslager, of Ind., from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the surviving officers and men of the [illegible] campaign.

Mr. Garrison, of Va., asked unanimous consent to take up for consideration a bill for the completion of a monument to Mary, the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, Va., but Mr. Weaver, of Ia., objected.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill forfeiting the land grant of the [illegible], and it was decided.

Conference reports on the bill granting a right of way through Indian territory to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad company and on the pension appropriation bill were agreed to.

Mr. Forney of Ala. submitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill, announcing an agreement upon all items except upon the Senate amendment striking out the portion of the bill which regulates the compensation to be paid to subsidized railways for army transportation, and it was agreed to, the disagreement to the amendment indicated was insisted on, and Messrs Forney, Townshend and Keifer were appointed as conferees.

Bills granting pensions of $50 a month to the widows of Comdr. Cushing and Lieut. De Long were discussed, but no action was taken.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the president transmitting a communication from the secretary of the interior, calling attention to the fact that no appropriation has been made to carry into operation the provisions of the act establishing a bureau of labor; referred; also a letter from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing a memorial from George W. Brown, special agent of marine underwriters of New York, asking that a penalty less severe than death be imposed for the crime of casting away a vessel in cases where only property is imperiled.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were non-concurred.

A bill was passed making Dennis, Mass., and Bourne, Mass., ports of delivery.

These bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Browne, of Ind., authorizing a seal for the pension office; by Mr. Lewis, of La., directing the attorney-general to sue for the recovery and reinstatement of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad company; by Mr. King, of La., appropriating $200,000 to be expended by the national board of health to prevent the introduction and spread of the Asiatic cholera in the United States; by Mr. Maybury of Mich., directing the public lands committee of the Senate and House jointly to investigate the operations of the homestead and preemption laws; by Mr. Cox of N. Y., a preamble and resolution, reciting that on February 25, the House adopted a resolution calling on the president for communications which have passed between the United States and Russia with respect to the treatment of Hebrews by the latter government and that no such communications have been transmitted and respectfully requesting the president to comply with the resolution.

The House insisted on its disagreement with the Senate on the naval appropriation bill, and receded from its position with regard to the post-office appropriation bill. The rest of the day was spent in talk about the fortifications bill without action.

Mr. Henley of Cal., from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for the forfeiture of lands granted to the projected railroad from Portland, Or., to connect with the Central Pacific.

The Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Several bills were introduced and referred, among them one for the construction of a breakwater at the northern end of the Cape Cod ship canal.

Mr. Forney of Ala., submitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill. The explanatory statement announces that the House conferees have receded from the disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out the clause relating to the rate of compensation to subsidized railroads for army transportation. This was the only point of difference between the two houses. The report was agreed to without division.

Mr. Herbert of Ala., from the ways and means committee, reported a resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate and report whether the Alaska commercial company has complied with its contract and agreement with the United States, and whether the contract should be abrogated or modified; and to inquire into the circumstances under which the act of Congress authorizing the contract was passed.

The conference report on the bill granting the right of way through Indian territory to the Southern Kansas railroad company was adopted.

The Mexican pension bill was taken up and the House concurred in the Senate amendment striking out the clause granting a pension to the surviving officers and enlisted men who served 60 days in the Mexican war or who actually served in the army and navy in that war, and inserting in lieu thereof, a provision granting the pension to those who actually served 14 days in Mexico or on the coasts or frontier thereof or en route thereto.

Pending further action the speaker laid before the House a message from the president vetoing the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Slocum of N. Y., moved that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the president and on this motion demanded the previous question. The bill was then passed, yeas 168, nays 71, four more than the necessary two-thirds.

Earned His Liberty.

While a gang of 25 convicts were at work recently in a Plymouth, Eng., jail, one of them hit the solitary warden in the head with a stone, inflicting a stunning blow. The entire gang then rushed upon the keeper, and a life sentence convict named Stevens seized the warden's rifle and ammunition, and fired upon the advancing outlaws, six of whom he seriously wounded. When the ammunition was exhausted, Stevens clubbed five others with the rifle, and when assistance arrived he was completely exhausted. The details of the affair were promptly reported to the government, and Stevens was rewarded and immediately released from prison.

Riotous Students.

A party of Amherst students roused about the whole neighborhood early the other morning by riotous behaviour. They broke the door of the East Street Congregational Church, pounded upon the doors of private residences, and broke several windows. A large party of the citizens assembled, and, with the aid of constables, captured the whole party but one. Six seniors were bound over by Judge Thomas on a charge of drunkenness and riotous behaviour, and their case comes up at the very hour that they would have graduated.

The Holland Throne.

Negotiations are on foot, it is said, between England and France, regarding the Dutch succession. Earl Granville is in favor of Holland and Belgium being united under the rule of King Leopold's successor, each country, however, having a separate Parliament and a separate administration, and of allowing Germany to annex the grand duchy of Luxembourg. France is not disposed to sanction this scheme.

The Cautious Greek.

The Greek government has informed the United States minister at Athens that in importing pork and products from the United States into Greece, a certificate from the local authorities is necessary, approved by the Greek consul nearest the point of shipment, stating that neither trichinosis nor any contagious malady to which the same are subject exists in the place of origin.

An Educator Dead.

Prof. Quincy H. Batchelder, widely known throughout New England for his erudition, died at Marblehead, Mass., recently, at the age of 70 years. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in 1845, and was for many years a teacher in the public schools of Marblehead and Salem.

He Doesn't Own It.

In the case of Prentice against Stearns, involving the title to a large part of the city of Duluth, Judge Miller has rendered a decision against the plaintiff. Prentice who sought to recover the Duluth property will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

False Accounts.

James H. Cummings and Augustus Hingsdorf, two of the persons interested in connection with the navy department frauds, have been indicted by the Washington grand jury for presenting false accounts against the United States.

Crossed Wires.

The Boston fire department was called upon three times in succession one recent evening to investigate slight fires that proved to have been caused by electric wires used for lamps which had become crossed and ignited woodwork in the vicinity.

What Broke Him Up.

A man with a mournful expression of countenance sat in the corner of the smoking car, says *Drake's Traveler's Magazine*. One of his eyes was hidden by a green flap, the other gave evidence that it had violently come in contact with some hard substance. His nose looked as though it had been flattened against a window pane when he was a boy and never regained its natural shape. One ear was missing, and the other drooped like a wilted morning glory. His left arm was in a sling, and two fingers of his right hand pointed in the same direction.

When the conductor came along he gazed compassionately at the wreck before him and said, inquiringly:

"Collision?"

"No," growled the human debris.

"Prize fight?"

"No."

"Mother-in-law?"

"No."

"Dog?"

"No."

"Then what under the sun broke you all up?"

"Baseball," groaned the victim, pulling his slouch hat down over his free cool eye.

The Sun Dance Prohibited.

Agent McGillicuddy, of Pine Ridge Indian Agency, has issued a notice that the Indian Sun Dance is discontinued at that agency, and that neither visiting Indians nor white men will be permitted at the agency should any of the Indians persist in holding the ceremony. The Sun Dance has been a great spectacle for years although the number of participants dwindled to six on a reservation containing 9,000 Indians last year. The young bucks found that after enduring the tortures of the Sun Dance they were no more proof against the white man's bullets than before.—*Omaha Bee.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The Confederate statutes in paper covers sell for $50 a set. The Guiteau trial for $25.

It is noticed as a curious fact that after the prairie grass is once killed on Western cattle ranches the same grass does not reappear.

Philip, of Spain, says the Philadelphia *Caterer*, gave as a reason for not eating fish that they were nothing but elements congealed, or a jelly of water.

Fumigation was first practised by Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, who, when Athens was visited by plague, caused great fires to be lighted and aromatic substances cast upon them.

Queen Mary, of England, in 1694, the emperor of Germany in 1711, and the Dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son in 1712, the emperor of Russia in 1730 and Louis XV. of France in 1774 are a few of the royal personages who have died of small-pox.

The Bishareen members of one of the Soudan tribes have a rather amazing method of arranging their hair. They part it just above the ears, and above the line they dress it so that it stands erect. Below the line it is plaited and frizzed and drawn out almost straight, so as to shelter the neck from the sun.

Roger Bacon believed it possible for men to fly by the help of a copper ball filled with fire. The Persian story tellers say that a Persian king named Kai-Kavos tried to fly on a litter borne by eagles lashed below javelins, on which pieces of goats' flesh were fastened, but the eagles became tired and the monarch perished miserably in a desert place.

A medical observer who has been taking notes in the infant homes and asylums of Paris, reports that infants under three years of age cross the left arm over the right, older children crossing the right over the left, sixty per cent. doing so at six years of age. Robust children cross the right arm over the left; the idiotic and weak, including those who are incapable of walking, cross the left over the right.

A Wild Run.

An incident which we believe has never had a parallel in railroad history occurred on the Burlington and Missouri railroad, between Sinclair, Neb., and Denver. At Akron a tornado unroofed the round house and did some other damage. About 5 o'clock in the evening when the wind was at its strongest, it started a train of eight box cars loaded with coal, that were standing on the side track at that place. Two brakes were set but they were not enough to hold it, and it ran through a split switch without being derailed and started East.

The track was nearly level where the train started, but there is down grade this side of Akron. The wind was so strong that it took the train more rapidly than the passenger trains over the line move, even on the level track, and when it reached a down grade of course the speed became something fearful.

The operator at Akron noticed the runaway train soon after it broke loose and sent the alarm down the line. Everything was ordered side-tracked and the crazy train had the right of way. The cannon-ball train barely escaped. Marvelous as it may seem, those runaway cars ran one hundred miles, passing eight stations, over a track which is for a great part of the distance almost perfectly level, with no propelling power but the wind.

They ran the hundred miles in less than three hours, and the station agents and others who witnessed the strange train held their breath with awe as it whirled by at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. It passed Haiger at the rate of forty miles an hour, and is said to have run the twenty miles of down grade this side of Akron in eighteen minutes.

At Benkleman, ninety-five miles this side of Akron, a freight was standing on the side-track. As the runaway train passed the engineer ran his engine out, with a brakeman on the tender to make the coupling, and gave chase. It was an exciting chase, but the engine, which brought to the aid of the wind the power of steam-chests, soon closed the gap between itself and the flying train. About half-way between Benkleman and Max the fugitive was overtaken, the coupling successfully made, and the cars after pulling the engine some distance, brought it to a stand-still.

Vegetable Diet.

In a recent issue of the London *Times* appeared an article which will have some interest for eaters of flesh, as well as those who are occupied in producing meats, since it attempts to show that "if it were not for flesh food physicians would have very little to do." The author, Dr. Allinson, holds that few domestic animals are free from ailments, fat ones particularly being more or less diseased. The liver, kidneys and lungs of eaters of meats are overtaxed to rid the system of the excess of nitrogen taken in with the meat diet, and disease results. Those who live in towns cannot with safety eat much flesh, because they do not get oxygen and exercise enough to burn the excess of nitrogen. If they eat much flesh then they must suffer from many complaints, such as indigestion, bilious attacks, congested liver, hemorrhoids, gastric catarrh, and other gastric troubles. If the habit be continued, gall stones or urinary calculi may follow, or rheumatism and gout. Then the kidneys become diseased and more work is thrown on the heart, which also become diseased; the end is death by one of the lingering diseases, which shows a diseased organ somewhere. Even epilepsy and many nervous diseases are aggravated by flesh. Of course, holding such views, Dr. Allinson is a believer in a diet of a purely vegetable nature, the advantages of such a diet lying in the fact that it can be obtained without cruelty; that it can easily be seen whether it is in a wholesome condition or not; that the human system is formed to assimilate such diet with little expenditure of vital force; it affords abundant nutriment at slight cost; by its use much disease is prevented, while a varied list from which to choose is offered. This list includes wheat, oats, barley, maize, rice, sago, tapioca, semolina, hominy, peas, beans, lentils, etc., all being concentrated foods, very rich in nutriment. Potatoes, parsnips, beets, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage, sprouts, etc., give variety, bulk and flavor; to these may be added the sweet herbs for making savory dishes. Apples, pears, currants, gooseberries, plums, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other fruits, with melons, peaches, grapes, etc., are higher-priced but wholesome fruits. Dried fruits, as dates, figs, apple rings, currants, raisins, etc., are cheap and good. To this rich list may be added eggs, milk, butter, cheese and honey, without cruelty to animals. That a diet such as is described above may be cheap, nutritious and palatable cannot be denied. The use of meats is a relic of a savage age, beyond question; but the fact that the most progressive of races have been eaters of meat, while those which subsist on a vegetable diet are, to put it mildly, not the dominant races in the arts or in science, may be worthy of a moment's consideration.

The Red Man's Wail.

A live Indian is lecturing in this country on "The Red Man's Wail." We have it—the wail, not the lecture. Most earnestly do we hope never to hear it again. It is unlike any other wail in the Zoo. When the red man wails it is a sign of grief. He is sorry that you are so fat away. And as he wails he tries to edge up a little closer. And when you discover that when you get clear down to your inside record you can only hitch away at the rate of twelve miles an hour, while the wailing red man is bashfully edging up an eighteen mile gait, with plenty of reserve force still left, there is in the sobbing cadence of his wail a longing, a weird, fitful yearning, a wild thrill of pathos with hair on it, that makes you recklessly willing to trade off the whole Coeur d'Alene country for just a ten minutes' right of way inside the New York State line.—*Burdette.*

The last pilgrimage to Mecca consisted of 60,000 pilgrims and 20,000 camels.

A Life Saved By a Cigar.

Bob Ingersoll tells—in private though—a good story at his own expense, but one which we see no reason should not be enjoyed by the world at large. It seems that while Ingersoll was in Cleveland, soon after his successful legal fight for the Star-Routers, a sort of anti-tobacco crusade had been started in that city, and a well-known Boston scientist was delivering nightly lectures against the use of the soothing weed. This speaker invited others to argue the question with him, but, although the smokers were largely in the majority, the Boston man invariably proved too clever for the debaters brought against him.

Availing themselves of Ingersoll's presence, some of his friends begged the great orator to take up the cudgels in behalf of the tobacco-users; which he condescended to do, more as a joke than for any serious reason.

That evening the hall was jammed, and, when the prohibitionist requested an answer to his arguments, Bob solemnly arose and said he would reply to the statement of his eloquent friend by the recital of a simple incident. He said:

"I was once attending to a mining case in one of the wildest and most lawless regions of Utah. A murder had recently been committed by a notorious thief, and a committee of local vigilantes were watching for him at every cross-road. Just after nightfall I was riding back to the town from the mine, mounted on a white horse. The vigilantes had received information that the desperado in question would pass the very road the same evening also riding on a white horse. The posse had ambushed themselves in some chapparal, and as I came down the bridle-path they got ready to fire all together—for they waste no time on trials in that section. Entirely unconscious that half a dozen shot-guns were sighting my shirt-front, I stopped my horse, struck a match, and proceeded to light my cigar. Thinking that the light would give them a still better mark to shoot at, the concealed party held their fire for a second. In that second the blaze of the match reflected on my features, revealing they were not those of the man they awaited, and, stepping out on the road, they congratulated me on my narrow escape. And so, ladies and gentlemen, if I hadn't had the good fortune to be a smoker I wouldn't be here now."

"And you call that fortune!" grimly asked the anti-tobacco lecturer, after the applause had subsided.

"Wasn't it?" inquired Bob, with a plaintive smile.

"I don't see it," thundered his opponent. "If it hadn't been for that miserable cigar, there would have been one less lawyer in the world."

And, amid the roar that followed, Ingersoll sat down, completely knocked out in one round.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Time is the old justice that examines all offenders.

Those who can command themselves command others.

To what atrocities cannot that mind reach which is impelled by selfish avarice.

Trying to admire that which you do not like accumulates failure, and exhibits its weakness.

The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, lie scattered at the feet of men like flowers.

Modern education too often covers the fingers with rings, and at the same time cuts the sinews at the wrists.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is really our helper.

Some people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their hearts. The great difficulty is to keep them apart, and yet both actively working together.

The everyday cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion.

A sound bodily constitution, well-preserved with intelligent care, lies at the foundation of all the various structures which men set themselves to rear. It is not only that without it man himself must be a sufferer all his days, but that its absence will surely impair his work in life, whatever it may be, and thus diminish his value to the world.

If a man elects to mount the rounds of the world's ladder, he must have what Charles Lamb denominates "grit." The man who expects that quality of nature must become a pugilist, knocking the "i" out of "ifs." It is the chief element in the body-politic of every successful man. A man low down you cannot keep low down if he wants to rise. Men rise from gutters to rule in palaces of kings, and to command the men content to remain in bondage.

The St. Louis, Mo., *Post-Dispatch* says, that Mrs. Phœbe Rice, 1208 Madison street, a sister of Hon. H. Clay Sexton, Chief, St. Louis Fire Depart., had been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for seven years; the muscles of her hands and limbs were contracted and she used crutches. By a single application of St. Jacobs Oil she was benefitted instantaneously, and finally completely cured.

His Mistake.

A gentleman on East Fourth street found a ragged tramp sitting on his front stoop eating his lunch.

"Here! What are you doing there?" he shouted.

"Partaking of a slight lunch. Will you join me?" the tramp politely responded.

"No, I don't want any of your villainous feed."

"That's so; it is pretty tough kind of fodder. I just got it out of your kitchen. Your wife must be doing her own cooking now."

"What's that, you hound?" exclaimed the angry man, starting toward the tramp, still sitting quietly on the step.

"Don't get excited, sir; don't get excited. Think a minute. Aren't you mistaken in calling me a hound?"

"No I'm not, and I'll—"

"But, my dear sir, you are mistaken. I am no hound, I'm a setter."

The gentleman gazed at the tramp in admiration, and muttering something about a newspaper paragrapher gone astray, he left him to finish his lunch.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

"There are," says "Toison d'Or," in his new book on French Society, "no fewer than fifty thousand or sixty thousand persons living in France who have elevated themselves to the nobility and laid hands on names and titles which do not belong to them."

Penny dinners for school children have been instituted under the direction of the London school board.

Henry C. Work, the author of "Grandfather's Clock," received a royalty of $300 a month on that song.

"I wouldn't be in your shoes for a good deal," said one high school girl to another. "I wouldn't have you in them, either," was the tart reply; "you'd stretch 'em all out of shape!"

The elegant furniture used on the occasion of the reception to the Siamese embassy in the Mechanic Building was loaned to the city committee by Keeler & Co., Washington St., Boston.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A railway company in England gives its horses Turkish baths.

The five positions in dancing were introduced into England from Italy in 1541.

Thirty-eight million barrels of petroleum are stored in tanks in Pennsylvania, enough to make a lake a mile square and ten feet deep.

Feathers were first used as a headdress by Marie Antoinette, who tried their effect from curiosity, was pleased with it and set the fashion.

The Austrian national hymn, called Haydn in this country, for its composer, was first sung February 12, 1797. The words were written by L. L. Haschka.

Two sorts of spurs were in use in England at the time of the Norman conquest, one with a single point and the other with several. The sort now in use were first made about 1400.

Charles II. was fond of music, but only of that in which the time was very marked. In consequence the sacred music written for the Chapel Royal in his day sounds as if meant for the ballroom.

The name and title of Fortescue came from the conduct of the ancestor of the house, who protected William I. with his shield at Hastings, and thence acquired the name Fort-escuo, or strong-shield.

Chinese mandarins are so adverse to owning the superiority of foreign military organization and arms that officers commanding drilled troops have been known to reserve the use of rifles for the enclosed barrack yards, and to review their men in public armed with match-locks, spears and bows.

The lumber for 48,000 clothespins costs $8, and the clothespins are worth $386.50. Four kinds of saws, a revolving polishing cylinder of iron and a kiln are requisite for their manufacture, and the poor creature who makes them only has fifty per cent. profit when he sells twelve of them for a cent.

The manuscript of "The Arabian Nights" was taken to England by Mr. Claudius James Rich, consul at Bagdad. He was a very remarkable man, and before the age of seventeen had made himself master of Hebrew, Chaldee, Persian, Arabic and Turkish, besides Latin, Greek, and French and Italian, and other modern languages. He began the Arabic at nine and Chinese at fourteen, was devoted to the study of music, and was well skilled in horsemanship and the management of the cimeter and lance.

There are 124,000 miles of railroad in the United States, or nearly four times as many as there are in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

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The Ashes Upon the Hearth.

I went to the old time cottage
Where I dwelt in childhood days;
I looked through the dear old window
That seemed to return my gaze;
I sought for some sweet reminder
To bear from my place of birth,
But ah! there remained no token
But the ashes upon the hearth.

The chambers were bare and empty,
And the echoes seemed to say:
"Oh! where is the busy household,
Oh! why do the children stay?"
A branch of the veteran oak tree,
That now was a century old,
Still curtained my little window
That mirrored the sunset's gold.

I wandered to "mother's chamber,"
To the room where father wrote.
No sound broke the mournful stillness
But the chimney swallow's note.
Then again I sought the kitchen,
Once a place of joy and mirth,
And naught brought the past before me
Like the ashes upon the hearth.

How often we merry youngsters,
For our chestnuts sweet and brown,
Made a bed in the hot "wood ashes,"
With the live coals dropping down,
While the girls pulled molasses candy
And tossed it with glee on high,
And the golden pippins roasted
In an earthen pan near by!

Since those happy days of childhood
It is fifty years or more,
And the "boys and girls" have scattered
To many a distant shore,
While some dear hands were folded
And sheltered by Mother Earth,
As they dropped away from the spirit
Like the ashes upon the hearth.

BLACKBERRIES.

Tall and slender, with a fair, flower-like face, blonde hair, and eyes as deeply, darkly blue, as wild forget-me-nots, Phyllis Trescote was a very pretty girl, indeed. So, at least, thought Vane Farrar, as he gazed admiringly down at her, seated on a moss-cushioned bank, over which a giant monarch of the forest waved its leafy branches in the bright summer sunlight.

A party of the young people, who were spending the season at Eureka Springs, had taken a fancy to go blackberrying, and as usually happened, Vane Farrar and Phyllis Trescote found that their paths lay in the same direction.

Phyllis had come to Eureka Springs with her aunt, for the benefit of the latter's rheumatism, and hither Vane Farrar had followed her, determined, ere the summer waned, "to put his fortune to the test and win or lose it all."

"Fair, fair, with golden hair!" murmured the young man, as he watched Phyllis flitting hither and thither through the gloom-shaded woodpaths; and long before they had reached the blackberry patch, in what was known as the "old Hart meadow," he had persuaded her to rest awhile under the shadowy branches of a magnificent oak tree.

Phyllis looked very fair, with the sunlight sifting through the leafy foliage, touching her blonde hair, till it looked like a skein of gold; and with his heart in his mouth, Vane Farrar opened his lips to speak.

"Miss Trescote," he began, "or Phyllis, if I may dare to call you so, I must speak now and place my fate in your hands. I—"

"Oh, here you are!" cried a gay voice and a thicket of leaves, with tangled grapevines and thorn bushes, was thrust aside, and Olive Derringer appeared in view. "Oh, Phyllis! your aunt has sent for you to entertain a visitor—a very important personage, I should say. She wants you to come immediately. Oh, dear, I'm so tired! I've hurried over the hills so, to try and overtake you."

And she threw herself half-breathless on the mossy cushion, from which Phyllis had hastily arisen.

"I will go back!" she exclaimed; "but you and Mr. Farrar stay—for the blackberries."

And she flitted away, before Vane, too gallant to leave Miss Derringer alone, could find words to protest.

He had caught a glance from her eyes, however, and a glimpse of her radiant, blushing face that filled his heart with sudden hope—a hope, alas, which was doomed to wither in the bud!

"I knew she would rather go alone," laughed Olive, fanning herself with her broad straw hat. "Her visitor is Elmer Savage; and of course though two is company, three is none."

"And who may this Mr. Elmer Savage be?" asked Vane, in as cool a voice as he could assume, while his heart was beating a furious tattoo in his bosom.

"Why, don't you know?" asked Olive, raising a pair of coquettish, dusky eyes to her companion's handsome face. "Don't you know he's her intended? I didn't suppose she had kept her engagement a secret from you though she does love to flirt, poor child!"

"Young ladies do not usually make me the confidant of their engagements," responded Vane, coolly. "But why do you say 'poor child?' Surely an engaged young lady is not a subject for condolences."

"Oh, but you don't know! Elmer Savage is just as homely; and he's old, too, and as cross as two sticks! Phyllis kept him on the hooks a good while; but he's rich as cream, you know, and so she accepted him. But what about the berries, Mr. Farrar? Shall we go on?"

And again the coquettish eyes were leveled full at his face; and though Vane felt as if he had just received a cold *douche*, he rallied his politeness and made a show of being very attentive to Miss Derringer.

"Certainly, if you have rested sufficiently," he responded. "Allow me to carry your basket."

And on through the dim, gloom-shadowed path they went; Olive chatting gaily and easily, as if quite unsuspicious of her escort's heavy heart.

"So much gained!" she thought, triumphantly; "and many a heart is caught in the rebound, they say. I must make haste slowly, though, and give him a chance to get over the old love before he is on with the new. If everything goes right, I may be 'wooed an' married, an' a'' before this season is over, in spite of Phyllis Trescote's airs and graces."

Phyllis was sitting at the door of the tent which she and her aunt occupied, in preference to taking rooms at one of the crowded hotels.

"It was so much more romantic, to say nothing of comfort," said Aunt Eunice. "At a hotel you must do as the rest do, while in a tent you are free as a lark. You dine when you please, and not when other folks please; and when you have company, if the space is rather limited, it's all the more cosy. Don't you think so, Mr. Savage?"

"Certainly I do," responds Mr. Savage, glancing around the commodious interior of the tent, which was as prettily furnished as any city boudoir; "and, moreover, you have the benefit of fresh air. Witness Miss Phyllis' cheeks, as blooming as a mountain daisy."

Phyllis' cheeks were flushed, but it was not the woodland breezes which had brought the scarlet into them.

She caught sight of Vane Farrar, scarcely a dozen yards distant, with Olive Derringer clinging to his arm, her bright face upturned to his, while he bent his head to hers in a very lover-like attitude.

They were loitering slowly home from the berrying, the half-empty basket on Vane's arm betraying that something besides picking blackberries had occupied his day.

Not one glance did he vouchsafe toward the tent where Phyllis sat, with burning cheeks and wistful, disappointed eyes.

Three days passed—heart-aching days for two at least of the parties concerned—and then Vane Farrar suddenly disappeared from the scene, and Olive Derringer's hopes were in their turn doomed to be nipped in the bud, for the time being at least.

But she was not one to give up the siege without a struggle, and when, two years later, she met Vane in St. Louis, her coquetries were once more called into play to aid her in becoming mistress of his heart and fortune.

"Blackberries! blackberries!" came in stentorian tones from a fruit-peddler's wagon.

And Vane Farrar, who was sauntering down the street, felt his nerves tingle, and his heart beat like a sledge-hammer. For the moment he was transported to the moss-cushioned bank, with Phyllis Trescote's fair face half-drooping beneath his gaze.

A few hurried steps, and Vane was beside the wagon, bargaining for a box of the purple-ripe fruit.

The old farmer was good-natured and garrulous.

"Mighty fine berries, them is," he asserted. "None o' yer Lawtons, growed in a garding. Wild blackberries is better-flavored than all yer tame ones. Fifty cents a gallon, square. Hev a gallon box?"

"Do you gather them yourself?" asked Vane, his thoughts still wandering to that brief episode, when he had set out to gather wild blackberries with a lighter heart than he had known in the two years between now and then.

"Gether 'em myself? You're right, 'Squire; me an' the old woman an' the youngsters gethered these, 'ceptin' a few gallons Miss Treskit's gal picked—"

"Miss—Trescote?"

Vane was staring eagerly into the sun-browned face now.

"Yas!" returned Farmer Bergnoot. "Phyllis Treskit she gethered some of 'em, an' begged me to sell 'em fur her. They air mighty pore, her an' her aunt, an' I allus accommodate 'em when I kin. Git up, Bally!"

"Stop—stop!" cried Vane. "Where—how far is it? I have a notion to go blackberrying myself. I would pay you well, if—"

"Oh, you could go along with me if you're a mind to. Never mind the pay. I'm a'most sold out now, an' will be a-starting home in a hour or two. Jump in, squire, if yer a mind ter."

And Vane jumped in without waiting for a second invitation.

* * * * * *

"Two gallons I've picked to-day, Aunt Eunice—that'll be a dollar. A pretty good day's work, isn't it?"

Phyllis Trescote flung her calico sun-bonnet on a chair, and turned, with the last crimson rays of the setting sun lighting up her blonde hair, to meet—not her aunt's faded eyes, but Vane Farrar's admiring gaze and outstretched hand.

It was a poor little room, with bare floor and unpainted walls, but the clusters of scarlet bean flowers shading the low windows were not brighter than Phyllis Trescote's cheeks as she turned to meet the admiring smile in Vane Farrar's handsome eyes.

Explanations and apologies were soon made, and Phyllis learned for the first time of her friend's treachery.

"I was never engaged to Mr. Savage," she assured her lover. "And when our fortune took wings he was the first to desert us."

Miss Olive Derringer was astounded when she received an invitation to the wedding reception of Vane and Phyllis.

But though it was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season, she was not one of the guests.—*Saturday Night.*

Bombay Street Scenes.

Bombay, says a correspondent, is exceedingly interesting to me. I love to soak my handkerchief in camphor, and then start off in the edge of the evening for a long ramble on foot, oblivious of the danger from cholera and other prevalent pestilences.

Here is a single, lone Chinaman—the only one I have seen in all Bombay—who is stepping along to his shoe shop. Here is a group of my esteemed countrymen, as I immediately gather from the gilt inscription, "U. S. S. Trenton," around their hat bands, and also from their sailor suits. They are slightly moistened with benzine, I can see, and I have grave doubts as to the nature of their mission ashore; but they compare so favorably with the men from the British ships in conduct that I do not rebuke them as I pass by. Here are some bootblacks, the first I have seen since leaving San Francisco. Your shoes are always blacked by the hotel porter, or the boarding house porter, or the steamer porter in these parts, so that the business of the street urchin is sadly injured. I do not hear the familiar American cry, "Shine yer boots?" These Hindoo bootblacks should visit New York and see how it is done.

Here a great crowd of natives are looking off at the sky over the bay. I look also, but see nothing. I move on further until I come in sight of the seashore, when I discover thousands and thousands of people sitting down and gazing at the blank cloudless sky. I ferret out a Parsee (the Parsees almost always speak English) and he explains it all to me. This is the first day of the Hindoo New Year, and it is a great national custom to look for the new moon. After much looking I discover the queen of night—the smallest crescent I have ever seen.

The streets are thronged with men, women and children, all attired in costumes that are more showy than any I have ever seen elsewhere in the world.

A series of terrific shrieks now rise above the babel of street cries. I elbow my way along to the scene of operations and find that a Hindoo is piercing the nose of one of his daughters, aged perhaps ten years. This is, of course, a part of every Hindoo girl's education, but it is a medicine that is not appreciated in the taking. The means adopted for performing the operation are rather primitive. The child's head is held by one person, while another jams the wire of the jewel through the shrinking cartilage of the nostril.

Cutting Cameo Portraits.

"Yes, sir, I am the artist who cut it," said the tall, shaggy-bearded, elderly man with weary eyes. It was a cameo a trifle larger than a silver dollar. The likeness—that of a well known man—was very good, and the detail and finish of the work seemed to the unskilled and uncritical reportorial mind very clever.

"I am one of the few cameo cutters in America," said the old man, "and, except a bare few, they all do as I do—travel from city to city and solicit orders. I have cut about 200 cameos in Chicago. I cut over 300 in St. Louis, and I did the best of all in New York and Philadelphia. Though I did not while there cut very many cameos, I made the most money in Cuba. The Cubans were willing to pay liberally—much more so than the people of this country are."

"How do I work? I have a few more tools than the first cutters and gravers did—those who lived in ancient Rome—but not many. My tools are simple, hardly worth description. A few sharp-edged tools, a little emery, oil, and polishing instruments—that's all. Where do I get the stones I use? It is more properly a shell, since only a few people will pay enough to warrant the use of onyx. I get it from a certain part of Germany. The outer layer is white, and out of this I cut the profile, cutting away the white part until I reach the black lower layer. It takes me about a week to finish such a head as this, and for it I get about $25. It is not what you may call an easy trade. It is hard on the eyes, hard on the patience, hard on your chances of becoming independent.

"Are American profiles good subjects? The best in the world as a rule. Their features—especially young women's and girls' features—are distinct, clear, you might say sharp. While there is hardly one type of beauty that is widespread, there are thousands of beautiful women and men, too, in this land, whose features it is a pleasure for an artist to transfer to this everlasting stone, even if his reward is only slight."

Recent statistics give the number of flouring mills in the United States and Canada as 25,050.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Fumigating Hen Houses.

This is an important function for farmers and breeders. The *Poultry Bulletin* lays down a very simple rule. First drive all the hens out; see that none are in the nest or concealed inside the building: Shut all the doors and windows, ventilators, &c., tight. Now take an old iron or earthen pot, anything that heat will not affect, and put a handful of resin into it, light the resin, and when it is burning freely pour over it a pound or two of sulphur; as soon as the latter is afire the fun begins—for the lice. They, however, can usually crawl away into crevices out of the reach of the pungent, suffocating fumes; a handful of tobacco leaves thrown into the smoke pot will stir the pests up greatly, though. Let the house remain closed tightly for two or three hours, then open the doors and windows again, and the room is fumigated.

A Sure and Safe Insecticide.

The frequent praise of kerosene and milk to destroy insects is not idly bestowed. Professor A. J. Cook has for years found that kerosene mixed with soapsuds and sponged on plants is quick death to plant lice. Last summer he and his students experimented quite thoroughly with kerosene and milk—using sour milk, as cheaper—and found that by stirring well it remained mixed for some minutes, giving ample time to apply it. They tried it on many plants, and found that if they applied one of the oil to five of milk it did no harm to any plant. That this strength might in some cases be injurious to some very tender foliage is possible, but they found no such case, but found the mixture quickly destructive to all plant-lice; to cabbage larvæ, both the green and striped; to the old black squash bug, and to various grubs and beetles, like the grape-flea beetle and the grub of the same.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Darken the horse and cow stables to keep out the flies.

Improve animals of mixed blood by using pure bred males.

Remove all suckers from budded or grafted stock.

Turnips fed immediately after milking will not taste the milk.

Put lumps of rock salt on the pasture where the stock can have free access to it.

Bathe the horses' shoulders once a day with cold water; keep their collars and feet clean.

Cows eat sugar cane so greedily that every farmer should plant at least a small patch for soiling purposes.

In sowing Lima beans, set the poles, of a length of eight or ten feet, in the centre of the hills before putting in the seed.

Asparagus beds should not be cut off after the stalks seem to come up weak, or there will be but a poor crop the next season, and the beds will "run out" in a few years.

It is better to keep the cattle in small pastures, changing them frequently from one field to the other, than to allow them to roam over a large pasture continuously.

Currants and gooseberries will have worms on them. Dust them with hellebore early in the morning before the dew is off the leaves. If done in time, one application will generally clean them out.

The wise gardener never allows any soapsuds to be wasted. It is a valuable fertilizer for all forms of vegetation, and is especially serviceable for small fruits.

Enough corn and potatoes are every year destroyed by the cultivator because the hills are a few inches out of the way, to pay extra wages for good workmen who will plant as corn and potatoes should be planted.

Remember that hen manure is almost if not quite equal to guano for fertilizing purposes. A good plan is to collect the droppings as often as possible and compost them with dry earth.

It is as easy to care for an acre of beets grown in the field as for an acre of corn or potatoes. Make the rows nearly or quite three feet apart, drill the seed with a planter in straight lines, and most of the labor can be done with the horse cultivator.

Charcoal is very absorptive of ammonia, and if applied to crops it will form a storehouse of this valuable stimulant, which it will release when the roots reach it. The dark color of charcoal adds to its value by making the ground warmer as the rays of heat are absorbed from the sunshine. There is also some potash in charcoal, which on many soils increases its value.

Two stalks in a potato hill will give more merchantable potatoes than a greater number. Often the two stalks can be got from a single strong eye, especially if planted rather deeply. But it is safer to plant more eyes and then cull out the excess of stalks, selecting, of course, those least vigorous. Too many stalks in a hill of potatoes are as unprofitable as too many in a hill of corn.

Much is said about cows for general purposes, meaning usually their adaptability for making into beef after they are too old for the dairy. But a cow that is good for butter, cheese or milk should never be killed until so old that her value for beef will be very small, however well-built she may be. Practically, the only use for which we need consider a cow's value is for the dairy.

Sheep at pasture during summer need some shelter for shade during the heat of the day and against cold storms which often prevail and give rise to serious colds while the sheep are freshly shorn. This shelter may be of temporary character and should be located on an elevated spot in the field, if possible the very poorest, as the sheep will rapidly change it to the most fertile.

If there is a wooden floor to the hog-pen, no matter how high it is made, there will every year be a considerable amount of valuable manure find its way through. Even the earth under the floor, to the depth of six or eight inches, will make a good fertilizer. A hogpen floor should be laid with the purpose of taking up every second year, and it will generally need it if made of soft lumber.

At a meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society the following conclusions were adopted on the application of manures: 1. Manure which consists chiefly of the droppings of animals should be applied as soon as practicable to the soil; 2. Manure consisting largely of straw, cornstalks or other fibrous matter should be first rotted to become fine; 3. Manure should be applied at or near the surface of the soil or should be slightly buried; 4. For hoed crops, and especially for corn crops, it may be buried deeper than for straw crops.

Vanderbilt's Strong Box.

I stood the other day in the vault of the formidable fortress of iron and masonry on Forty-second street, New York, where last year the richest nabob in the world locked up his $200,000,000 in stocks, bonds and other securities. It is one of the most redoubtable works of defense on the American continent, though you may not be entirely certain of that by surveying the building from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the rock, the front wall is five feet in thickness and the side and rear walls are three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings. The beams, girders, and main pillars are iron, incased in fire-proof material. The doors, window frames, and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault is 36x42 feet, of wrought iron, steel and Franklinite iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8200 pounds, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. A massive wall of masonry surrounds the ironwork. The vault, which is burglar, fire and water proof, constitutes a distinct building itself. The armed watchmen who guard the building day and night are under the strictest discipline, their hourly movements being recorded by an electric clock connecting with various points on each floor of the structure, and there are also wires running to police headquarters and the offices of the district telegraph. In one corner of this great vault, behind heavy iron bars, are the heavier iron doors of the works containing the Vanderbilt securities, which can be opened only by the skeleton-keys held by the owner alone. I suppose that a hundred men in this building, with Gatling guns, could easily defend it against a mob of 100,000 assailants; it could be reduced by nothing less than the continued play of heavy artillery.—*John Swinton.*

An Old Sailor's Superstition.

An incident which occurred a few years ago on an American vessel which was nearing port after an extended voyage around Cape Horn illustrates the superstitions that are held by sailors. Among the crew of the vessel was an old sailor who was noted for his meanness, and who had openly expressed a desire that the voyage might be prolonged in order that he could have more wages when the port was reached. The other seamen were satisfied with the amounts due them and were anxious to get into port as soon as possible. One evening, during the dog watch, the penurious sailor went to the forecastle head and began to whistle. He then beckoned to the various points of the compass ahead, as if to charm up a head wind. While the old sailor was occupied with his incantations he was observed by one of the ship's boys, who immediately rushed into the forecastle and informed the men that "Patsey" was on the forecastle head engaged in a diabolical attempt to charm up a head wind. Intense indignation took possession of them. Curses were heaped upon his head, and some of the bolder ones proposed throwing the objectionable wizard overboard. He had committed a sin which his shipmates could not forgive. And yet the same men had a short time previously expressed themselves as firmly of the belief that whistling or any other action on the part of mortals could have no effect whatever on the wind.—*New York Times.*

More than sixty per cent. of the adult male population of New Mexico can neither read nor write.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The powers of endurance of the ordinary Egyptian camel, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, have been much over-estimated. He cannot go ten days without drinking and twenty days without eating. The Bedouins, when working or traveling, water their camels every fourth day at least, and give each animal six to sixteen pounds of dry food daily, according to the condition of the pasture over which the march is made. The camel can carry one man and his own food twenty days and not longer. Under these conditions he cannot be effectually used as a means of transportation for the British army in the Soudan.

The Pike's Peak railway in Colorado, which is to be in operation next year, will be the most notable piece of track in the world. It will mount 2,000 feet higher than the Lima & Oroya Railway, in Peru. It is now in operation to a point over 12,000 feet above sea level. The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated curves and grades, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet. The maximum grade will be 316 feet to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. The line will abound in curves from 500 to 1,000 feet long, in which the radius changes every chain.

The effect that the disappearance of forests has upon climate receives fresh illustration almost every day. In Italy the clearing of the Apennines is believed to have seriously changed the climate of the Po valley, and now the African sirocco, never known to the armies of ancient Rome, breathes its hot, blighting breath over the right bank of the river in the territory of Parma. The removal of the pine forests near Ravenna induced the same desolating wind; and the same destruction of the old forests of Vosges and of the Cevennes has had like deteriorating influences upon the climate. In Egypt, where, during the French occupation in 1798, not a drop of rain fell for sixteen months, and where from time immemorial the country has been a rainless bed of sand, Mohammed Ali, by planting his millions of fig and orange trees, has seen his country blessed with an annual rainfall of several inches.

A decision has been rendered by the court of common pleas, in New York city, which will be of interest to landlords and tenants. It appears that sickness was caused in the family of a tenant by poor sanitary arrangements occasioned by defective plumbing, which allowed poisonous gases to escape. The board of health was notified and that body ordered the landlord to make the necessary repairs, which he failed to do. The tenant then moved out, without paying his rent. The landlord brought suit for the recovery of his rent, but the court held that the landlord by not making the repairs, imperiled the health of the tenant and his family, and violated his contract; and that the tenant was therefore justified in moving out without paying his rent.

After all the reproaches heaped upon the medical fraternity for not keeping up with the age, they are certainly, says the Cleveland *Leader*, making progress toward the mastery and even the prevention of disease. It is only a few weeks since cable dispatches told the story of Pasteur's apparently successful efforts to conquer hydrophobia, and now another French scientist seems likely to discover means of greatly mitigating the yellow fever scourge in the tropics. Dr. L. Girard, of the Panama canal company, has been inoculating animals with the fever germ and has succeeded in cultivating it in a manner similar to that by which virus is obtained for vaccination.

The statistician of the bureau of agriculture at Washington reports that the entire product of tobacco in the United States in 1882 was 513,077,558 pounds from 671,522 area of acreage, an average yield per acre of 761 pounds, and average price 8.4 cents per pound, making the aggregate value of the entire product $43,189,951. The quantity of domestic leaf used in American manufactures for the year ending December 31, 1883, was 283,829,729 pounds, and quantity exported to foreign countries 235,628,360 pounds. The quantity taken for American manufacture in 1882 was 156,851,318 pounds. The foreign leaf used by home manufactures from 1872 to 1882 averaged about 7,800,000 pounds yearly but the past year (1883) shows a marked increase, amounting to 13,811,140 pounds.

The Largest Diamond in the World.

The largest diamond in the world, belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, in Borneo, is still uncut, and weighs 367 carats; it has no rival nearer than the Orloff diamond of 193 carats. It has never been brought to Europe, though the governor of Batavia once offered the Rajah $150,000, as well as two large war brigs with their guns and ammunition, and a considerable quantity of powder and shot.—*San Franciscan.*

THE MAHDI AND HIS MEN.

Points of Interest Concerning Mohammed Ahmed and His Followers.

A letter from Soudan to the London *Daily News* says: The movement led by Mohammed Ahmed, the Mahdi, is a curious mixture of religious, political and social fanaticism. It is at once a war against the Turk, the infidel and that common enemy of disinherited humanity—the man of property. Under the new dispensation there are to be no poor and no rich. Every one is to have a little and no one too much. The central idea of the movement may be described with sufficient accuracy as an effort to redistribute surplus property. The new formula would then run—all surplus property is robbery; and with this amendment the new champion of Islam might strike hands with the French and German socialists as a man after their own hearts, only somewhat more thorough.

Mohammed Ahmed is in person tall and powerfully built, but somewhat inclined to corpulency. His complexion is between brown and red—what the Arabs call *aeder*—that is, green. The expression of his countenance is agreeable, and when in repose his face is lighted up by a constant placid smile. If the statement of his enemies may be trusted, this outer aspect of benevolence furnishes but a deceptive key to his character. Against those who refuse to recognize the divine nature of his mission he can be severe to cruelty. He is credited with Jeffreys' trick of weeping over the fate of those victims whom he orders to execution, so as to create the impression that he punished dissent and disobedience with personal regret at the command of Allah. In barren discussion as to the nature or authority of his mission he loses no time. If any man be bold enough to challenge divine origin or express disbelief, he is permitted to choose between submission, open acknowledgment and decapitation. This method of reasoning has the advantage that it is brief and effective. Few men are bold enough to sacrifice their heads for their opinions and the result is a general acquiescence in the divine authority of Mohammed Ahmed's mission. On the other hand he protects and encourages those who voluntarily accept him as the true Mahdi—the man sent by Allah to reform mankind.

Beyond question Mohammed Ahmed is a man of considerable intelligence and extraordinary force of character. No ordinary man could have raised himself from an humble position and made himself master over the restive and jealous Arab tribes as Mohammed Ahmed has succeeded in doing. It has been customary to represent him as the instrument or tool of other men, but if he ever occupied that position he has ceased to do so. To-day Mohammed Ahmed is the absolute master of the life and property of every man from the Obeid to Fashoda. He boasts some education, as it is understood in the east—that is, he reads and writes, and is well versed in the Koran and the commentators. He speaks both the Barabari and Arabic languages. Some Catholic priests who have met him personally state that he is by no means a vulgar impostor, but, on the contrary, impressed them as a man thoroughly convinced of the divine nature of his mission and wholly devoted to carrying out the religious reform, which he claims he has been sent to effect. The more intelligent part of the population do not put any faith in his divine mission; but among the mass of the people, who are sunk in almost absolute ignorance, Mohammed Ahmed is undoubtedly regarded as a prophet sent by Allah, whom it is sinful to resist. "Had he declared himself a king," said an intelligent merchant the other day, "no one would have followed him, but because he comes as a prophet the people fear to disobey him, lest they should expose themselves to the divine vengeance."

Song Writing.

Without going so far as to say that no man is a poet who cannot write a good song, it may certainly be said that no man can write a good song who is not a good poet. Heartiness and melody—the two requisites of a song which can never be dispensed with—can rarely be compassed, it seems, by one and the same individual. In both these qualities the Elizabethan poets stand pre-eminent, though even with them the melody is not so singable as it might be made. Among the more prominent poets of our time, Mr. Browning, though he has heartiness in plenty, betrays a love of rugged consonantal effects such as would always prevent him from writing a first-rate song. Here, indeed, is the crowning difficulty of song-writing. An extreme simplicity of structure and of action must be accompanied by an instinctive apprehension of the melodic capabilities of verbal sounds, and of what Samuel Lover, the Irish song-writer, called "singing" words, which is rare in this country, and which seems to belong to the Celtic rather than to the Saxon ear. "The song-writer," says Lover, "must frame his song of open vowels, with as few guttural or hissing words as possible, and he must be content sometimes to sacrifice grandeur and vigor to the necessity of selecting singing words and not reading words."

A process has been discovered for tanning linen and cotton fabrics.

The Weymouth Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

The Political Outlook.

The two great parties of the country have now presented to the people their selections of candidates for the Presidency, the Democratic convention having chosen Gov. Cleveland, of New York, for their standard bearer, and the general inquiry is, "What do you think of the nomination?" which query a number of Republican papers as well Democratic organs answer with expressions of approval and support. It is probable that the previous allusions of the organs of the independent republicans to the advisability of the Chicago convention making Gov. Cleveland their nominee, may have had some weight in the decision, but the anticipated capture of the bolting vote for the Democratic leader, appears at present to have received a decided set back in the attitude of the Irish-American voters in the contest, which points to a strong support of Senator Blaine, the air even now being full of indications from this class of voters that the political breeze which was awakened by the western delegates in the republican convention at Chicago, has roused into new action an element of political power at the east which once largely outside of the Republican party, now bids fair to become an integral part of the Republican organization in the present canvass. This assertion is not to be taken as a mere figment of newspaper creation, as facts of this character have recently come to our personal knowledge which show that this movement is to become an added strength to the Republican cause, largely outweighing the disaffection which has been so pronounced against Mr. Blaine.

The new Masonic Hall,

On Broad street, is rapidly approaching completion, the builder, Mr. Charles Simmons, expecting to close his labors next week, when the painters and upholsterers will put on the finishing touches. The building, which was designed by architect Preston, is admirably adapted for the purposes of the fraternity, its spacious halls and large ante-rooms affording abundant space for every requirement of assemblies.—The banquet room, on the lower floor, is a noble apartment, extending the whole length of the building, with folding doors dividing it into smaller rooms when the entire space is not needed.—The front of the eastern side, on this floor, contains a kitchen and pantry furnished with all the necessary fixtures for the preparation of meals, and an abundant supply of water from the Weymouth water-works is provided for, the entire building being also piped for gasoline lighting and furnished with water closets in the several stories.—Ante-rooms and closets are of ample number, and one apartment will be fitted up for the convenience of ladies when they happen to be present, a lavatory, mirror and other toilet needs being provided.

The lodge-room is on the second floor, with a prelate's room on the west side, and tyler's room on the front.—The armory is above, and the floor of this apartment is a fine piece of work, Mr. Simmons having generously contributed quite a sum above the contract price in furnishing a matched hard pine flooring, giving a perfectly smooth surface for drilling. The rooms are finished in ash and pine and the stair rails and posts are of ash, in neat designs.—The plastering was done by Mr. Stephen Cain, and is as "handsome as a picture" in its lustrous whiteness.

A great deal of labor has been expended upon the construction of the roof, which is freely broken up with projections and surmountings of the Queen Anne style. The trusses which support it weighed two tons each, and every timber is secured in the strongest manner. A thorough system of ventilation has been adopted, apertures in the roof being opened or closed by cords worked from below, and air shafts inserted in the side of the building and connecting with the halls, to govern the temperature in the apartments. The building will be heated by two large furnaces in the cellar, the work of setting the furnaces being done by Mr. W. H. Spencer, who has also done the tinning work required on the building in faithful and satisfactory manner.

We congratulate bro. Simmons on the ability as a builder which he has manifested and on the thoroughness of his work in the erection of this substantial structure, and we think the I. O. of O. F. will do well to give him the opportunity to "do so again", in the erection of their new hall.

The Tempest

Of Sunday afternoon was one of the severest of the season, but the lurid mass of angry cloud which arose in the west, as is often the case, divided before it reached here, and the full force of its fury was spent north and south of this place. At West Scituate the storm was one of a terrible nature, the lightning being incessant and the thunder unusually heavy. The livery stable of Wm. Brewster was struck and burned, two horses and several hogs being killed and about 10 tons of hay destroyed. His son Henry, who was in the barn, was stunned, but sustained no serious injury. The house of Mr. Simpson, at South Weymouth was somewhat damaged by lightning, the plastering and walls being torn.

During the shower Sunday evening, lightning entered the house of Mr. Willie Hall, on Front street, by the telephone wire, and passed around the gilt bordering of the paper in one of the rooms, discoloring it, but no further damage ensued.

Band Concert.

The Weymouth Band concert at the Landing last Friday evening drew a large audience to Washington square, who were agreeably entertained with the following programme:

1. March, Unique;
2. American Overture;
3. Galop, Bacchanal;
4. Waltz, Breeze of the night;
5. Gems of Germany;
6. Medley;
7. Schottisch;
8. March, Salutation;
9. Home, Sweet Home.

Refreshments provided by a general subscription were served in the banquet room of Masonic hall, Vaughan's ice cream and fruit being the principal features. The Band were highly pleased with their generous reception, and will be welcomed again whenever they can make arrangements for another concert.

Briefs.

The allowance for salaries at Weymouth and East Weymouth post offices has been reduced $100, by the Department.

The Norfolk Club held their monthly meeting at Young's hotel last Saturday afternoon, dinner being served at 2.30. Among those present were Den. J. Reed, Dr. G. W. Fay, and H. A. Thomas, of Weymouth, H. L. Morrison of Braintree, and H. H. Faxon, of Quincy, and Lt. Gov. Ames, of Easton. It is expected that Senator Blaine will be a guest at a future meeting.

Fremont Chandler returned from Chicago last week, for a visit to friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Linton and daughters, of East New York, are sojourning in Weymouth, on a visit to friends.

The Weymouth Polo Club have reorganized again with the following players—Daniel A. Hart, Herbert L. Boutnn, Herbert E. Pray, Wallace Bicknell, George A. McDonald, Wm. Turner, R. W. Walsh.

At Derby Academy special attention will be given to English branches, book-keeping, penmanship and drawing.

A dividend of 2 1-2 percent, has been declared by the South Weymouth Savings Bank, payable on and after July 4.

Mrs. Richard Holbrook has gone to Liberty, Me., to pass a few weeks there.

Capt. Geo. P. Lyon has been quite ill the past week, but is now recovering.

Mr. James Burns has been visiting friends in New Hampshire, and Mr. Morris Keohan has been visiting at Worcester.

Officers Gardner and McCue raided the saloon in the Wessagusset house last Tuesday evening, and captured a half bbl. of what an analyzer calls lager beer.

Mrs. Mary E. Nash has conveyed to Geo. T. Hand her place on Summer street, about 6 acres of land, with buildings, for $3500.

Speeches and documents on tariff reform can be obtained of Josiah Quincy, Esq., 40 State street, Boston, who has forwarded to us a number of these documents.

Bicycle Shoes at the "Brookside."

Mr. A. F. G. Hunt killed a black snake on his meadow near King Oak hill, last Saturday, measuring over four feet in length. The snake made a vicious attack on Mr. Hunt before he despatched the reptile.

It is probable that frequent talks on important subjects will be given before the pupils of Derby Academy by prominent persons during the coming year.

The ladies will do well to call early at Mrs. F. E. Hobart's cloak and suit parlors and secure bargains in remnants. Read her card in to-day's paper.

Mrs. Horace Smith has gone to Richmond, Me., to stay a few weeks.

Boys' Base Ball Shoes, 85 cts., at the "Brookside."

Michael McGrath, foreman at M. Sheehy & Co's factory, is passing a two weeks vacation with relatives at Lewiston, Me.

The "Star Bakery" is having a rushing trade and neighbor Clark makes every effort to supply his customers with bread, cake and pastry of the nicest kinds.

The committee advertise today for bids for supplying coal to the town during the coming year.

Daniel J. O'Connell was before the District Court this morning, charged with neglect to support a minor child.

E. S. Hunt gave a fine exhibition of fireworks at Hotel Nantasket Tuesday evening, and will give another there this evening.

M. Sheehy is having a boiler room added to his factory, a large chimney built and a new boiler set up.

We sell Ladies Sample Shoes, in all styles, for $2.50, at the "Brookside."

On Saturday last the civil engineer of the O. C. R. R. was out from Boston looking over the stone work of the bridge near the East Weymouth depot, and it is probable that to make what repairs are necessary the whole of the stone work will have to be taken out and relaid.

The rate of taxation in Weymouth for the present year has been fixed by the Assessors at $14.10 on $1000—a large reduction from last year, the town having raised $24,000 less than last year, at the annual meeting.

The charcoal sketches exhibited by the pupils of Derby Academy on Lecture day were much admired. Drawing and charcoal work are taught throughout the course.

Accident.

Friday forenoon between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a two year old child of Mr. N. F. T. Hunt was being dragged about the place in its carriage by some children, and while the latter were trying to obtain some lilies from the pond at the rear of Mr. E. S. Hunt's residence, the carriage which was standing on an incline near the pond was blown into the same, taking with it the child, that was strapped in its seat. A domestic in the family of Mr. Hunt hearing the cries of the children ran to the pond, which was two or three feet deep, sprang in and seized the child just in time to save its life.

LOVELL'S CORNER.

Mrs. Alice M. and Mrs. Mary Sutton desire to return hearty thanks to kind friends for services, flowers, and singing during the illness and burial of Mr. Levi M. Sutton, especially thanking those out of the village for their assistance.

Allow your correspondent to state that he is not to be credited with advertising a dance in the last paper.

Mr. Harvey Thayer's funeral services were held at his late residence Sunday, July 13th.

Several persons have sought and found the Saviour in the regular services of the church in this community within the past two weeks. Especially interested in Sabbath observance and opposed to all camp meetings held over the Sabbath, believing it to be wrong for me or any one else, to countenance them by attendance thereupon. I would urge all lovers of camp meetings to attend the Silver Lake camp-meeting, commencing Monday evening July 21, and closing Saturday, July 26th.

Inquiries having been made for hours of Sunday service here, I announce them as follows: Sunday school, 10.30 a. m.; preaching 2 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6 p. m.; preaching, 7 p. m. S.

NORTH WEYMOUTH.

Rev. A. H. Tyler, formerly of this place, has accepted a call from the Cong'l church at Camden, Me. So says the Lincoln Co. "News" of that state.

Let Loose

Last Friday night just before twelve o'clock, a strange noise was heard coming from the direction of Hingham. As it came nearer to the village it grew worse, and some thought a tidal wave was rolling in upon the shores of Nantasket, and that the inhabitants of the shore had become suddenly alarmed and were making a wild stampede for their city homes, screaming in agony; others thought that possibly Barnum's great show had broke loose and was making a go-as-you-please through the town. When the party came in sight it proved to be two large carriages conveying a number of midnight serenaders, out on a racket. We are not able to say whether the instruments they used were antique or of modern make, but "distance lends enchantment," and it was so with this company of serenaders, as the farther they got the better their noise sounded. From whence they came or whither they were going, we are not able to say. The next morning about 6 o'clock, a one horse barge went through this village with a party blowing similar instruments, probably all that was left of the Friday night party, the others having blown themselves away.

Enterprising.

Mr. Walter F. Cushing, the young gentleman who some three years ago was sick so long, with very faint hopes of his recovery, but by the skillful treatment of Dr. Drake, of this place, and Dr. Blodgett, of Boston, so far recovered his health as to be able to do something, and consequently opened a livery stable on Pearl street, has done quite a business in letting teams, besides carrying a load of workmen to and from East Weymouth every day. Being of an enterprising nature, he has bought of Elisha Pratt the business of conveying passengers to and from the No. Weymouth depot, running as far as Bradley's, Pine Point, and the Old North precincts. He has put on the route some elegant teams, and is doing a lively business in carrying parties in his splendid barges. The public may rest assured that with such safe and careful drivers to handle the ribbons as Mr. Cushing and his assistants, Charles Litchfield and Geo. Walker, all business will be done promptly and satisfactorily. We are glad to see Mr. Cushing meeting with such public favor, while trying to earn an honest living.

Capt. Ed White took a party of six gentlemen out fishing Tuesday, in his commodious yacht Nellie. After catching a good mess of fish, they took a sail near Minot's Light, then made a circuit around Boston Light, arriving home before dark, having enjoyed a pleasant time.

J. R. Orcutt, Esq. has sold his old hay scales, and replaced them with new ones of the latest improved make, "Fairbanks' Standard." They are so arranged as to do the weighing in the store—a decided improvement.

Hair Dresser.

Mr. F. C. Pratt, a fashionable tonsorial artist, has opened a barber's saloon on the second flat of Lemuel Torrey's shop, on North street. He has a pleasant room well fitted up, and is meeting with excellent success.

Annual Excursion.

By the kindness of Mrs. Capt. White, we have been furnished with a brief sketch of the eight days annual excursion made by Capt. Ed White and party in his clipper yacht Nellie, along the North shore, of which we made mention two weeks ago. The captain informed us that for twenty miles while passing Cape Porpoise, they had the roughest time he ever experienced in so small a boat, the seas running high and the wind blowing very hard; but with so staunch and safe a yacht, assisted by an old experienced sailor, Capt. Abner Stowell, they were carried safely through until they reached harbor. The diary of the trip reads as follows:

July 2d, left Pilgrim wharf at 8 o'clock with a good fair breeze and rounded Cape Ann at 3 o'clock, arriving at Newburyport at 6 p. m. In the evening took a stroll around the place and found people busy getting ready for the Fourth. Next morning started at 9 o'clock for Portsmouth, stopping at Isles of Shoals and hauling in some large fish that made us a nice supper. We arrived at Portsmouth at 4 o'clock, meeting some of our old friends, who made a good jolly time for us, so that it was late when we turned in, only to be disturbed by ringing of bells and roaring of cannon. The next day we were very busy going round the Navy Yard, boarding the receiving ship, the Constitution, and other large war ships. In the afternoon there was a trial of fire engines, and in the evening a grand display of fireworks, with a band concert from the Portsmouth and So. Berwick bands. If one wants to spend the Fourth of July in a pleasant way Portsmouth is the place. With many regrets we left dear old Portsmouth, our many friends bidding us adieu, and started at 10 o'clock, bound for Portland. While passing Cape Porpoise a strong S. E. wind came on which made it very rough, making some of the party sea sick, but giving us a view of the sea in its wildest commotion, and caused some of the old fishermen to praise the ladies for their courage in yachting in so rough a sea. We found many anxiously watching us while passing at 6 Wood Island Light, until they saw us safely anchored in the pool at Biddeford, Me. Monday we spent at Portland, cruising round the city and attending the musical festival at Peak's Island. In the evening heard a company of Indians singing and saw some of their famous war dances. Our time being limited, we could go no farther eastward, so made sail for home, starting in the morning with a first class sailing breeze, until coming to Cape Porpoise we were becalmed until midnight, when we took a north westerly wind and sailed to Gloucester. While coming home, near Marblehead, we had the company of a monstrous whale that kept along with us for quite a distance. It was about 70 feet in length, and looked large enough to swallow Jumbo. Arrived home the 10th, feeling well pleased with so fine a trip, and knowing that a cruise around the north shore will improve our health, more than all the medicine the doctors can offer.

Village Improvement.

There is quite an interest manifested here at the present time in relation to village improvement, and a meeting will be held in Active Engine hall next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for the formation of a Village Improvement Society. Every one interested is respectfully requested to be present. The meeting is called by J. W. Bartlett, Esq., E. S. Beals, Esq., and many other prominent men of this section of the town. Let there be a full meeting; the old garden of Weymouth needs many improvements and we can have them.

N. M.

Mr Henry H. Grant, who has been a teacher in stenography at the Young Men's Christian Union in Boston, has organized classes for instruction in this art, at the rooms of the W. C. T. U., and it is hoped that he will meet with good success in this enterprise. Mr. Grant brings the best of recommendations as a proficient teacher, and every one interested in rapid writing will do well to join his class. A free lesson will be given this afternoon and evening. Mr. Grant will start a class in So. Weymouth soon.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

Mrs. Wm. Clark and Mrs. Sloan, of Cleveland, Ohio, sisters of Mrs. De Pew, are here for a brief visit.

Mr. Geo. H. Cuningham and family are occupying their summer cottage at Weymouth Neck.

Mr. Wm. M. Marden, suburban reporter for the Boston Globe, is enjoying a vacation of two weeks.

Mr. E. G. Bates is building a bay window on the east side of his house, embracing both stories.

The platform and steps of Loud & Lovell's store are being relaid by carpenter Rice.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Wednesday evening, July 23d, at their rooms.

Mr. Geo. E. Rice (son of Mr. Wm. P. Rice, of East Weymouth) and family, are visiting friends here.

Tuesday and Wednesday nights Mr. Sylvanus White had thirteen chickens weighing 2 1-2 lbs. each, two hens and twenty small chicks, killed by weasels.

Mr. N. F. Butt has sold his hair dressing business to Mr. Ed. Connell, and has opened a barber's shop on Tremont street, Boston.

Mrs. James Lovell and daughter have gone to New Britain, Ct., to visit the family of Alfred Bates, formerly of Weymouth.

Mr. Geo. A. Miles, who is connected with the furniture house of Walbridge Bros., Boston, will pass a two weeks vacation at the Vineyard.

Mr. E. B. Andrus has taken a position as driver of Mr. Burness' baker's team, and will remove his family to So. Weymouth next week.

Mr. Wendell Totman returned from Montreal last Monday, bringing with him a pair of lively six year old horses, one of which will be used for his business, the other one being for sale.

An employee of the Weymouth Iron Co., while standing between a team and a post at the mill, had his right arm badly jammed by the horse backing against him, last Tuesday.

At the convention of Mass. Reform Clubs, held at Lily Pond, Waltham, last Tuesday, the East Weymouth club was represented by seven delegates, one of them, Mr. Hiram Porter, responding for the club. 27 clubs were represented by 126 delegates.

Mr. Charles Flint and Henry Palmer while at work painting the roof of the new Masonic Building on Saturday last came near being precipitated to the ground by the giving away of the staging.

There was a good attendance at the Bible reading held on Friday last at the M. E. church, by Miss Vincent, of Boston. The subject was "The New Song" and the manner in which she presented Biblical truths was full of interest to the audience. It is hoped that another of these readings will be given soon.

James Lyon was fined $5 and costs, at the District Court, last Wednesday, for assaulting Edgar Smith the previous evening, and for being drunk $1 and costs, the total of fines and costs being $21.

Last Sunday, Capt. N. Goodspeed found a pistol ball on the floor of one of his chambers, and an investigation showed that the ball had been fired by some careless shooter and passed through the glass and blind, shattering them in its passage. A pistol shot was heard about midnight some time ago, and it is supposed that this was the time the mischief was done.

In the District Court Tuesday, Michael and Catherine Moran were convicted of keeping a liquor nuisance and each fined $50 and costs. They appealed and gave sureties to appear at Dedham in September.

The W. C. T. U., at their future Saturday evening meetings, will make extra effort to secure a renewed interest in their work by furnishing good speakers. The meetings will be in charge of one of the lady members.

Mrs. Joseph Cushing's infant class in the Sunday school of the M. E. church had a picnic in Randall's grove yesterday afternoon. Z. L. Bicknell, Esq. generously furnished the party with ice cream.

Mr. D. F. Moore having put in a new and superior oven at his village bakery, is now prepared to furnish his customers with bread, cream biscuits, cake, pastry, &c., of the best quality. Give my bread a trial. D. F. MOORE.

Thomas Kennedy, for creating a disturbance in the cars of the Nantasket Beach R. R., on Sunday evening last, was fined $5 and costs at the Second District Court, Hingham, on Tuesday morning. William Cummings, for the same offence, committed July 4th, was also fined $5 and costs. James Tracy, of Weymouth, for being drunk at Hingham was fined $1 and costs, amounting to $7.55.

The children's service of Sunday evening held at the rooms of the Reform club was quite largely attended, and was substituted for the regular Sunday evening temperance meeting, as an experiment. The several selections merited for the little co-workers of the club much credit. The programme was arranged by Mrs. H. B. Raymond, and was as follows:

Singing; Scripture reading, Edith Bean; Lord's Prayer, children; Singing Gospel song; recitation, Lillie Burrell; verses from the Bible, children; recitation, Jennie Reed; Gospel song; address Hettie Raymond; song, Edith Hollis; recitation, Stella Lovell; duett, Ida Mitchell, Ellen Welch; recitation, Nancy Burrell; recitation, Etta W. Daily; song, Emma Raymond; recitation, Marion Lovell and Ida Raymond; song, Ada Burrell; addresses, Ida Mitchell, Nellie Hayden, and Eliza Welsh; chorus by children.

The second open air concert of the Weymouth Band was given at the new band stand in Jackson square Tuesday evening, the time having been changed from Wednesday evening, owing to an engagement in New Hampshire of the leader, Mr. H. F. Clapp. The concert was very interesting to the large assembly, the programme comprising March, Salutation, Sonnambula, Galop, Bacchanal; Immortellen Waltz; Schott., She's such a love; Selection from Martha; British Patrol, Schott., Sweetest of them all; March, Tower Light Infantry; Home, sweet home.

After the concert the members were invited to partake of refreshments in the band room, prepared by lady friends. This was intended as a surprise, but in some way the secret leaked out. Another concert will be given soon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Firemen's Celebration.

Last Saturday was a red letter day for Nash's corner, the usually quiet neighborhood being transformed into a centre of unusual attraction by the celebration of our local fire companies. The Gen. Putnam Engine Company had a few weeks since sent a cordial and hearty invitation to the newly formed Gen. Bates company to participate in a friendly contest and jollification on the above day, which invitation having been gratefully accepted, the event was looked forward to with that natural and eager interest always awakened by a gathering of firemen. Auspicious skies favored the occasion and portending showers were held in check till nearly all its exercises had been completed. Soon after 5 o'clock the procession, composed of the 'Putnam,' and members of Steamer No. 2, and Z. L. Bicknell Hose Co., who were present as guests, was formed at Nash's Corner, and, headed by Stetson's Weymouth band in their new uniforms, marched to Columbian Square, where they received the 'Bates' company, and then countermarched over Main street to the scene of the festivities. Following this most creditable parade the firemen united in tasting the merits of each machine, and although the distances were not measured, each engine was proved capable of throwing a stream hard to beat, when manned by willing hands and steady muscles. It was well nigh dark when the firemen and invited guests, over one hundred in number, adjourned to the attractive hall of the Putnam Company, where one of the best of clam chowders had been prepared by Messrs. Oscar Shaw and Theron Hawes, the supper being augmented by the addition of pastry, coffee and cigars. The appetites of all being perfectly satisfied after the work on the brakes, the band proceeded to enliven the occasion with their martial strains, and while "Hail to the chief" sounded through the air, Hon. John Foster Gray, our distinguished and widely known orator, of the Landing, mounted the engine in front of the hall, and mid cheers and plaudits commenced to harangue the assembled crowd with one of his characteristic speeches, in which he did not forget to compliment each company in turn, the Board of Engineers and the Ladies. The Band gave one of their finest out-door programmes, which was brought to a close by the rain at 8.30 o'clock. At all times the moments were prevented from being dull by interesting incidents. Chief Engineer Alvah Raymond with a large number of the board, were present and seemed highly pleased with the meeting of the different companies. Never has a gathering of firemen been held here more harmonious and successful in character, and the event will do much to cement the friendship of the two companies in this village, and the 'Putnam Boys' are to be congratulated on the well planned arrangements and happy outcome of this successful affair.

The regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Improvement Association was held at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Bates on last Friday evening, twelve members being present. Mr. Elon Sherman was elected a member of the committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Anson Titus, and Mr. Edwin Martin was also made a member of the committee. The chairman of the tree committee reported that the trees had been generally trimmed throughout the village, and over one hundred trees planted, all of which involved an expense of $196.40. Mr. Hutchins stated that the curb-stones for Independence square had arrived and would be set in a few days by the town authorities. For this latter improvement the following contributions were made, Improvement Association, $30; Edward Rosenfeld, $6; J. G. Hutchins, $5; Jacob Baker, $5; J. H. Stetson, $5; Joseph Dyer, $6; Chas. H. Loud, $3; Alfred Tirrell, $5; M. R. Greeley, $3; Elon Sherman, $2; E. J. Pitcher, $2; L. W. Tuck, $2; Alvin Hollis, $1; Fred Loud, $1; J. C. Howe, $1; James Tirrell, $2; making a total of $80. Several of the contributors are persons not belonging to the association, and to them was extended a vote of thanks for the interest manifested in a desirable public improvement. The committee voted unanimously to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Reed on account of the successful and pleasant lawn party enjoyed by members of the association and their ladies at their residence on the evening of June 27. A vote was passed urging the members of the executive committee to induce the residents in their several neighborhoods to keep the grass trimmed on the edges of the sidewalks and along the border of the same. This is being done more generally in our village than was formerly our habit and hardly any other movement will work more advantageously for the neatness and reputation of our community than this care of sidewalks and gutters.

The officers of Wildey Lodge No. 21 I. O. O. F. were regularly installed on Monday evening by District Deputy Grand Master Fred H. Miller and suite of Hingham, who rendered the work creditably and gracefully. Following the installation ceremony the guests and members adjourned to the banquet hall where refreshments were spread in tempting variety. Good natured offhand speech making was indulged in for an hour or more and at about eleven o'clock the happy affair was brought to a conclusion. The lodge now numbers 124 members and never was in a more prosperous condition. The following is the list of officers for the ensuing term:—L. A. Blanchard, N. G; F. A. Sargent, V. G; G. W. Sargent, R. S; A. F. Bullock, Treas; H. A. Thomas, Warden; J. A. Bates, Conductor; N. R. Ells, O. G; F. A. Dunbar, I. G; G. B. Cheesman, R. S. N. G; Louis A. Cook, L. S. N. G; E. Sherman, R. S. S; J. R. Thomas, L. S. S; Geo. Hollis, Chaplain; F. F. Bullock, R. S. V. G; J. D. Sargent, L. S. V. G.

S. B. Duryea Esq. and wife of Brooklyn, N. Y., are stopping for a few weeks at the home of Mr. Josiah Reed, and Miss Marion Matson is also at home with them on a visit.

Dr. M. R. Greeley started on Thursday for Minneapolis, Minn., where he is a delegate to the G. A. R. Encampment to be held there the coming week. This is Dr. Greeley's old home, where he still holds valuable property.

A party of Weymouth tourists consisting of E. B. Downs and wife, Miss Lizzie L. Whitman, Warren Simpson and George Stetson were last heard from as camping out in the White mountains near Franconia. Most of the party remain there two weeks.

The large factory of John S. Fogg, Esq. has been given a coat of paint. The color is old gold with dark brown border and is similar to that on the Union church.

Mrs. Flanders the reader, is visiting with Mr A. J. Simpson for a short period.

Mrs Alvah Raymond who has been in poor health for some time, was visited by Dr. J. J. Putnam of the Mass. General Hospital last week, and the many friends of Mrs. Raymond will be pleased to learn of his opinion that he could successfully treat the case, and promised perceptible signs of returning health in a few weeks. Dr. Putnam is one of the most skillful nerve physicians in the state, and at the present time has a similar case under treatment. Dr. Tower will attend Mrs. Raymond for the present, working under the direction of the Boston physician. We sincerely trust that this trial of medical skill may prove successful.

One would hardly have thought when Hollis street was cut through from Randolph to Pond streets five years ago that it would ever be one what it is to-day. Nearly every available house lot has been taken, and [illegible] houses [illegible] at [illegible]. Mr. A. F. Bullock was the first to build four years ago, and he was immediately followed by Mr. Chas. H. Clapp, both of whom have houses very commodious and attractive in appearance. Among the houses built since then are those owned by Messrs. Sanford Orcutt and Joseph Sargent. Mr. A. F. Bullock has just completed a neat and desirable cottage, containing six convenient rooms, which was planned and built by his brother, F. F. Bullock, and is soon to be occupied by a young couple. Mr. P. Slattery has in process of erection a cottage house of desirable dimensions. Mr. Alvin Hollis has broken ground for a new residence near the ice company's railroad track, and as the pumping station is to be erected on this street the vacant spots will soon be filled. This impetus in building matters signifies that South Weymouth is not going backward but slowly and surely forward in the right direction.

The severe thunder storm of last Sunday was felt in all its terrific force in this vicinity. The lightning struck the house of Mr. A. J. Simpson, performing some of the most marvelous freaks. It was found to have splintered the supports near the chimney and shattered the window in the lower room to fragments. The occupants of the house were at the dinner table and witnessed the explosion, but no one was injured. Most curious of all would seem the fact that splinters here and there were clipped off through the house, and a gilt picture frame was turned black, the current finally going out through the sink spout and knocking several staves out of a tub standing there. The lightning struck in other places about the village, performing the same peculiar freaks with the ground.

Miss Merriel Tower entertained a number of her young friends at her father's residence on Friday evening last, on the occasion of her 10th birthday. The happy party indulged in games and other pastimes and refreshments in abundance were served during the evening.

The clergyman who preached at the Second Cong'l church last Sunday is brother to Gen. O. O. Howard, well known in connection with the late rebellion.

Miss Cynthia S. Reed has returned home after an extended visit in the west. Miss Reed was one of the late Raymond California excursionists, in company with Miss Abbie Blanchard, but left the party en route for home.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Maria C. Holbrook of this village and Mr. John F. Davis, of Salem, at the Second Cong'l church next Wednesday evening. The ceremony will be performed at 8 o'clock by Rev. Geo. F. Stanton, and a reception will be held at the residence of Mrs. Minot Holbrook at 8.30 o'clock. As Miss Holbrook has a large circle of friends here the event promises to be a brilliant one.

Your correspondent now withdraws himself for a few weeks from the familiar associations of his native village and seeks rest and recreation at the island of Nantucket and to breathe in the bracing atmosphere for which it is famous. In consequence we pass our well worn pen over to other hands to write the record of the days to come and paint word pictures in the columns of our much loved Gazette. No doubt its readers will find the brief change refreshing, as the new responsibility falls on one who is no novice in newspaper work. HENRY.

BRAINTREE.

The death of Wm. Miller, at his residence on Commercial street, East Braintree, on Thursday night, July 10, just at midnight was quite sudden and unlooked for until a few hours before it occurred. The Saturday before he worked all day; on Sunday he did not feel well, but did not consider himself sick enough to require the services of a physician until Monday afternoon, when Dr. Tinkham was called. The symptoms manifested were those which presage typhoid fever. He was considered pretty sick, but was not thought dangerously so until the day he died. Dr. T. did not consider him as well in the morning, and so stated it to the family, but Mr. Miller himself thought the doctor mistaken. About 2 o'clock he commenced to fail rapidly and so continued until the spirit fled.

The evening before he died Dr. Forsaith was called in consultation, but nothing could be done to save him. The doctors and friends not feeling satisfied, an autopsy was held on Friday, which revealed the fact that the immediate cause of death was paralysis of the heart; also that he was afflicted with ulceration of the bowels, which must have been gradually developing for a long time, yet unconsciously to the deceased.

Mr. Miller was 57 years of age. He was born in Gotenbourg, Sweden, and had a varied and eventful life. He was in the Crimean war, fighting in the English Army but after the battle of Constantinople he ran away from his regiment and made his way to Gibraltar, where he shipped on board a vessel. He followed the sea four years, during which time he was shipwrecked three times, once near Barcelona, Spain, once off the coast of England, and the last time at Key West, saving nothing but his pantaloons. In 1857 he visited his native country, and returning to London he was there converted, then shipped on board an English steamer for America, with the intention of returning. On the passage he was taken sick and upon arrival was placed in the hospital in Chelsea, Mass. Not recovering in time to return with the steamer he was employed as nurse in the same hospital, because they learned during his sickness that he could talk in four different languages, and the second year he was head nurse. He then married and went to Lowell to live, working in an iron foundry. Whilst living there the war of the rebellion broke out and he enlisted in Lowell's quota, serving four years, following the fortunes of the 2d regiment of Heavy Artillery. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the foot with a ball.

He had travelled extensively, having visited the principal cities and interesting places in Europe, Asia, and Africa. After the close of the war he followed various occupations. In 1880 he came to East Braintree to work for the Jenkins Mf'g Co., continuing with them until about one year ago, when he left their employ, moved into the house formerly occupied by Rev. Jonas Perkins, and opened a boarding house, working himself at South Braintree in the trunk manufacturing establishment. He was a prominent member of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Post of the G. A. R. and a consistent and zealous member of the M. E. church.

He was married twice, leaving a son and daughter by each marriage. His first wife was burned to death eleven years ago, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. His second wife survives him. During his eventful life he had saved three lives by swimming.

The funeral was held on Sunday in the Union Congregational church, Rev's Mr. Fray of that church, S. G. Patterson, of the M. E. Church, and E. S. Fletcher, of Boston, officiating. The Grand Army Post attended the funeral and accompanied the remains to Mount Hope cemetery, where with appropriate ceremonies they were deposited to return to their constituent elements.

Robert Gillespie, by the advice of his physician, went on Saturday to the Mass. General Hospital.

A. M. Gibson, of Boston, has rented a room of Mr. J. Wilson, in the building over his store, and is having it fitted up with machines for knitting mittens.

The owners of real estate on Washington street are moving back their fences to the new line, preparatory to the widening of Washington street, [illegible] county commissioners.

On Sunday, Theodore Alden, of Randolph, was drowned in Braintree Great Pond, by the upsetting of a boat in which a party were out sailing. He leaves a wife and one child.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Alfred Wyman.

Loaded with impurities, your blood needs the cleansing and vitalizing energy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

New Advertisements.

CROCKERY!

CROCKERY!

CROCKERY!

OF THE BEST

Iron Stone China,

which we are prepared to sell at

LOWER PRICES

than have ever been known in this vicinity.

Every one is invited to call at our Store and examine it.

Five Cases of

Mason's Jars,

IN THE

Various Sizes,

AT

$1.10 FOR QUARTS,

ALL OTHER SIZES

Proportionally Low.

LOUIS W. NASH,

OLD STAND OF E. G. TIRRELL.

Cor. Broad and Washington Sts,

Lincoln Square, Weymouth.

8tf

1000 YARDS

OF

Print and Cambric

REMNANTS,

AT

3 and 4 Cts.

PER YARD,

AT

WEYMOUTH

CLOAK & SUIT

PARLORS.

MRS. F. E. HOBART.

FOR 30 DAYS,

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

Will be offered at

Reduced Prices,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

SHOP WORN GOODS

AT LESS THAN

COST.

AT THE OLD STAND OF

J. CRANE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

ADMINISTRATRIX

SALE.

PURSUANT to a license granted by Hon. George White, Judge of Probate, for the County of Norfolk, I shall cause to be sold at Public Auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 4,

[illegible] the premises, the real estate owned [illegible] now deceased [illegible] about a half acre of land with a dwelling house thereon and situated in that part of Braintree called East Braintree, and on the corner of Island and Hobart streets. [illegible]

FRANCES L. HOBART, Adm'x.

East Braintree, July 1 1884 13 15

MASON'S FRUIT JARS,

WITH PORCELAIN LINED CAPS.

Pints, Quarts, Half Gallons.

JELLY TUMBLERS,

With and Without Tin Covers.

FOR EXCURSIONISTS,

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS'

Boned Turkey and Chicken, Lunch Tongue and Ham.

P. & C. SARDINES,

HALVES AND QUARTERS.

QUEEN OLIVES.

HUNT & CO.,

64 Front Street, Weymouth Landing.

GEO. A. MILES

WITH

WALBRIDGE Bros.

23 Washington St.,

BOSTON,

MASS.

LARGE —AND— COMPLETE New Stock —OF— FURNITURE!

PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN AND GENERAL LINE OF

Housekeeping Goods!

CARPETS!

WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOOL AND CHEAPER GRADES.

OIL CLOTHS & STRAW MATTINGS.

E. ROWLAND,

CARRIAGE & SIGN PAINTER,

Also, Burnish Gilding on Glass, and Ornamental Painting of all descriptions,

13 Broad St., E. WEYMOUTH.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

BEST OF ENGLISH VARNISH USED.

Elegant Goods!

J. W. BARTLETT

HAS NOW OPEN

LADIES & GENTS EASY CHAIRS

WILLOW & CAMP CHAIRS $3.50 to $15.

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

C. L. RICE & CO.

FURNITURE. A large assortment for CHAMBERS, PARLORS, DINING ROOMS and KITCHENS; LOUNGES and [illegible]

BEDDING. MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, FEATHERS, [illegible] KETS.

CARPETING. Bargains in closing out lots—to make room for the coming Spring Stock.

CROCKERY. Two white and several decorated patterns, from which we can sell Dinner Sets.

CURTAINS AND FIXTURES. [illegible]

Curtains and Fixtures fitted to order.

CUTLERY —Knives and Forks, Carvers, &c.

WALL PAPERS.—Closing out lots very cheap to make room for Spring stock.

FURNITURE MOVING.—Plenty of Mats, and goods carefully handled.

FURNITURE REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.—Robes and Caskets [illegible] branch of this business promptly attended to.

BRANCH STORE AT SO. WEYMOUTH.

A good assortment of many kinds of Goods can be found [illegible]

C. L. RICE & CO.

ROCKLAND, Jan. 10th, 1884.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

Hardy

BOSTON,

493 WASHINGTON STREET,

Cor Temple Place.

PORTRAITS in CRAYON, WATER COLOR, INDIA INK and OIL PAINTINGS.

Cabinets, Panels, Boudoirs, and every variety of photography known in the art. Families, Societies, and Schools, desiring Club Rates, may secure [illegible] from regular prices. Write for circulars containing full particulars.

Children photographed with perfect ease by INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.

THE NEW CLIPPER MOWER,

And Haying Tools of every Description;

PARKER & WOOD, 49 NO. MARKET STREET, BOSTON,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, AND WOODEN WARE.

RAY'S,

Washington, cor. West Street,

BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, NECK DRESS, STYLES FOR SUMMER WEAR,

SHIRTS FOR FULL DRESS AND TRAVELLING, IN THE LATE FASHION,

UNDERWEAR AND 1-2 HOSE TO MATCH IN FANCY & PLAIN GOODS,

WALKING STICKS, SILK UMBRELLAS. SPECIALTY—SHIRTS TO ORDER.

RAY'S,

Cor. West and Washington Streets,

BOSTON.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Subscriber having purchased the

DOWSE ESTATE,

Adjoining his, and put the same in perfect repair, now offers it for Rent or Sale.

Apply to

A. W. CLAPP,

FRONT STREET, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

July 10, 1884 12tf

Proposals for Coal.

PROPOSALS for supplying the Town of Weymouth with Coal for the year ending August 1st, 1885, will be received until 12 o'clock M., July 26, 1884, by the undersigned.

The Coal to be of three grades—White Ash, for [illegible] and stove, [illegible] and Cumberland stove, to be delivered as wanted. Prices to be given for the Coal on the wharf.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

HENRY A. NASH,

LOUIS A. COOK,

Sub-Committee of Selectmen and School Committee for Supply of Fuel. 13 11

SPANIEL PUPS FOR SALE!

FOR Sale [illegible] to learn [illegible]

Corner of [illegible] and Liberty streets, So. Braintree.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of [illegible] in the County of Norfolk, [illegible]

Weymouth, June 24th, 1884. [illegible]

WANTED.

A MAN to learn [illegible]

STRAYED

FROM the pasture of [illegible] HEIFER [illegible]

UIT JARS,

LINED CAPS.

Half Gallons.

MBLERS,

Tin Covers,

SIONISTS,

ROBBINS'

ken, Lunch Tongue

n.

RDINES,

QUARTERS.

LIVES.

& CO.,

eymouth Landing,

WITH

BRIDGE Bros.

Washington St.,

BOSTON,

MASS.

ls !

T S!

, WOOL AND

S.

MATTIN GS.

LAND,

GN PAINTER,

on Glass, and Orna-

all descriptions,

WEYMOUTH.

o give satisfaction.

VARNISH USED.

Goods!

RTLETT

OPEN

SY CHAIRS

AIRS $3.50 to $15.

Toys, &c. &c.,

VARIETY.

CE& CO.

r Chambers, Parlors, Dining Rooms and
e and Parlor Fur. of our own manufacture.
eathers, Comforters and Woollen Blan-
ut lots—to make room for the coming Spring
decorated patterns, from which we can sell
URES. | Several best makes of Brains Fixtures.
o order,
make room for Spring stock.
goods carefully handled
AND UPHOLSTERING.
ones and Caskets constantly on hand. Every
SO. WEYMOUTH.
u be found here.

RICE & CO.

RAITS in CRAYON, WATER COL- ORS and OIL PAINTINGS.

nels, Boudoirs, and every variety of plain pho-
n to the art, at very reasonable prices. Fami-
ent Schools, desirous of obtaining pictures of
y secure our art productions at a large discount
prices. We shall be pleased to send our patrons
ning full particulars if desired.
n photographed with perfect ease by
NSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.

PPER MOWER,

every Description,

ARRET STREET, BOSTON,

SEEDS, AND WOODEN WARE.

'S,

. West Street,

TON.

DS, NECK DRESS, STYLES FOR
WEAR,
VELLING IN THE LATE FASHION,
ATCH IN FANCY & PLAIN GOODS,
S. SPECIALTY:—SHIRTS TO ORDER.

'S,

ashington Streets,

TON.

SPANIEL PUPS FOR SALE!

R sale Cheap (taken soon, good stock, easy to learn, for land or water hunting.
Apply to F. VINTON,
rner of Grove and Liberty streets, So. Braintree.
P. O. Box, 22.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of HENRY A. PETERSON, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARY H. PETERSON, Adm'x.
Weymouth, June 9th, 1884. 9 11

WANTED.

A MAN to assist in delivering Ice. Apply immediately to A & C. HOLLIS, Ice Dealers, South Weymouth.

STRAYED

FROM the pasture of J. W. Hardwick, on Webb street, Weymouth Landing, a BRINDLE HEIFER with calf. Whoever will return her to WILLIAM COYLE, Richmond Street, Weymouth, or to JOHN ALLEN, near the East Braintree Depot, will be paid for their trouble.

Dinner Bells, Lamp Hooks, Spring Hinges, Door Fasteners, Door Rollers, Door Track, Sash Cord, Hooks & Staples, Sash Weights, Sheet Lead, Marble Slabs, Sash Springs, Carriage Bolts, Barrel Washers, Lag Screws, Wire Netting, Well Buckets, Clothes Wringers, Paint Brushes, Mixed Paints, Pocket Cutlery, Tea Table Ware, Horse Nails, Lamp Burners, Chimney Tubes, Wall Wires, Tackle Blocks, Carpet Sweepers, Steel Rakes, Wheelbarrows, Horse Brushes, Bird Cages, Clothes Lines, Table Cutlery.

Locks,
Latches,
Knobs,
Hinges,
Screws,
Bolts,
Catches,
Keys,
Brackets,
Pulleys,
Chains,
Traps,
Hammers,
Crowbars,
Hay Tools,
Shovels,
Hoes,
Spades,
Forks,
Curtain Fixtures,
Fish Tackle,
Axes,
Planes,
Levels,
Pumps,
Hatchets,

G. BAKER
WEYMOUTH.

Call Bells,
Dog Collars,
Scissors,
Plyers,
Sad Irons,
Files,
Tacks,
Glue,
Faucets,
Drills,
Weights,
Lead Pipe,
Zinc,
Rope,
Whips,
Saws,
Nails,
Rivets,
Emery,
Blind Fix.,
Shot,
Cartridges,
Sinks,
Glass,
Putty,
Wreathes,
Sand Paper.

1884. WEYMOUTH. 1884

1884. 1884.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

I WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WEYMOUTH AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS THAT I HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER AND FRIEZE

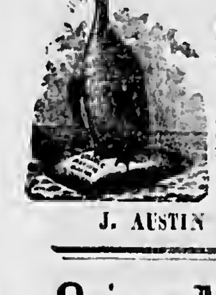
AS YOU WILL FIND IN THE CITY OF BOSTON. BUYING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, I CAN SELL

10 PER CT. LESS THAN BOSTON PRICES.

EMBOSSED PAPERS, 50, 55 and 60 cts. GILT PAPERS, 35, 40 and 45 cts. CHEAP PAPERS, 10 and 12 1-2 cts. CHEAP PAPERS HUNG FOR 15c.

MARTIN BURRELL,
17 Commercial St., EAST WEYMOUTH.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.



ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for eighteen years, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

J. AUSTIN DEANE, AGENT AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Directly on the line of the O. C. R. R. at Quincy Adams Station.

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THOSE DESIRING

Monumental Work,

THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF

MONUMENTS & TABLETS,

FINELY EXECUTED FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

QUINCY AND EASTERN GRANITES, AND ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Especially adapted to all who require first-class work at reasonable prices.

☞ Anything selected from this stock can be lettered and set in the cemeteries in a few days notice.

McGRATH BROS., QUINCY, MASS.

NOPREPARATION IN AMERICA EXCELS

THURSTON'S

OLD CONTINENTAL BITTERS

—AND—

BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, HUMORS OF THE BLOOD AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. THURSTON'S WORM SYRUP,

For Pin Worms and Stomach Worms.

Thurston's Canadian Family Balsam,

A SIMPLE, SURE AND SAFE REMEDY. IT CURES CROUP IN A FEW MINUTES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOUIS A. COOK,
Agent for
QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
DORCHESTER MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
ABINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
and the SUN FIRE OFFICE, of London.

FOR SALE.

Also a PEW in the Second Congregational Church.

TO LET.

A SMALL PUBLIC HALL, either permanently or transiently, suitable for private parties or for skating or dancing.

17tf South Weymouth.

GEORGE L. WENTWORTH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Evening Office at Residence, Main Street, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Boston Office, 209 Washington St., Room A
5tf

1A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

THUNDER BOLTS!
LIGHTNING!
AND FIRE!

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

That have paid losses caused by above

DANGERS

FOR OVER 100 YEARS,

AND STILL

Insure Against Them.

A. S. JORDAN & CO.

Insurance Agency,

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE.

Weymouth office, [illegible]

[illegible]

Boston Office, No. 60 State Street.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH

SAVINGS BANK.

President, DAVID HUNT.

Vice Presidents,

Z. L. Bicknell, Joseph Totman.

Treasurer, Joseph A. Cushing.

BOARD OF INVESTMENT.

[illegible]

BANK OPEN

Mondays, Wednesdays and [illegible]

MRS. C. W. CHAMBERLIN

State and Arch St., Springfield, Mass.—Her Good, Kind Words will do Much for the Afflicted.

Mrs Chamberlin is the wife of C. W. Chamberlin, an employee in the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. She says: "Every Spring I have been, for some time past, more or less troubled with nervous debility and weakness. Some years I've been completely run down. My physician has recommended various strengthening and blood medicines, but I never received any permanent benefit until I tried Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. It was recommended to me by Mrs. Newcombe, on State St. I think it a wonderful medicine to give one strength and enliven a person. I have recommended it to family after family among my acquaintances in Springfield, Mass., and FAVORITE REMEDY has done a great deal of good wherever it has been placed. I have a sister, Mrs. Harmon, 24 Tremont St. Lowell, Mass., who was troubled with nervous weakness and loss of strength and appetite, but by using Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY her health was completely restored. I consider it an excellent medicine. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is used extensively among the Armory men here."

No, Sir!

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as man. This is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation, without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the Doctor gave her FAVORITE REMEDY to cleanse the blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong.

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain at the heart should cease!
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have been broken,
By harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own" the best.
Ah! lips, with curse impatient!
Ah! brow, with that look of scorn!
'Twere a cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn.

Literary Notes.

The August Harper's is especially noteworthy for its papers on American places—"The Gateway of Boston," in which W. H. Rideing describes and Messrs. Halsall and Barrett picture Boston Harbor; Salt Lake City, described by Ernest Ingersoll, with fifteen illustrations; and Richfield Springs, a paper with special reference to their medicinal waters, by F. J. Noll, M. D. Mr. Boughton continues his chatty "Artist Strolls in Holland" in company with Mr. Abbey. Art is represented by a paper on the work of the "Associated Artists" by Mrs. Harrison, with charming illustrations of the needlework designs of Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Dora Wheeler, and others, as well as by the frontispiece reproduction of Mr. Dewing's rose-painting "A Prelude;" sport by "Antelope Hunting in Montana," with illustrations by Beard and Frost; history, by the first of a series of brilliantly written and illustrated papers on "The Great Hall of William Rufus," by Treadwell Walden. William Black's and E. P. Roe's novels have their usual superb illustrations by Abbey, Gibson, and Dielman, and more of the charming landscape illustrations by Alfred Parsons accompany a further instalment of Mr. Sharp's poem-pictures, "Transcripts from Nature." There will also be stories and poems by Mrs. Macquoid, Mr. Bynner, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Fields, and others.

Ruffianism.

It is plain to be seen that something has got to be done towards suppressing the ruffianism that frequently occurs at East Weymouth, another instance being the affair of Tuesday evening, at the band concert, in the arrest of James Lyons for assaulting Edgar Smith, the former being intoxicated. While the prisoner was being taken to the lock-up by the officers, a large crowd followed and by their actions caused the prisoner to try and release himself from the officers grasp. When near the M. E. church the arrested party refused to go farther and commenced to kick, bite, etc. Just then some of the mob were seen to pick up stones, undoubtedly with the intention of firing them at the officers, which might have produced some shooting, as things looked as though the officers would have been justified in so doing. It will be remembered that a citizen while arresting an officer about a year ago received a blow upon the head and was quite severely hurt. We hope if there is not enough officers to preserve order, the town will appoint more; let us have order in our streets at any price, and then a man with his family (as Mr. Smith was doing) can pass through our streets without being assaulted.

WHAT SHE DID.—Twelve men for dinner, and no bread. Did she scold and fret? No. She sent to the grocer for a paper of Horsford's Bread Preparation, stirred up four loaves of bread while the oven was heating, and in just one hour had her sweet, white, light loaves of bread tilted up, cooling on the shelf of the pantry. No trouble at all.

New Hall at East Weymouth.

Plans for the new Odd Fellows hall will be ready this week, the architect being Mr. H. J. Preston, of Boston.—The main building will be 40x75, with an L for stairway, and an addition on one end for platform for the public hall, which will occupy the first floor above the basement, the entrance to be on Cottage street. The lodge room will be on the second floor, the entrance to be the same as the public hall. The basement will be devoted to banquet room, kitchen, etc., with entrance on Commercial street. The usual ante-rooms, etc., will occupy room on the upper floors. The design of the building is similar in outward appearance to the new Masonic hall, though the roof will be plainer and the cost of the structure will be about the same. Mr. Charles Sumner, who has performed the work on the Masonic building in such thorough manner, will also build this structure.

The newly elected officers of Crescent Lodge were installed last evening by D. D. G. M. Fred Miller, of Hingham, as follows:—Augustus M. Bicknell, NG; Stephen Pittell, VG; J. S. Seagrave, Sec'y; H. E. Raymond, Tr.; Elias B. Bay, Warden; John F. Cushing, Conductor; S. W. Raymond, RSNG; [illegible], LSNG; L. M. Pratt, RSVG; W. N. Newcomb, LSVG; [illegible] Jackson, OG; [illegible], RSS; C. J. Seed, LSS; James M. Dunbar, Chaplain; James B. French, Organist. At the close refreshments were served.

[illegible] with Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

WEYMOUTH MATTERS.

Mr. Francis Smith died last Tuesday morning of rheumatism of the heart. He was out of doors, last Friday, apparently in usual health. Funeral services were held at his residence on Richmond street, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Eaton officiating, and the remains were deposited in the Village Cemetery. Mr. Smith was 39 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

A large number of the members of the Union Religious society and Sabbath school participated in the excursion to Nantasket last Wednesday, and passed the day in an enjoyable manner.

Major F. A. Bicknell is the chairman of the Board of Registrars, not Z. L. Bicknell, Esq., as stated last week. From the amount of work before the board, we think the Major will wish that Z. L. or some other gentleman, was filling the position before his labors are ended.

HINGHAM.

Notes about Town.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Glidden, of Middleboro, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Miles Anderson, on Fort Hill St.

Rev. Mr. Dole, of Boston, occupied the pulpit of the First Unitarian Parish last Sunday.

The operatives of the South Shore Mills commenced work last Monday, after a two weeks vacation.

A few of the friends of Miss Edith V. Lincoln, gathered at her residence on Beal street, last Friday evening, for the purpose of enjoying a pleasant and sociable time. The evening was pleasantly passed in playing several games, after which a bountiful collation was served to all.

Next Sunday will be observed as Children's Day, at the M. E. Church. In the afternoon, a sermon will be delivered by the pastor, one suitable for the children, and in the evening appropriate exercises will be rendered by the scholars of the Sunday school.

During the month of July services at the Universalist Church will be discontinued.

The boiler and engine for the pumping station of the Hingham Water Co., at Weir River, has arrived and is being put in place.

A vessel arrived last week with a cargo of coal for the Steamboat Co.

The rite of baptism was administered to four candidates at Smither's Beach, at the foot of Ship street street, last Sunday, the ceremony being performed by the pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. H. M. Dean.

NORTH SCITUATE.

The G. A. R. Fair of George W. Perry Post, No 31, was held at Grand Army Hall, Scituate Centre, on the evenings of July 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. The fair opened on Tuesday, July 8th, but owing to the stormy weather only about 150 people were present to listen to the fine, stirring, and eloquent opening address by comrade George H. Patch, of Boston, and who was introduced at the commencement by Commander A. A. Seaverns. Many fancy and useful articles were for sale, and besides these were dolls, sofa-cushions, bed-quilts and other things to be sold by guessing the number of beans or feet of string in bottles.

For Wednesday night an extensive programme was made out, but the state of the weather still prevented many people from being present and it was thought best to shorten it a little. The entertainment began with singing by Messrs. Webster Hunt, Fred Cole, Jettie Wade and Henry Young, Mrs. W. Hunt playing the accompaniment upon the organ. Next Mr. E. L. Murphy delighted the audience with "The last rose of Summer," upon the Xelophone, was recalled and played "The Mocking bird," with variations. The quartette sang again, and was followed by Mr Murphy who executed "Mother is the best friend after all" with fine skill.

The ice cream was well partaken of, for all the weather was cold, and it was delicious. After quiet talks with friends and the singing of "Good-night Ladies," by the quartette, the people dispersed.

On Friday, the last evening, there was an auction of the remaining small articles, of which opportunity the boys took advantage by buying a good supply of aprons. Only two recitations were offered to the audience, there being but little time. Reading by Miss Annie Edson entitled "Driving Home the Cows," and reading by Miss Etta C. Taylor, were listened to with great pleasure.

PAINE'S FURNITURE Manufacturing Establishment in Boston should be visited by all who are about to purchase new furniture.

If you buy $5.00 worth of goods at the "Brookside" before Dec. 21, 1884, your chances are that you may be presented with the $50.00 Sewing Machine which is on exhibition in the window. Our goods are the bottom prices for cash.

Beach House to let.

By the day or week, containing four rooms and cellar, situated on Great Hill Beach, No. Weymouth, formerly the Mo-[illegible] House; furnished complete for small parties. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. M. Kidder, at Torrey's factory.
2w No. Weymouth, Mass.

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. Alfred Wyman is always wide awake in his business, and spares no pains to secure the best. Every article in his line he has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on positive guarantee. Will give you a trial bottle free. Regular size $1.00.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] WALTER E. LOVELL [illegible]

[illegible] LOVELL.

South Weymouth, July [illegible] 1884. 13 15

WANTED.

[illegible]

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Guardian's Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of license granted to Geo. W. White, guardian of [illegible] Holbrook, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, an insane person, by the Hon. Geo. White, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the eighteenth day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a lot of meadow land situated near Park Avenue, in Weymouth, in said County, near the residence of Josiah Mann, containing about fifteen acres, more or less—bounded easterly by land of Joshua Sprague, westerly by land of the heirs of Appleton Howe, northerly by land of the heirs of John Deer, and southerly by land of James Moore.

Also, another lot of woodland, situated in the southerly part of Hingham, in the county of Plymouth, near the house of Cornelius Leary, containing about twenty acres, more or less. Bounded southerly by Derby street and land of Mr. Kiely; westerly by land of Allen Young and Mary V. White; northerly by land of heirs of Sarah Sidsbury and Albert Gardner, and easterly by land of said Gardner and Cornelius Leary.

Terms Cash. Sale to commence on the lot described lot.
3t G. W. WHITE, Guardian.

PARKER & WOOD.

Everything for the Farm,

Ice Dealers' Supplies,

WOODENWARE,

GRASS SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

49 NORTH MARKET ST.,

BOSTON.

TO LET.

ON Quincy Avenue, East Braintree, the house lately occupied by Mr. Hennes.
Apply to
13tf CHAS. T. CRANE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs at Law, Next of Kin and all other persons interested in the Estate of CATHERINE DUNPHY late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Edward Pope who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that [illegible]

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said county of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

13 16 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

FOR SALE!

A NEW COVERED WAGON,

MADE to order by Charles Ab[illegible], and in first class order. The wagon has patent trimmings and is built of the best material throughout. The reason for selling is that the wagon is too large for owner's use.
Apply to
L. O. CROCKER.
12 2w East Braintree.

STAR

BAKERY.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY that he has opened the STAR BAKERY formerly occupied by Mr. A. L. Hobart, where there can always be found

BREAD, ROLLS,
CAKE, PASTRY,
CRACKERS

and all other goods usually kept in a first class Bakery.

HOT BROWN BREAD AND BEANS for sale Saturday nights and Sunday mornings till 9 o'clock.

Our specialty is WEDDING CAKE which we can furnish to our patrons at lower prices than it can be purchased for in Boston.

A supply of all kinds of Jellies and Jams, also Fresh Yeast for sale.

Teams run through Braintree, Weymouth and East Weymouth daily.

WALTER A. CLARK,
12 3m Formerly foreman Star Bakery.

NEW

FURNITURE STORE.

THE subscribers would inform the people of WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY, that they have opened a STORE in

Gardner's Block, Jackson Sq.,

EAST WEYMOUTH,

where may be found a full line of

Household Furniture.
CHAMBER SETTS,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CHAIRS,
LOUNGES,
TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

[illegible]

REPAIR SHOP,

[illegible] satisfactory work at the lowest possible prices. [illegible]

FORD & PHILLIPS.

Horsford's

SELF-RAISING

Bread Preparation.

—IS AS—

CHEAP

AS IT IS

GOOD.

It costs less than
One Cent
for each quart of
Flour.
Ordinary Baking
Powders in cans
cost nearly
Two Cents
for each quart of
Flour.

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN BANK HOURS

ON and after March 1st, 1884, the Bank hours will be from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on every business day, and from 7 to 9 o'clock on MONDAY EVENINGS.

41 CHAS. T. CRANE, Treas.

WANTED!

PEOPLE TO EXAMINE

THE BARGAINS

—IN—

BOOTS and SHOES,

AT THE

'Brookside.'

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots at $2.50, worth $5.00.

LOUIS J. HART, Prop'r.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

61 13

SEASON OF 1884.

FAMILIES,

25 cts. per 100 lbs.

Stores & Markets

16 2-3 cts. per 100 lbs.

BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

☞ Customers wishing Ice before May 10, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

A. & C. HOLLIS,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

11f

CARD

TO THE

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

OF NORTH WEYMOUTH.

I WOULD respectfully return my sincere thanks for the encouragement with which you have favored me in patronizing my

DEPOT CARRIAGES

in the past nine years. Having sold my interest in the above named Depot travel to Mr. Walter F. Cushing, I would cheerfully recommend him as a man well qualified, and one who will furnish good teams and care for drivers to accommodate the public.

The subscriber will continue his

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS

at the Old Stand and will keep good horses and clean carriages. Parties and families will be furnished pleasure wagons and good drivers at short notice.

MR. RICHMOND will remain with me and take charge of the Livery Business.

ELISHA PRATT.

North Weymouth, July 4, 1884. 11tf

1717. 1884.

DERBY ACADEMY,

HINGHAM.

The EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR of this school will open

Monday, September 1, at 9 A. M.

Candidates for admission will present themselves at the academy on the above date. Candidates for the Fourth Class will be required to pass an examination in the common English branches, as prescribed in the circular.

Advanced and Preparatory Pupils will be admitted, but must give satisfactory evidence of their ability to pursue the required studies.

During the past year a department for younger pupils has been opened, and will be continued. This department is under the supervision of the Preceptor, and in charge of a competent teacher. It is designed as a preparatory school for the Academy or High School, for children whose parents do not desire to send them to the public schools. Candidates for admission to this department may present themselves at the same time and place as other candidates.

For further information send for circular, giving course of study, terms of admission, etc., to

JAMES E. THOMAS, Preceptor,

HINGHAM, MASS.

Jly. 4, 11, 18, Aug. 22, 29. 6N

THE

Adams & Westlake

Wire Gauze,

Non-Explosive,

OIL STOVES

Are the Standard for

CONVENIENCE,
RELIABILITY,
NEATNESS,
ECONOMY,

Wire Gauze Wick Pockets, on the principal of the safety Lamp, make this Stove absolutely non-explosive, [illegible] impossible for flame to communicate with the oil or gas.

FOR SALE BY

S. W. PRATT

DEALER IN

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges,

WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH

DRUG STORE.

SMITH'S

EXTRACT

Calisaya Bark,

An Agreeable Tonic.

SMITH'S

SYRUP

HYPOPHOSPHITES,

For Consumptives.

OUR EXTRACT

Jamaica Ginger

IS NOT EXCELLED,

SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH AND QUALITY.

BENJ. F. SMITH, Ph. G

DRAFTS

ON IRELAND.

£1 AND UPWARD,

FOR SALE AT

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF WEYMOUTH.

STETSON

NOW OFFERS TO PURCHASERS BETTER BARGAINS IN

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

THAN EVER HAS BEEN MADE IN TOWN.

BEAR IN MIND THAT WE HAVE

All Kinds and Styles

OF BOOTS AND SHOES, THAT WILL FIT ALL FEET.

BOOTS FOR WIDE FEET.
BOOTS FOR NARROW FEET.
HIGH INSTEPS.
LOW INSTEPS,
LARGE AND SMALL JOINTS, ETC.

☞ Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. STETSON,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Fund, April 1, 1884,	$457,337 24
Amount at Risk,	$26,810,323 00

Dividends Paid on every Expiring Policy; 50 per cent on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years and 20 per cent on all others.

Israel W. Munroe, President and Treasurer.
Chas A. Howland, Secretary.

AGENTS:

ELIAS RICHARDS,	Weymouth
E. S. BEALS,	North Weymouth
Z. L. BICKNELL,	East Weymouth
LOUIS A. COOK,	South Weymouth

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Largest and most Successful in the World

THE COURSE OF STUDY is thorough, complete and practical. Pupils are fitted for the duties and work of every day life.

THE FACULTY embraces a list of twenty teachers and assistants, elected with special reference to proficiency in each department.

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THE DISCIPLINE is of the highest order and includes a valuable business training.

THE PATRONAGE is the largest of any Commercial School in the world.

THE REPUTATION of this school for originality and leadership and as the Standard Institution of its class is generally acknowledged.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING is centrally located and purposely constructed.

SITUATIONS in Business Houses furnished to pupils who complete the course. Inducements to attend this school.

PROSPECTUS containing full particulars post free to intending patrons. Opens Sept. 1st. Address

H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington St., Boston.

TO LET.

A Nice Tenement of 9 rooms on Walnut Avenue; also Store Room in Fogg's Block, Washington St., suitable for Dressmaker, or Fancy Goods.
Apply to
5tf WM. H. CLAPP.

East Weymouth

ICE CO.

WE are prepared to furnish Ice as soon as patrons may desire, at the following prices:

FAMILIES, 25 Cents per 100 lbs.
Stores and Markets, 16 2-3c. "

We are also prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

FIRST QUALITY

HAY AND STRAW

for sale. Bills payable monthly.

J. F. & W. H. CUSHING.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each Issue.

43rd YEAR. $1.50 a Year

Send three 2c. stamps for Sample Copy (English or German) of the Oldest and Best Agricultural Journal in the world.

Orange Judd Co. David Judd, Pres.
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin and all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS B. NORTON, of Weymouth, in said County, a non compos person. Greeting:

[illegible]

13 15 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

HAVE YOU SEEN

AT

GRANVILLE

THE

NEW

WATCHES.

$8, $10, $12

THOMPSON'S

NO. 12

WASHINGTON STREET.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WE are prepared to deliver Ice to all who wish on former route of Mr. Solomon Lovell, commencing the 1st of May, at the following rates:

PRICE TO FAMILIES,
25 Cents per 100 lbs.
STORES, MARKETS, &c.,
16 2-3 Cents per 100 lbs.

Customers wishing Ice before the 1st of May will receive prompt attention by notifying by mail, or otherwise.

Payments monthly. ☞ REFRIGERATORS for sale at reasonable prices.

G. W. LOVELL,
52 12 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

LASTERS

WANTED

ON MACHINE SEWED GOODS, at

TIRRELL, CHURCH & CO'S.

LOVELL'S CORNER,
13&N EAST WEYMOUTH

FORD & McCORMICK,

FUNERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQ.,

Weymouth Landing.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, &c., constantly on hand, and furnished on the most favorable terms.

We have an elegant HEARSE of Brownell's manufacture, a new HACK, and Carriages at any number desired will also be furnished.

The PATENT FREEZER is used in preserving bodies without coming in contact with the ice.

Orders attended to in the most faithful manner on application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN FORD. T. J. McCORMICK.

D. P. LINCOLN,

Instruction given on the Violin,

ALSO IN

SINGING & VOICE CULTIVATION

Terms for Violin, $15 per quarter of 24 Lessons. Singing, $15. Voice Cultivation, $20.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired.

ROOM IN SHOP AT RESIDENCE,
P. O. Box 306, East Weymouth.
6N&S1y42

Town of Weymouth.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

NOTICE.

☞ The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures, or Milk Cans, for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, I call to the following statute:

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sealers of weights and measures in the several cities and towns shall annually give public notice by advertisement, or by posting notice in one or more public places in their respective cities and towns to all inhabitants or persons having a usual place of business therein, who use scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, or for public weighing, to bring in their scales, weights, measures and milk-cans to be adjusted and sealed within sixty days after said notice such sealers shall attend in one or more convenient place or places and shall adjust, seal and record all scales, weights, measures and milkcans, so brought in.

In those cities or towns where a salary is paid to sealers of weights and measures, no fees shall be charged for such services. In other cities and towns the said sealers shall receive the compensation set forth in section fourteen of chapter fifty-one of the General Statutes.

SECTION 2. After the expiration of the said sixty days, the said sealers of weights and measures shall go to the houses, stores and shops of persons mentioned in the foregoing section who have neglected to comply with the notice given thereunder, and having entered the same, with the assent of the occupants thereof, shall adjust and seal their scales, weights, measures and milk cans, and shall be entitled to receive for said service the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

SECTION 3. The said sealers of weights and measures shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance within their respective cities and towns that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and shall test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same, and shall receive therefor the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

SECTION 4. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealers of weights and measures at the office of any of said sealers, whenever such persons desire to have it done.

SECTION 5. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures, by any person, that he has a reasonable cause to believe, or whenever a sealer of weights and measures shall himself have reasonable cause to believe, that any scale, weight, measure or milk-can which may be used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight, or measure or milk-can is, and test and mark the same according to the result of such test applied thereto; and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto, certifying the fact, and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same and has been refused such permission, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. All scales, weights, measures and milk-cans that cannot be made to conform to the standard, shall be stamped "condemned," or "C" by the sealer of weights and measures; and any person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, shall be liable to the penalty provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 7. If any person shall knowingly use any false weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, or shall alter any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam after the same shall have been adjusted and sealed, so that the same then by shall not conform to the public standard, and shall fraudulently make use of the same, he shall forfeit for each offence the sum of fifty dollars one-half to the use of the city or town, and one-half to the use of the complainant. And any sealer, when he shall have any reasonable cause to believe that any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, has been altered since the same was last adjusted and sealed, is authorized and required to enter the premises in which such weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam is kept or used, and examine the same.

SECTION 8. The city council of any city may, by ordinance, and any town may by by-law, provide that the sealer of any weights and measures for their respective city or town, be paid by a salary and that they account for and pay into the treasury of the city or town, the fees received by them by virtue of their office.

SECTION 9. The mayor and aldermen of any city are authorized to remove any sealer of weights and measures in said city at any time they may see fit.

SECTION 10. Chapter two hundred and eighteen of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved April 6, 1876.

Old Colony Railroad.

June 23, 1884.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

New York, via Fall River Line, 6.00 P.M.; Return, via Fall River Line, 5.30 P.M.

Newport, 8.30, 11.40 A.M.; 3.30, 6.00 (boat) P.M. Return, 7.45, 10.20 A.M.; 2.35, 5.30 P.M.

Fall River via Taunton, 8.00, 11.40 A.M.; 3.35, 4.45, 6.00 P.M.; via Bridgewater, 8.30 A.M.; 4.25 P.M. Return via Taunton, 1.20, 6.41, 8.15, 10.54 A.M.; 3.33 P.M.; via Bridgewater, 6.20 A.M.; 5.05 P.M.

Brockton, 7.50, 8.30, 10.05, A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.11, 4.10, 4.35, 5.20, 6.07, 8.15, 11.10 P.M. Return, 5.34, 6.58, 8.04, 9.30, 9.53 A.M.; 12.44, 2.10, 3.20, 4.42, 6.25, 6.38, 9.41 P.M.

Plymouth via Abington, 7.50 A.M.; 2.30, 4.10 P.M.; via Duxbury, 7.35 A.M.; 3.40, P.M. Return, via Abington, 6.35, 9.15, 11.40 A.M.; 3.30 P.M.; via Duxbury, 7.30 A.M.; 4.25 P.M.

East Bridgewater, 7.50, 11.00 A.M.; 2.30, 5.10, 10.00 P.M. Return, 7.02, 9.46 A.M.; 1.47, 6.14 P.M.

South Abington, 7.50, 11 A.M.; 2.30, 3.35, 5.10, 6.25, 10.00 P.M. Return, 6.15, 7.16, 8.11, 9.56 A.M.; 12.39, 4.12, 9.37 P.M.

South Weymouth, 7.50, 11.00 A.M.; 2.30, 3.35, 5.10, 8.35, 10.00 P.M. Return, 6.30, 7.36, 8.32, 10.14 A.M.; 12.51, 4.23, 9.46 P.M.

South Duxbury, 7.35 A.M.; 3.40, 5.20 P.M. Return, 6.46, 7.55 A.M.; 4.49 P.M.

Marshfield, 7.35, 7.33, 11.40 A.M.; 3.40, 5.20, 6.25 P.M. Return, 6.05, 7.00, 7.56 A.M.; 12.15, 3.30, 4.56 P.M.

Scituate and North Scituate, 7.35, 8.35, 11.40 A.M.; 3.40, 5.20, 6.25 P.M. Return, Scituate, 6.20, 7.22, 9.13 A.M.; 12.8, 2.50, 5.25 P.M.

Cohasset and Hingham, 7.35, 8.35, 11.40 A.M.; 3.30, 5.40, 6.20, 6.30, 6.30 P.M. Return, Cohasset, 6.45, 7.30, 8.26, 9.56 A.M.; 12.54, 3.04, 4.05, 6.40, 9.30 P.M. Return, Hingham, 6.56, 7.44, 8.38, 10.11 A.M.; 1.06, 3.15, 4.20, 7.05, 9.40 P.M.

East Weymouth and Weymouth, 7.35, 8.35, 11.40 A.M.; 2.30, 3.35, 6.30, 6.30 P.M. Return, East Weymouth, 7.05, 8.00, 10.20 A.M.; 1.14, 3.29, 4.32, 6.11, 9.58 P.M. Return, Weymouth, 7.18, 8.09, 10.29 A.M.; 1.24, 3.38, 4.41, 6.19, 10.18 P.M.

South Braintree, 6.45, 7.00, 8.00, 10.05, 11, 11.40 A.M.; 12 M., 12.45, 1.15, 1.50, 2.15, 2.30, 3.11, 3.35, 4.10, 4.35, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 6.07, 6.11, 6.25, 7.10, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.30 P.M. Return, 6.30, 6.58, 7.12, 7.33, 7.31, 7.58, 8.21, 8.09, 8.44, 10.25, 10.34, A.M.; 12.30, 12.41, 1.04, 1.38, 2.45, 3.41, 4.45, 5.16, 5.10, 6.31, 6.45, 6.49, 7.10, 8.46, 9.30, 10.21 P.M.

Quincy, 6.45, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.30, 10.05, 11.00 A.M.; 12 M., 1.15, 2.15, 2.30, 3.35, 4.35, 5.00, 5.10, 5.30, 5.37, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 8, 11, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 P.M. Return, 6.40, 6.48, 7.00, 7.35, 7.41, 7.47, 8.02, 8.22, 8.47, 9.19, 9.30, 10.45 A.M.; 12.07, 1.38, 3.46, 4.50, 4.58, 5.15, 6.41, 6.52, 6.55, 7.40, 7.30, 8.14, 10.12, 10.33 P.M.

Cottage City, 8.30 A.M.; 12.45, 4.10 P.M.

Nantucket, 12.45 P.M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Fall River, via Bridgewater, 6.00 P.M.; via Taunton, 7.00 P.M. Return, via Taunton, 6.30 A.M.; (via Bridgewater) 7.24 A.M.

South Braintree and Way Stations, 8.30 A.M.; 12.45, 6.00 10.00 P.M. Return (South Braintree) 8.13, 9.30 A.M.; 1.45, 4.06, 8.07, 9.30 P.M.

Cottage City and Nantucket, 7.30 A.M.

Plymouth, via South Abington, 8 A.M.

Nantasket Beach and South Shore, 1.30 P.M. Return, Weymouth, 5.58, 10.09 P.M.

[illegible] New York; Tuesdays and Fridays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, General-Manager.

NOTICE.

IN addition to my Horse Shoeing business I have secured the services of a first-class CARRIAGE SMITH, and am now prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Ironing and Repairing

in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public for past patronage, I am yours respectfully,

J. H. WALLACE,

PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,

Washington Square, Weymouth, Mass.

SHOP IN REAR OF J. H. WORSTER'S STORE.

A positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling Hair and all Scalp Diseases.

CAPILLARIS

Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS.

F. HILL MANSFIELD, Prop., Portland, Maine.

49 1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned, Agent for the following Insurance Cos., with Assets of more than $25,000,000, is prepared to insure to any amount, on Real or PERSONAL PROPERTY, in WEYMOUTH or vicinity. Having had many years' experience

IN FIRE INSURANCE,

and thankful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

Quincy Mutual,	of Quincy
Dorchester,	of Boston.
Merchants & Farmers,	Worcester.
Abington,	of Abington.
Home Ins. Co.,	of New York.
German American,	of New York.
Ins. Co. of North America,	Phila.
American Ins. Co.,	of Philadelphia.
Shoe & Leather Ins. Co.,	Boston.
Phoenix Ins. Co.,	Brooklyn.
Gloucester Ins. Co.,	Gloucester.
Phoenix " "	Hartford.
Lancashire " "	Manchester, Eng.

ELIAS RICHARDS.

Weymouth, April 7, 1881.

Passenger Notice.

COMMENCING next Sunday morning the Passenger Carriage of Cushing's Coach Line will leave East Weymouth for Braintree Station at 6.15 o'clock, for the trains to and from Boston.

For the evening trains, Carriage leaves East Weymouth at 4.45 P. M.

EAST WEYMOUTH, Oct. 17, 1880. 21tf

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

For Nervous Disorders,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Diseases peculiar to Women. Pain relieved and disease cured in many cases without the use of medicine. Consultations free, by mail or otherwise. Endorsed both in this Country and abroad. CHAS. HARDY, M. D., 76 Chester Sq., Boston (few doors from Tremont st.).

Perfect Bed.
Perfect Lounge.

No Mattress Needed.

$10 to $35

Graves' Pat. Improved Lounge Bed.

Send for Circular.
S. GRAVES & SON,
681 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

LIVES OF

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ABLY written and complete biographies, of the candidates for the Presidency, with brief sketches of all former Presidents, a bird's eye view of national history, the Constitution of the United States, Voters, Vade Mecum, etc.

JUST THE BOOK EVERYBODY WANTS.

B. F. PRATT, AGENT

NORTH WEYMOUTH.

THAYER ACADEMY.

EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17.

Examination for Admission, Sept. 16.

Address

J. B. SEWALL, Head Master,
6 to 22 SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

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O. K.

PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

Board of Health!

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THE Board of Health hereby notify all persons [illegible] that on and after this date the following provisions (Chapter 26 of the General Statutes) will be strictly enforced:

Sec. 47. When a householder knows that a person within his family is taken sick of [illegible] disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the [illegible] Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $100.

Sec. 48. When a physician knows that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with [illegible] disease dangerous to the public health, he shall [illegible] give notice thereof to the [illegible] [illegible] $50. nor [illegible] $100.

The Board orders the above to apply to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GILMAN A. [illegible],
WILLIAM NASH,
[illegible]

Board of Health of Weymouth.

MEETINGS OF THE

Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB BAKER,

Selectmen of Weymouth.

[illegible] March, 1884.

LIFE IN HONDURAS.

A Place Where the People Loaf Fifty Weeks in the Year.

A letter from Choluteca, Honduras, to the New York Sun says: Afoot and on mule back, alone or attended, I have traversed the length and breadth of Honduras, closely observing the soil and the people, and it is my belief, after seeing many lands, that Honduras is one of the richest countries in natural resources, and her people are the laziest that the sun shines upon. It is strange that the place where Columbus first set his foot on the American continent, and which contained a populous and thriving European colony long before the settlement of Jamestown, should now be quite two hundred years behind the times in all the essentials of modern civilization. Not less strange is it that Honduras—the home of a race far advanced in a civilization rivaling that of ancient Egypt—should now receive the impulse which is to waken its long dormant energies and resources into life from the descendants of colonists whose ancestors at that period roamed the forests of Germany, Britain or Gaul, half-naked barbarians.

The recent establishment of several lines of steamships between New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and the ports of Honduras, has attracted much attention to the revival of commercial enterprise in this hitherto little known republic. The discoveries of a stranger here are interesting. A farmer, or indeed any mechanic or planter, can earn enough in fourteen days to support himself the whole year. And, caring for little beyond a mere living, the majority of the people do not work more than a few weeks in the year. Nearly every saint's day, and the saints have appropriated every day in the calendar, is celebrated by processions and other ceremonies.

Thanks to the salubrious climate, the natives are extremely long lived. Active centenarians are not at all uncommon. A little while ago I witnessed the funeral of a man who attained the age of 126 years. This fact was attested beyond a doubt by the official record. He was called the father of the village, and his funeral was attended by his descendants unto the fifth generation—his great-great-grandchildren. Foreigners, owing to a tendency to over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, do not linger so long in this earthly paradise. But the natives are wiser and their lives are more temperate. This was not always so, however. In some old Spanish archives that I had occasion to examine I learned that in the early days of the conquerors grapes of marvelous excellence and flavor were abundantly produced in Honduras, and from them the natives made a delicious strong wine. The military overseers reported to the home government that so great was the native fondness for this drink and so powerful its effects that men could not be kept at work in the mines. In consequence of this, a royal order was promulgated directing that every grapevine in the country should be torn up by the roots and destroyed. So effectually was this order executed that there is scarcely a grapevine in Honduras, although no country in the world is better suited, as regards soil and climate, for grape culture.

The people are simply amazed at the invasion of their land by foreigners. It seems to be entirely beyond their comprehension. With wide open eyes they exclaim: "You have lived in that great country of North America! Your father and mother and brothers live there! Then, why do you come away from it? We would not like to go away from our country." They seem to have inherited no trace of the wandering, adventurous spirit of the companions of Cortez. These people live simple lives. Many spend most of their existence out of doors, sleeping in hammocks under trees; but in the rainy season a house becomes a necessity as much as a luxury. These dwellings are of the most primitive kind. A number of young trees are cut down, roughly hewn into shape, and stuck into the ground close together in the shape of a circle or parallelogram. Over these are placed a few light rafters, which are covered with the leaves of the banana tree, which make a durable and water-tight roof. Vegetables and fruits are produced in abundance, with scarcely any cultivation. Still they are of much better size and quality than those grown in the North at great pains and expense. Tropical fruits are abundant. The grass is rich and nutritious, and affords pasture all the year around to the numerous herds of cattle, which form almost as important an item as the fruit in the export trade. Orange trees grow and produce abundantly with no care whatever, and are in bearing all the year around. Trees thirty feet high may be seen exhibiting every stage of growth at once—the ripe fruit on the topmost boughs, and tiers of buds and blossoms below.

The mule is freight and passenger train on all occasions. Mules afford almost the only means of transportation. There are about thirty-seven miles of the interoceanic railway in operation, but that is entirely inadequate to the needs of the country. The line as surveyed by Mr. Squier runs from Port Caballos, on the bay of Honduras, to the bay of Fonseca on the Pacific, a distance of 118 miles. The country through which it runs presents no difficulties to be compared with those met in building the Panama railway, and it could be completed at a cost of not more than $10,000,000. Were the road completed, the journey to California and the Pacific coast of South America would not only be shortened, but it would become unnecessary to risk one's life in running the terrible fever gauntlet of the Isthmus. So far as my observation went, the line of this road through the valleys of Comayagua, Humaya, and Goascoran offers a way for an interoceanic canal infinitely superior to that in which hundreds of human beings are perishing monthly on the Isthmus of Panama.

It is hard to determine the political future of Honduras. Undoubtedly its brightest hopes are centered in the patriotic efforts of Senor Soto, the ex president, who has taken up his residence here preparatory to inaugurating a movement for a union of the Central American States on the model of the great North American republic. He is the first public man in Honduras whose patriotism means more than childish braggadocio and parade. Not satisfied with the empty honors of military and civil rank, he seems to have resolved on devoting the ample fortune yielded by his mining property to the indulgence of literary and political tastes by study, travel and observation.

The last estimate upon manufactures in this country is that there are 350,000 establishments employing 6,000,000 hands and $1,500,000,000 in capital, and with an annual product worth $8,000,000,000; which is $2,000,000,000 more than that of Great Britain.

G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the Drexels, bankers, have created, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, an artificial town, which they call Wayne. It has 1,200 population, and is on the increase.

At Eventide.

Low burns the sun; soft exciting zephyrs stir
The silent copse; while o'er the yielding turf,
Full starred with yellow diadems, and bloom
Of myriad rose-tints, warm, sweet odors steal.
A wave of peace, deep, ineffable,
O'erspreads the waiting earth; low, mystic tones,
More palpable to soul than sense, steal through
The dreamy hush, as when the fate's soft string
Vibrate to responsive touch, and waken
Tones that linger round its throbbing wires,
And speak to us, when ears list not.
O Death!—Life's truest Friend—come hither when
The sun thrills the earth with its sweet parting kiss;
And, in the golden glow, touch tips and brow,
And mould them into perfect grace; that when
Love comes with old, passionateness,
It may behold the wondrous hush of peace,
And learn its higher, nobler destiny,
And wake to sweeter bliss. O'er marble calm
Imprint the Soul's great, glad surprise, that Love
May whisper softly: "'Tis not Death, not Life,
And she hath learned its blessed mystery!"

Eva Gorton Taylor, in the Current.

Not a Dry Love Affair.

Old Estmore owned a valley farm, through which wiggled a restless stream. From the dining-room window you could see the perch gleam as they turned their golden sides and caught the rays of the sun, and at the foot of the garden you could, in summer, always see the mocking-bird and the smart little wren that came down to dip their bills in the limpid stream.

Tom Estmore was a great, strapping young fellow with a disposition to leave the steers standing under the apple tree while he went down to the creek bank to throw stones at the frogs that persisted in calling "jug o' rum," "raw, raw," and "come over." When he saw the old man, though, the industrial side of his nature, which, however, did not gleam like the side of a perch, was shown; for after making a pretense of taking a drink of water, he would hurry back to the field and gee-haw his sullen companions of toil.

Minnie Estmore was a bright-eyed girl with a face as fresh as a baby's kiss. She was none too fond of handling the churn-dasher, and when Tom stole to the house, which he often did, she romped with him, always keeping a sharp lookout for the old gentleman.

"I think it is a shame that anybody has to work this bright weather," Tom said one day when he stepped into the house, seized a piece of bread and butter which he dipped from Minnie's churn.

"Tom, you goose, that butter is not salted," said Minnie.

"Neither is the milk," he replied, "but we drink it. Where's the old gentleman?"

"Gone over to Anderson's."

"Believe he wants to marry that widow, don't you?"

"No, you foolish thing. He thought too much of mamma, ever to marry again. What have you been doing in the field?"

"Scraping cotton. Have just finished the patch to the right of the turn row. Say, suppose we drop everything and go fishing?"

"Papa might come home."

"Suppose he does. Hang it, I'm tired fooling around with corn and cotton."

"All right, we'll go. Wait till I wash the churn."

They went to the creek, after having turned over the door-step and dug under it in search of worms, and the broad hearty laughter of Tom, and the rippling cachinnations of the girl made merrier the beautiful scene. Seated on the grass under an elm tree, they threw in their lines, and sat with that electrical expectancy with which an angler from time to time thrilled. The long legged skipper skimmed the blue surface of the pool; the "dollar bug" dodged around like a streak of blue; the hard-shell crawfish, with extended pincers, touched the bank with his antennæ, then shot backward into the water and disappeared. It seemed in the sky.

"You've got a bite, Min. Hold on! Wait till he sinks your cork."

"Tom, you are as mean as a dog." He had, with a pretence of non-intention, moved his line in the immediate vicinity of Minnie's nibble. "I wouldn't treat a dog that way."

"Which way?"

"Try to take a fish away from him."

"Neither would I, for I wouldn't have a dog-fish you know."

"You think you're awful smart. I suppose you'd have a catfish, wouldn't you?"

"Hi, you've got him. Pull him out! Jerk him. Thunderation, he's gone."

"It was your fault," with a disappointed pout. "You scared him till he wouldn't take a good hold."

"No, I didn't. If I had scared him he wouldn't have taken a hold at all."

"Oh, you are so smart."

"Hold on. He's after me, now. Keep still. Hi yah!" and he pulled out a goggle-eyed perch, but as he reached out to seize it, the fish gave a flounce, fell back, and darted away.

"Now you've done it," said Tom.

"Done what?"

"Caused that whale to get away."

"I had nothing to do with it."

"Yes, you did. You stepped over my pole just now."

"I hope you're not that superstitious. Yonder comes John Harvey."

"I reckon you are glad of it," replied Tom, with an air of disappointment.

She did not reply, but arising, greeted John Harvey with a smile and a hearty shake of the hand.

"What luck, little girl?" Harvey asked.

"Both of us caught fishes but they jumped back."

"That was bad. Tom, how's your cotton?"

"So-so," baiting his hook.

For a time they were silent, intently watching the red floats—that is, all but Harvey, who watched the beautiful red on the girl's cheek.

"Tom," Harvey at length said, "if your fishing is tiresome—that is, if you have any business on hand, I'll relieve you of the rod."

"By George, you are cool," Tom replied. "If you have any business on hand we will relieve you of sentinel duty."

Harvey laughed and said: "Tom, don't say 'we.' Perhaps Minnie does not agree with you."

"Yes, she does. Don't you, Min?"

"I declare you men are too foolish for anything. You may both do as you please."

"I like Tom first rate," Harvey said, "but I think he hangs around you too closely."

"It's none of your look out if I do."

"Oh, yes, it is. Suppose Minnie and I were in love with each other. You would never give us a chance to say anything."

"In love with each other!" repeated Tom, contemptuously. "She couldn't love such a looking specimen as you are."

"Yes, she could. Couldn't you, Minnie?"

"I'm going home if you people don't hush."

"Tom, your father's calling you," said Harvey.

"No, he isn't."

"But he will if you don't go home."

"Look here, it's none of your business."

"Yes, it is, for I want to tell this little girl how much I love her."

"Minnie, did you ever see such a fool?"

"Don't ask me," the girl replied, hiding her face. Harvey approached her and took her hand.

"Min, make that fool turn loose your hand. I'll tell pap, blamed if I don't. Well, I will be dad blamed," as Harvey kissed the girl. "That does settle it."

"Minnie," placing his arm around her waist, "I have loved you ever since you were a child. I want you to be my—"

The bank crumbled, and "cur chug" he lunged into the creek.

Tom shouted. He fell on the ground and whooped. He rolled on the grass and yelled. The girl could not repress her glee, and clapping her hands she laughed until the tears wet her long lashes. Harvey scrambled out, and joined in the laugh.

"Nobody can say that this is a dry love affair, eh, Tom?" and Harvey took off his coat and spread it over a bush.

"Say, Harvey," called Tom, "I think you deserve the girl. I have known all the time that she was in love with you."

"Why, Tom, ain't you ashamed of yourself to tell such a big story?"

"There comes pap," exclaimed Tom. "Now we'll catch it."

Old man Estmore came up, and after exchanging greetings with Harvey, turned to Tom and said:

"Why ain't you scrapin' that cotton?"

"Because I'm here, I reckon."

"So I see; but why are you here?"

"Because I'm not scraping cotton, I reckon."

"Hello, Harvey, you seem to have been in swimming with your clothes on."

"Yes, I fell in just now," looking appealingly at Tom.

"You needn't think that I am going to say anything about it."

"About what?" asked the old man.

"Why you see," Tom said, regardless of Minnie's imploring gestures, "Harvey made love to Min just now—"

"Tom!"

"And while he had his arm—"

"Oh, Tom!"

"Arm around her waist, the bank gave way and in he went."

The girl burst into tears and Harvey, as Tom afterwards expressed it, stood with his head hung down like a sheep-killing dog.

"Don't cry, Min," said the old man. "Harvey is a clever feller, and will make you a good husband. There, you needn't hang on to me."

The marriage was quiet, but as bright as the perch which you can sit at Estmore's window and see, gleaming as they turn up their sides of gold to catch the sun's rays.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The Progress of Invention.

One hundred years ago when thread numbered 150 by the standard set up by spinners, which was considered the utmost degree of fineness possible by English spinners, a pound of cotton spun such fineness would give a thread seventy-three miles in length sufficient to reach from Boston to Concord, N. H. The machinery of to-day spins for useful purposes thread numbered 600—from one pound, a thread one hundred and ninety-five miles in length. And machinery has been constructed so delicate that a pound of cotton has given a thread reaching 1031 miles—further than from Boston to Chicago. The weaver of my boyhood could throw the shuttle perhaps twenty-five times a minute, but at that rate during the day human muscles would break down under such rapid action. In 1850 Crompton's loom threw the shuttle fifty times a minute, whereas so great has been the advance of invention that the loom of to-day is considered a slow-moving mechanism if the shuttle does not fly two hundred and forty times a minute. "No man can afford to take as a gift to-day a cotton manufactory equipped with the machinery of 1850," was remarked by the late superintendent of the Amoskeag mills. "We are breaking up the machinery of those days for old iron."

In some departments of cotton manufacture, a man with the present machinery will do eight times the amount of work which he could do in 1850. In the manufacture of coarse cloth, an operative with ten machines does twice the work he could accomplish with thirteen machines before the war. There never was a period so fruitful in discovery, so fertile in invention, as the present.—*Charles G. Coffin.*

"He's a Brick."

Very few of the thousands who use the above slang term know its origin or its primitive significance, according to which it is a grand thing to say of a man, "he's a brick." The word used in its original intent implies all that is brave, patriotic and loyal. Plutarch in his Life of Agesilaus, king of Sparta, gives us the meaning of the quaint and familiar expression.

On a certain occasion an ambassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the king over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that, though nominally only king of Sparta, he was ruler of Greece—and he had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defence of the city, but he found nothing of the kind. He marveled much at this, and spoke of it to the king. "Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for the defence of the city. Why is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Agesilaus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly, on the following morning, the king led his guest out upon the plain where his army was drawn up in full array, and pointing proudly to the patriot host, he said, "There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—ten thousand men, and every man a brick."

Hints About Picnics.

The most important part of a picnic however, is not the weather, or the place, or the dinner. You may choose the most beautiful spot in the world, and spread the most delicious lunch ever prepared, and yet have the whole thing a complete failure, simply because the company was not well selected. Out-of-doors, where people are free from formality, unless they are congenial friends, and what Mrs. Whitney calls "Real Folks," they will be likely to feel ill at ease, and miss the support given by company, clothes and manners. Small picnics, for this reason among others, are usually much pleasanter than large picnics.

In making up the party, be sure to leave behind the girl who is certain to be too warm or too cold, or to think some other place better than the one where she is, and who has a horrid time if she has to submit to any personal inconvenience for the sake of others; and with her, the boy who loves to tease, and who is *quite* sure that his way is the only good way. Put into their places some others, young or old, who love simple pleasures, and are ready to help others to enjoy them.

Next in importance to the company is the place. It must not be at a great distance, or you will all be tired, not to say cross, when you arrive there. It must be reasonably shady, and not too far from a supply of good drinking water. If the company are to walk, you must be especially careful not to be overburdened with baskets and wraps, for the bundles which seemed so light when you started are sure to weigh down much more heavily before you reach your destination. Be careful to have this work fairly distributed.

Never start until you are sure that you know just where you are going and the best way of getting there. Wandering about to choose a place and thinking constantly to find one more desirable, is very fatiguing. The matter should be settled beforehand by two or three of the party, and the others should go straight to the spot, and make the best of it. If any do not like it, they can choose a different place when their turn comes to make the selection.—*St. Nicholas.*

Serpent Worship.

"It has been suggested, and apparently with some reason," says Mr. Gordon Cumming, "that in ancient pagan times it may have been a recognized symbol in serpent worship, and hence may have arisen its common use as a charm against all manner of evil. The resemblance is obvious, more especially to that species of harmless snake which is rounded at both ends so that the head and tail are apparently just alike. The creature moves backward or forward at pleasure; hence the old belief that it actually had two heads and was indestructible, as even when cut into two parts it was supposed that the divided heads would seek one another and reunite. It stands to reason that in a snake worshipping community such a creature would be held in high reverence. Even in Scotland, various ancient snake-like bracelets and ornaments have been found which seem to favor this theory; and at a very early period both snakes and horse shoes seem to have been engraven as symbols on sculptured stones. We hear of the latter having been sculptured, not only on the threshold of old London houses, but even on that of ancient churches in various parts of Britain. And in the present day we all know the idea of luck connected with finding one, and how constantly they are nailed up on houses, stables and ships as a charm against witchcraft. In Scotland, all parts of England and Wales, and especially in Cornwall (where not only on vans and omnibuses, but sometimes even on the grim gate of the old jails), we may find this curious trace of ancient superstition. Whatever may have been its origin, it is certainly remarkable that it should survive both in Britain and in Hindostan.

An Ingenious Piece of Mechanism.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, describing a wonderful machine, says: It is a can-labeling machine—a machine that will attach labels to tin cans of any size from a continuous roll of paper. Feodor Hirsh of this city is the inventor. He conceived the idea and reduced the same to drawings early in the year 1882, soon after which he made an application for a patent.

The test was perfectly satisfactory, the only drawback being the tearing of the paper, which the inventor claims, will not occur when the general label paper is used. The labels are carried along the rear of the machine, where they pass between a couple of brushes, which distribute the paste, deriving their supply from a large tank underneath. The paper is then carried along over the top of a fly wheel to the fore part of the machine, where the most complicated part of the machinery is situated. Here by ingenious devices and intricate machinery, the paper is cut to the required length and attached to the box and smoothed down. The box, after being labeled, rolls along a pair of runners out of the way for the next box. If desired, a printing mechanism can be attached and made to operate so as to print the label before pasting it on the box.

Wisconsin is the leading dairy State in this country, its products in that line last year amounting in value to $19,500,000. There are in the State [illegible] creameries and cheese factories and [illegible].

TRYING TO BEAT NATURE.

Artificial Flowers Made in the Twinkle of an Eye.—How the Girls Are Paid.

"No, sir, that is only imitation," said a New York *Mail and Express* reporter who had raised a Jacqueminot rose to his nose. "Several persons have thought it was real," he continued; "well, it is one of the best specimens I have seen."

"It must be a delicate business manufacturing these flowers?"

"Very, and a business that has improved considerably during the last few years. Nearly all the flowers used here are manufactured in this country."

"Can you explain how you transform ordinary muslin into such delicate looking flowers?"

"Certainly. Step into the factory. I will show you every part of the performance. Step this way;" and the reporter was shown into a long room which presented a busy appearance. Seated at a long table that extended down the centre of the room, were fifteen or twenty girls all busy clipping and cutting muslin, and fastening it with wires in various ways, presenting as it were by sleight of hand, some lovely rose or delicate lily.

It used to be the custom to manufacture the floral designs from a material called chiffon, but that is too expensive an article to compete in the present market, so ordinary Victoria lawn is substituted. This is first of all soaked in water to shrink it and then stretched on a frame to dry. When dry it is folded so as to make about sixteen thicknesses and it is ready to cut for any flower we want.

"Now suppose we make the most popular decoration of the present day, the snowball," said the manufacturer, and he took a scallop, circles-shaped steel die and cut out of the muslin sixteen pieces at each blow of the mallet. The pieces were placed in alcohol and tinged in the centre to give them the natural tint of the flower. After drying them, each of the scallops is twisted and about twelve pieces strung together by passing a wire through the centre. A little paste is added and in less time than it takes to relate, the snowball is ready to adorn some lady's bonnet.

"What are the most difficult flowers to manufacture?"

"Well, the rose, I suppose, or the mignonette. All those that have fine petals cause more or less trouble. The manufacture of leaves is a little different. They are cut in a similar way out of green muslin and then put in a press to stamp on the veins. The color is put on with a stencil and dyes, and each leaf is dipped into wax and dried. Every leaf and petal is handled separately, so that will give you an idea of the work accomplished. Fashions are constantly changing and prices vary from twenty cents to $2.50 a flower."

"Are not the dyes used very injurious?"

"Not at all. Paris green was used in the old times, but now it is dispensed with and ordinary aniline dyes substituted. Wages? Some people have an idea that girls barely earn a living. We pay three cents a gross for stamping leaves. That appears very little when you know every leaf is stamped separately, but an accomplished hand will stamp fifteen or twenty gross in an hour, and working nine hours a day will give about $4. Not bad pay eh?"

Crime Exposed.

Only a few months ago the papers gave an instance of the acuteness of a French detective. A man had murdered his female companion and buried her body in a cellar. The corpse was discovered, and the man said that the woman had killed herself by falling down stairs, and that he had buried her secretly, fearing to be accused of her death. He asserted that this "accident" took place in the autumn, in October. The detective observed the traces of smoke on the ceiling. "You had a candle when you buried the body," he remarked, and was answered in the affirmative. "And you say you only entered this cellar on that one day in October?" The suspected man again averred it. "You are speaking falsely," retorted the detective, and showed the murderer, between the crevices of the ceiling, the half consumed larvæ of certain insects which only lay in the spring, and which had been burnt by his candle at the time when he had actually buried his victim. How often has a clever forgery been defeated by some keen observer who noticed some very trifling oversight in the skillful fraud. Forged wills have been found out from the water-mark of the paper not tallying with their date. There is a story of a forged will being propounded in a French court, and the forgery was so skillful that it appeared impossible to deny the document's authenticity, though certain circumstances caused its genuineness to be suspected. It was drawn, not on ordinary paper, but on the back of a map of France professedly over a century old. The name of the publisher of the map was in the corner, together with the date, and the words, "Geographer to the King." Though the relatives who were injured by the will felt convinced that a fraud was being practiced upon them, relief seemed hopeless. But a clever lawyer discovered that, at the time of the supposed publication of the map, the dignity of "Geographer to the King" had not been conferred upon the map maker. The name was correct, that of a well-known publisher of charts in his day, and he had been permitted to assume the title the forger had added, but not till some years after the date of the forged map. Investigations clearly proved that the geographer never assumed the title till it was legally conferred upon him, and never afterward published a map without adding it; the map, as well as the will written upon its face, was therefore detected by an [illegible] unusual acuteness.—[illegible]

True greatness shows its [illegible] ignoring or [illegible] forgetting personal [illegible] which [illegible] would be kept [illegible]. The less [illegible] the [illegible] the more of a [illegible] [illegible] against [illegible] [illegible].

Castaways on a Pacific Island.

The Pacific mail steamship Rio de Janeiro brought to this port Captain Samuel H. Morrison, of Bath, Me., master of the American ship Reindeer, which was wrecked last January on one of the islands of the Marshall group; also on the same steamer the captain's daughter, the mate of the ship and a part of the ship's crew. Mr. Humphreys, the mate, and the captain's daughter were married the day before the ship sailed, making their bridal tour on a new ship on her first voyage. While sailing along on January 2 last, in water laid down on the chart as clear, and ten miles from any island, the ship struck hard and fast on a reef.

When the ship was found to be hopelessly grounded and in danger of breaking up, the officers and crew, twenty-eight all told, accepted the advice of friendly natives and landed on the little island of Ujai, where they were kindly treated by the Islanders. The natives live upon a paste made of arrowroot and cocoanut, and on bread-fruit and fish, and wear very little clothing. They had never come in contact with white persons before and were consequently very curious. As soon as possible the sailors began to build a schooner which was forty feet long, nine feet beam and had five feet depth of hold. In this the mariners sailed March 18. On the 19th of January the second mate and four men had sailed in the long boat for Jaluit, 400 miles distant, to get succor. March 15 the steward died of dropsy. On the island were left, after the sailing of the schooner with the captain, eleven sailors and two natives, the mate, his wife and nine sailors. The captain continues the narrative as follows: "We reached Jaluit or Bonham island after a rough passage of five days. Found two German trading houses there, strictly on the make; not so hospitable as the natives at Ujai. By hiring money from them at five per cent. per month and giving my chronometer and schooner as security we managed to live, but they would not send one of their schooners to relieve my people left at Ujai. April 14, United States sloop-of-war Essex rescued the crew on Ujai, and sailed April 20 for Yokohama, where we arrived on May 5. The long boat's crew was picked up by the English bark Calabria in sight of Ujai or Armstrong Island, January 21, and then taken to Saigon. Arrived in March and were sent to Hong Kong by steamer."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Luck or Pluck.

"I never have any luck!" exclaimed Crimsonbeak the elder. "I went long of stocks the other day, when I thought they were low, and to-day they went lower. I've always been unlucky."

"Don't complain of your luck, said his other half; "you know you were lucky when you married me."

"Say plucky, rather!"

Silence ensued, and the milk on their tea-table turned to water ice from the coolness that arose.—*Yonker's Statesman.*

Others Ahead of Them.

A gentleman having a large sum of money in his possession was followed down Broadway by a couple of pickpockets. He finally turned into Wall street.

"I say, Billy," whispered one, "we've got to work the job pretty quick."

When the gentleman reached Broad street he entered a broker's office.

"What'll we do now; wait until he comes out?"

"Naw," said the first speaker, much disgusted. "It wouldn't do any good. We are too late. The broker will get it all."—*New York Sun.*

Brought Him to Time.

"How long air ye gwine ter be in town, Zeke?" asked Melindy, as she stood near the gate, clothes line in hand, watching her husband, leaving for Atlanta.

"'Bout six foot, I reckon," answered Zeke, smartly, laughing loud.

Melindy's face flushed, and, grasping the rope she held in a firm hand, flung it dexterously at her liege, catching him neatly about the neck. Then she gave her end of the line a powerful jerk, and snatched Zeke off his feet, gasping for breath.

"How long air ye gwine ter be in town?" grinned Melindy, slowly drawing the fallen man to her.

"'Bout—'bout six—ugh—inches long-'eru—oh, ugh—I'd bin of—ee Lindy—he hedn' a fling—ouch—that air rope—ahh—'round my neck."

"How long ye gwine ter be thar?" again queried Melindy, calmly.

"'Bout two hours," gasped poor Zeke.

"That's the way to talk," said Melindy. "Now, git."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Foiled Diplomat.

"George, dear," she said to the Brooklyn *Eagle* man, as she entered the parlor with her bonnet on, "I guess we'd better take a walk; papa is expecting company to-night."

"Very well," added her lover, apprehensively, recalling the expensive consequences of previous walks. Before they had gone half a block, however, an idea struck him, and he said:

"I was reading such an interesting article in the paper this morning."

"Yes; what was it about?"

"About the danger of eating ice-cream. You can't imagine how many people have died from it, Lizzie. In eight cases out of ten it is rank poison."

"Oh, my, how glad I am you told me, dear," exclaimed the innocent girl, with a Chicago twinkle in her eye; "you buy a couple of quarts of it and I'll take it home to kill rats."

A Lucky Kangaroo Hunter.

One of the most daring Kangaroo hunters of Australia, and his stag hounds, were terribly lacerated by a wounded Kangaroo on the great sheep ranche of Mr. Alfred Hay, Boomanoomana, N. S. W., and were entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Hay writes that it is the greatest pain-cure ever introduced for man or beast.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.

To have thought far too little, we shall find in the review of life, among our capital faults.

The hardest trial of the heart is whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

The thunder of great words does not always betoken a great thought, for many a grand salute is fired with a blank cartridge.

A man's fortune should be the rule for his sparing, not spending. Extravagance may be supported, not justified, by affluence.

We seldom condemn mankind till they have injured us, and when they have we seldom do anything but detest them for the injury.

The Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish for unkindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.

Goes Loaded.

Retired Book Agent—"Why, howde do, Jinkel. How spruce you are looking. What business are you in now?"

Jinks—"Same old business—selling books."

"What! still a book agent?"

"Yes."

"And alive?"

"I seem to be."

"Well, I can't understand it. Since I have got out of the hospital I have given up books."

"I keep on, and am making $20,000 a year."

"How do you manage to escape death?"

"Easy enough. I first introduce myself as an agent of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa and ask for a subscription to the dynamite fund."

"People refuse, of course."

"Certainly. Then I take out of my pocket a can of black dust, labeled in big letters 'Dynamite,' and begin to expatiate on its merits."

"Yes."

"They beg me to handle it carefully and put it away. Then I place it in my coat tail pocket."

"Oh! ho!"

"After that I open my samples and talk book to them until they buy, and they don't dare kick me."—*Albany Argus.*

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Rest.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without stride
Freezing to ocean.
After the tide.

'Tis loving and serving,
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving;
And this is true rest. —*Goethe.*

The Captain's Umbrella.

Captain Fortescue danced for the best part of one happy evening with the prettiest girl of the season. And the gallant captain fell desperately in love with her. He went home in the bright mistiness of an early summer morning in a high fever of excitement, for he believed that Miss Bracegirdle viewed him with considerable favor.

The next afternoon he went to call on her. She seemed to him even more beautiful in the daylight and a simple dress; he became momentarily more and more in love. And now he fancied that not only Miss Bracegirdle, but her mother, regarded him with kindly eyes. In that case he had but to go in and win. He resolved so to do, and left the house so full of his passion and his thoughts that he forgot—his umbrella! This was no unusual circumstance. Captain Fortescue was given to forgetting his umbrella, and leaving it in a hansom cab or any other convenient place. Thus it happened that this which he had now left was the only one he possessed. The next day he knew Miss Bracegirdle was going to an afternoon fete at the Botanical Gardens. He intended to meet her there. But it was showery, thunderous weather, and he felt that to visit the Botanical Gardens without an umbrella would be dangerous and difficult. Besides, an umbrella is often admirably useful during the progress of a love affair.

He had learned by accident that the Bracegirdles were going out shopping in the morning. He determined, therefore, to call and ask the housemaid to give him his umbrella. This seemed exceedingly simple, but luck was against Captain Fortescue. The maid who admitted him on the day before had this very morning departed in a four-wheeled cab with two boxes on the top of it, her "month" being "up." A new maid had taken her place—one of a less smiling disposition than the last.

"I called here yesterday afternoon," said the captain, "and left my umbrella; will you let me have it?"

Something in the sternness of the eyes which were upon him made him falter before he had said the last word of his request; it suddenly occurred to him that he might find it a little difficult to prove that the umbrella in question was indeed his own.

"No, thank you," said the maid, "I've had enough o' that at my last place. I'm not going to get into trouble here. Better take to an honest trade, young man." With which piece of advice she shut the door in Captain Fortescue's face, leaving the officer astonished, quenched and crest-fallen. He went straight way and bought a new umbrella. Armed with this, and admirably attired in other respects, he went to the Botanical Gardens, where he met Miss Bracegirdle, who seemed more beautiful, more charming and more graceful than ever.

As soon as seemed at all decent he called again, feeling very contented with himself and his fate. But when he asked whether Mrs. Bracegirdle was at home and the stern maid eyed him for a silent awful instant, his spirits fell strangely.

"She is not," said the maid, and shut the door with an abruptness that gave him a singularly disconsolate feeling.

When, about an hour later, the ladies came in and the maid brought them some tea, she said to Mrs. Bracegirdle: "If you please, ma'am, that young man has been here again who came one day with the embrella design. He asked if you were at home—of course he knew you were not—and I suppose he had some plan for getting into the house, but I shut the door in his face and would not listen."

"That's right, Eliza," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, "never give them a chance to go inside the hall. There's been too much of that stealing of coats and umbrellas in this neighborhood; it never would happen with a sensible housemaid. Master Harry leaves his things hanging in the hall, so that it would be quite easy to carry off a coat or umbrella, if you left the man there alone only for a minute. If he is so impudent as to come again, the moment you see who it is shut the door."

The next afternoon was Mrs. Bracegirdle's "day at home." Capt. Fortescue had not intended to go then; he wanted the lovely Miss Bracegirdle to himself, not surrounded by a crowd of admirers. But as he had not been able to see her the day before, he determined to brave the crowd, and be content if he got but one smile all his own. And so he presented himself once more at Mrs. Bracegirdle's door, this time knowing her to be within. Not when it was opened and he confidently framed the phrase, not as a query, but an assertion, "Mrs. Bracegirdle at home?" and proposed immediately to enter, the maid said shortly, "No, she is not," and quickly shut the door upon him.

No words can describe his feelings. He stared blankly at the handsome door, well shut and firm, that suddenly had closed upon him and separated him from his love. What could this awful thing mean? Had Mrs. Bracegirdle heard something—false, of course, and uttered by some other base admirer of her daughter—which had made her take this cruel step? It was impossible to guess. It was impossible to knock again and ask; it was ridiculous to stand staring at the door. He turned to descend the steps and walked down the street.

Before he had gone half way he met a hated rival, a very fine fellow, whom he had only begun to hate in the last three or four days, since he had noticed that Miss Bracegirdle sometimes gave him very charming and encouraging glances. Captain Fortescue walked on slowly and listened for the confident rat-a-tat-tat of his rival. He heard it, listened and looked back. The door opened and the visitor instantly admitted.

The unhappy man who had been turned away from that same entrance, sighed heavily and went away down the sunny street, hanging his head. He told himself that it would be only a fool or a madman who could pretend to misunderstand so plain a refusal as this. Perhaps it was meant kindly, he thought, and groaned at the thought. Miss Bracegirdle was no coquette, and did not care to have men offer her their love when she had no intention of accepting it. He was so desperately enamored of her that he busied himself in trying to see this cruel cut as a kind deed. His hopes were gone; but he could not bear so suddenly to lose his idol. He determined he would not worry her by his unwelcome presence where she could not easily avoid him, nor permit himself to be laughed at by his successful rival. So he excused himself from certain engagements at houses where he knew he should meet her. He gave up dancing and took to cards instead.

"Mamma," said Miss Bracegirdle one day, "doesn't it seem odd that for three weeks Capt. Fortescue has not called?"

"It does," said Mrs. Bracegirdle; "and yet, when I come to think of it, we have not met him out anywhere, either. He must be ill, or more likely he has gone out of town He will call when he comes back."

This she said, noting that her daughter looked a little pale and out of sorts. But, secretly, she was uneasy herself. Capt. Fortescue had shown signs of being so hot a wooer that it seemed very improbable he would leave town without a word to them. At the next opportunity she quietly made some inquiries about him, and learned that Capt. Fortescue was neither ill nor out of town. This was bad news, indeed; for Mrs. Bracegirdle knew perfectly well that her daughter's heart was seriously touched; and, as Capt. Fortescue was perfectly "eligible," all had promised fairly. Now that fair promise was destroyed. There was nothing to be done, except try, by other distractions, to erase the impression which Captain Fortescue had made. Mrs. Bracegirdle devoted herself to her daughter more tenderly than ever, and the girl understood her.

Amid all the gayety and the many engagements which came with every day, there was a melancholy about the house which had never been there before. It was impossible for them to banish it altogether. Even Master Harry, a cheerful youth of 14, became aware of it at last, and declared his sister was not "half as jolly as she used to be." One day when his mother and sister were taking a quiet half hour before dressing for dinner, he came into the room carrying an umbrella.

"I say, mother, this umbrella's been in the stand for a month. The fellow it belonged to has forgotten all about it, I expect; don't you think I might have it?"

"Isn't it yours?' said Mrs. Bracegirdle. "I gave you a silver-handled one last year."

"Oh, I lost that long ago," replied the youth roolly, "and I may as well have this instead. It's like mine, but ever so much more sweller. There's a name engraved on it; but I could have that scratched out."

"Let me see the name," said Mrs. Bracegirdle. She took it and read "Fortescue."

An odd look came over her face. She said nothing for a moment, but seemed plunged in thought; then she rose and went down stairs to the dining room. She rang the bell, and the stern-eyed maid appeared.

"Eliza," she said, "can you remember the appearance of that young man who came one day and asked for an umbrella? He came twice, I think you said, and asked for me the second time. Will you describe him if you can?"

"He was quite a gentleman to look at, ma'am," said Eliza; "but this sort mostly are. Tall and broad-shouldered, and military looking, with blue eyes, very short fair hair, and a long, heavy, fair moustache."

"That will do, Eliza," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, "you can go."

As soon as Eliza had left the room, Mrs. Bracegirdle sat down and wrote a note. Then she tore it up and wrote another, which was merely an informal invitation to lunch the next day.

Then she called Harry down to her.

"Harry," she said, "I want you to go to Captain Fortescue's rooms, and take this note and the umbrella. See him if you possibly can and try to explain about this unhappy umbrella and that wretched, stupid Eliza."

Then she told Master Harry the story, at which he laughed immensely.

"Now, you must not laugh, but think how you can do the thing nicely, Harry You can manage it admirably, if you choose. It is too absurd to put an paper. And make Captain Fortescue promise to come to lunch, just to shew he bears no malice."

Harry put on his best manners, and accomplished his task well, though he felt much aggrieved at having to give up the umbrella. Captain Fortescue came to lunch, and this time Eliza admitted him, and blushed as she did so. —*London World.*

The Seal Life of the Alaska Waters.

Prof. Elliott tells us that the fur-seals which repair to the islands of St. Paul and St. George, of the Pribylov group, are in numbers almost fabulous. They go to land to shed fur and hair and to breed. The seal life of that region is classified under the head of fur-seal, sea-lion, the hair-seal, and the walrus. Of the true fur-seal, the professor goes so far as to say that there is no other animal known to man superior to this from a purely physical point of view, and few creatures exhibit so high an order of instinct, approaching even to intelligence. A male is in his prime at six or seven years, measures 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 feet in length, and weighs at least 400 pounds, some reaching 600 pounds. The comparatively small head is almost all occupied by the brain; the large bluish hazel eyes alternately burn with a revengeful, passionate light, then suddenly change to the tones of tenderness and good nature. When it seeks the land it is in its fattest condition. In from six weeks to three months the superfluous fat is consumed by self-absorption, and the bones show under the shrunken skin. It does not seek the place of its birth, but aims for land without regard for special location. The seal-weather is the "foggy, humid, cozy damp of summer," and about the first of June the males select their positions, after the most extraordinarily brutal contests which man can witness. The females arrive a few weeks later. The body is covered with two coats, the short, crisp overhair concealing the soft, elastic fur. In contrast with that of the males the behavior of the females is described as of "exceeding peace and dove-like amiability." The females are four to four and a half feet long, and more shapely than the males. They do not have protracted fasts like the males, and have no great masses of blubber to sustain fasting. Soon after they give birth they leave their young on the ground and go to sea for food, returning perhaps next, or not for several days, in the meantime speeding to distant fishing-banks to satiate their hunger. The head and eye are exceedingly beautiful; the expression is really attractive, gentle, and intelligent. The large, lustrous, blue-black eyes are humid and soft, with the tenderest expression, while the small, well-formed head is poised as gracefully on her neck as can well be imagined. She is the very picture of benignity and satisfaction when she is perched upon some convenient rock and has an opportunity to quietly fan herself, the eyes half-closed, and the head thrown back on her gently-swelling shoulders. Prof. Elliott declares that he never saw any driving of the young pups into the water by the old ones, in order to teach them to swim, as certain authors have positively affirmed. The pups blunder into the water awkwardly, and become the most expert swimmers only after many discomfitures.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

White Elephants.

It is three hundred years since the Western world received the first extended account of the wonderful white elephant. This account came from an Englishman, named Fitch, who must have encountered great difficulties in traveling through Burmah at that time, and maybe found in Hakluyt's quaint and famous "Collection of Navigations, Traffiques, and Discoveries." This tells us at that time the King of Burmah had four white elephants, which were very strange and rare. It also records that if any other king had one, the Burmese King would send for it, and would rather lose part of his kingdom than not get it. The chronicle further tells us that when any white elephant was taken to the king, all the merchants of the city were commanded to visit it, upon which occasion each of them presented it with half a ducat. As there were a great many merchants, this made a good round sum. At that time the white elephant stood in the king's house, and received great honor and service. Each of them had an apartment of 18 own decorated with golden ornaments, and ate its food from gold and silver vessels. Every day, when they went to the river to bathe, canopies of silk or cloth of gold were held over them, and drums, clarionets, or other instruments accompanied them. As they came out of the river, each had a gentleman in waiting to wash its feet in a silver basin, an officer being appointed for that honor by the king. The black elephants were not so well treated. They were evidently regarded as the canaille, though some of them were very handsome and fully nine cubits, or thirteen and a half feet high. —*Manhattan Magazine.*

There are 600 churches of colored Baptists in Texas.

LOOKS AT FAMILY FACES.

What a Humorist Saw in a Photograph Album.

How He Foundered after Wading through Twenty-nine of its Pages.

Oh, yes, I said, I always enjoyed looking at photographs. Photographs and autographs I just dote on. I had, myself, a large collection of the autographs of eminent tradesmen, mostly local, to which I was daily adding, paydayly, that was, explains Burdette.

She was a serious sort of a woman Mrs. Squaretop, and never smiled at my feeble joke as she handed me the album to look over until her husband came in from the field. I had just engaged summer board.

I am a man accustomed to family photographs. You can't fool me on them. I have sat up with them from Halifax to Denver and I know them by name and sight. Pa and ma, and that's grandpa and that's grandma and here's Uncle George and this is an aunt of pa's, she's very wealthy and has no children and pa is her favorite nephew; and this is a young lady I went to school with and this is brother Henry and this is cousin Sue and this is Aunt Hattie's baby and this is a young man Henry went to school with, and—do you know who this is? Ah, you, now I won't listen to another word, it isn't a bit like me anyhow, it's horrid, and this is pa's clerk and this is—he, he—a young man—no, I won't tell you his name, he lives in Kickapoo, and this is—oh, my son, you can't strand me on photograph albums. I know just where the family ends and the strangers fit in

So I praised everybody's ugly, flat, expressionless, staring, stupid mug in Mrs. Squaretop's album, and I hit everything all right on the first and second quarter, and was coming along splendidly, and drew up on the strangers just about in sight of the distance pole, and I usually feel a little tired then, and rest myself on the strangers.

"And who," I said, airily, "is this placid old female who had her face ironed out while it was soft?"

"That was Mr. Squaretop's mother," Mrs. Squaretop said, half smiling, and I felt sinked. Evidently the old lady was not so placid as she looked.

"And old 'Before taking,'" I said, "this forlorn old ghost just disappearing into his shady collar?"

That was Mr. Squaretop's great uncle, a grand old man, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. That is, he would have signed it, she explained, only the soliciting committee got all the signatures they wanted just before they got to him. I had struck a snag, but not a bad one. The uncle was out of place, anyhow. He ought to be ran down. I laughed and said:

"This old boy who has just been blown up in a powder mill—did his friends know that he contemplated this photograph?"

That was her father's cousin who was very dear to her. It has always been considered by good judges an excellent picture. She said it again, and left out the good and placed the emphasis on plain, unadorned judges. Somehow I wished she wouldn't.

I next found a "pirate stricken with remorse," which proved to be her half-brother, whom she loved more dearly than any of her own brothers, and then I tried to even up by praising the angelic face on the opposite page. Ah there was a face for a man to love! there was a countenance to shine in a man's home and his heart like sunlight—ah-h!

It was Mr. Squaretop's first wife.

Then I went at it again and tried to check the falling thermometer by saying that the imbecile with the curly hair would look less like an ass if he had simply had his hat photographed, as that was evidently what he had borrowed that silk title for, but as the imbecile was Mrs. Squaretop's dearest cousin, it was a failure, and I settled down for a final effort on "the squab with the snub nose," and wondered if he had as many brains as he had buttons and freckles, adding that it was marvelous how awfully black red hair always took in a photograph. It was Mrs. Squaretop's eldest son, now at West Point, and I was greatly relieved by the opportune entrance of Mr. Squaretop, Sr., at that moment. He bowed and I waited for an introduction. I got it.

"This was Mr.—ah ——" she said.

"Featherly," I said, bowing.

"Leatherhead," she accepted sweetly; "he came to look at the two rooms in the south wing, but I think they will hardly suit him. They are scarcely airy enough.

I didn't want them to think I was running away or was frightened, and so I sauntered down the road after I said good-by, with slow motions, but taking awful strides. So I wasn't five hundred yards down the road before Mr. Squaretop emerged over the orchard fence, calling on me to stop a minute. He might as well have asked me to stop a whole week. A man clad in the habiliments of the plowboy is not arrayed for a foot-race, and before I was quite across the county line he had given up the chase.

I still retain mimpaired my excellent voice for photograph albums, but I have no patience with people who scatter their relatives all the way through them. What shall it profit a visitor if he wade safely and gracefully through twenty-nine pages, and then founder in a hundred and thirty fathoms on a first cousin or an only son? —*Burdette.*

Some Mexican Superstitions.

Not long ago, in one of the frontier towns of Mexico, a man shot a defenseless old woman down in the street in broad daylight. He was captured with his carbine in his hand and when examined before the magistrate gave as a reason for his crime that the murdered woman had been called upon to nurse his brother, who was sick, and had, by working charms upon him, caused his death. The firm belief in phantoms is taken advantage of by evil disposed persons, who, disguised as women, glide about the suburbs secured from molestation by any passers-by. These phantoms haunt graveyards, and grown men will gravely tell you of "phantasmas," as they call them, seen at or near the spot where men have been murdered. These generally bear the form of men lying dead, weltering in their blood. Those that recount you these tales affect not to believe in the existence of spirits, but one can see that although, like Mme. de Stael, not believing in ghosts, they are afraid of them all the same.

At Pueblo a man went before one of the judges and asked protection from a discarded sweetheart who, he declared, had made an image the exact representation of him, and which was carefully dressed in clothes like those he wore, and that she stuck pins in the arms and legs of this puppet, which act caused him the most awful tortures, fearful pains shooting through the portions of his body corresponding to those in which the pins were stuck on the puppet. He had dragged to court the woman, and actually bore the puppet in his hand as proof of what he said. He proposed to destroy this uncomfortable pirated edition of himself, and only asked that the judge would prevent the woman from making another one.

The superstitions, of course, give rise to a considerable traffic in charms, in which may be found a curious intermixture in religious belief. A thief, for instance, will carry as a charm against detection some curious verses addressed to the patron saint of his guild. Love powders and potions are often used, and sundry old men and women yclept "curanderos" make a living as doctors, practicing a curious medicine and necromancy. It is not so long ago, in an interior city, that one of the old women smothered herself and patient, a tax collector of some intelligence, to death in an improvised Russian bath, in which she raised a mephitic vapor of certain herbs for the purpose of driving out a witch that inhabited the body of her patient. The fact that she herself perished shows that she believed in ghosts and thought that she could conquer them. Before entering the bath she told her attendant to pay no attention to any cries from within, as the witch would probably make a great disturbance before allowing herself to be dislodged.

Cheap Living in the Metropolis.

For that matter, tho', a great many things are very cheap in New York, says a letter to the Hartford *Times.* We hear much, for instance, about high rents; but there are low rents too. I have seen three very good rooms in a well-kept tenement house, in a good and convenient neighborhood, for $10 a month. Four rooms in a house of the same kind can be had for $15 a month. In neighborhoods not so desirable two good rooms can be had for $7 or $8. There are hundreds of cheap restaurants where a person of small means may get a meal for twenty or twenty-five cents, and some (certainly not attractive, tho') where he may do so for ten or fifteen cents. Housekeepers may buy groceries as cheaply in New York as anywhere in the country. Flour is always at the bottom price, and it is so with many other things needed in the kitchen. Meat and butter are high, yet I find that in some towns and villages sixty miles away, where living is supposed to be cheap, the prices are about the same.

Food is costly, yet not more so, on the whole, than in some of the same country places. In fact, coal is higher at many points on the railroads which bring millions of tons of coal to New York than in New York itself. Dry goods are cheaper, taking the line through, than in any other city on the continent, and the same is true of men's clothing, foot-wear, etc. Probably no other city has as large a percentage of very costly living as New York, but it has a great deal of very cheap living, too, which is good of its kind. Every now and then there is a discussion in some newspaper about the possibility of a small family living on $10 a week, or even less, and seem to be just as healthy as families spending five or ten times as much. Their chief drawback is that they have to live in poor neighborhoods, with unpleasant surroundings.

The laws of Rhode Island require that a naturalized citizen, in addition to the qualifications required of natives, shall own real estate above incumbrances of the value of $134.

TWO ELECTRICAL YOUTHS

High-Toned Cincinnati Boys With Mysterious Powers.

Lighting the Gas with Their Fingers, and Shocking Folks with a Touch.

It has leaked out that two small boys in one of the leading families of this city, possess remarkable electrical properties. Fearing unpleasant notoriety the parents said nothing about it outside a narrow circle of friends. A reporter, getting an inkling of it, called at the residence, which is one of the finest in the Walnut hill section, and broached the subject to the mother, a strikingly handsome and intelligent lady.

"Oh, there is nothing so wonderful about it, after all," she said, "for I myself can make sparks fly from my finger tips, and do other apparently strange things, when the weather is suitable."

"Has the weather anything to do with the power of the children?" asked the scribe, anxious to gain all the information possible.

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied the lady. "In the winter time, especially during cold spells, the boys, in playing about, can scarcely touch one another without the sparks flying from their fingers and the tips of their hair with a pop as loud as that of a toy pistol."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, and in attempting to open or shut the register the sparks are not only bright and clear, but the report sufficient almost to startle you.

"I will tell you how we discovered this power in the children. The older one came shuffling across the floor one morning to kiss me, and when putting up his little mouth I felt such a stinging sensation in my lips that I drew my face away, saying, 'Why, Willie, why don't you take that pin from your mouth?' 'I haven't any pin, ma,' said he, and investigation convinced me that he hadn't not. Somewhat puzzled, I asked him to kiss me again, and hurrying again across the room, he placed his lids to mine and the sensation was the same as before. I then learned that it was necessary for him to shuffle his feet about, as it were, upon the carpet, in order to effect this result, which I was at once satisfied was of an electrical nature. The softer and heavier the nap of the floor covering the more perceptible was the shock."

"Was this the only test made?" asked the news man.

"Oh, no," replied the lady; "this little fellow, as you see, can scarcely touch anything in the shape of metal, without producing electrical sparks, and when thoroughly charged, either one can, merely by bringing his finger within an inch or two of a gas bracket, make the flames start out."

It seems that shortly after the discovery of this strange power in the children, the curiosity of the family was further aroused by reading the published accounts of the doings of Lulu Hurst, the original electric girl living at Cedarville, Georgia. The tests, as made in her case, were then tried, and creditable witnesses say that these little boys failed in none of them. Fearing, as prefaced, newspaper notoriety, the matter was of course kept secret, but the one example given the reporter is sufficient to establish the fact these are two of the most remarkable children ever met with. A book was placed on the floor, and a gentleman cousin of the family was induced to lie at full length upon it, and by placing his hands under the supporting volume the little fellow, yet in kilts, was able to lift him clearly in the air.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Lightning-Rods.

It is a general impression that the chief value of lightning-rods is to shield buildings from harm by conducting electricity from the clouds to the earth. Even intelligent people are often surprised when told that the rods secure safety by allowing the electricity to escape which gathers on the roofs and sides of buildings. But the cases where the electricity goes upward from the earth to the air, largely outnumber those in which the current sets in the opposite direction.

The process is a very simple one. The electric equilibrium in the air is disturbed, and one kind of electricity gathers in great force on the earthward surface of the clouds. This at once disturbs the equilibrium of the earth, and attracts the opposite kind of electricity to the earth's surface. When the tension becomes too great—or the mutual affinity becomes irresistible—electricity leaps either from the clouds to the earth, or reversely, and for the moment the equilibrium of both at that point is restored.

But if conducting points, such as lightning-rods present, are numerous enough to dissipate steadily the force gathered on the earth's surface, there will be no sudden leap, and no lightning shock. In the famous experiment of Franklin with his kite, if the lightning from the cloud had run down the string to the key, the bold experimenter would have suffered the penalty of death for his rashness. But it was only the electricity of the kite and the string, decomposed by the attraction of the electricity in the cloud, that escaped by the key and therefore the shock was a light one.

Vermont makes more cheese than any other State in the Union.

"Little Brown Hands."

They drive home the cows from the pasture.
Up through the long shady lane.
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat field
All yellow with ripening grain.

They find in the thick waving grass,
Where the scarlet-tipped strawberry grows,
They gather the earliest snow-drops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow,
They gather the elder blooms white,
They find where the husky grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light.

They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines,
They know where the fruit is the thickest
On the long thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weed,
And build they cast ashore sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells—
Fairy barks that have drifted to land.

They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops,
Where the oriole's hammock nest swings,
And at night-time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from those brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.

The pen of the author and statesman,
The noble and wise of our land—
The sword and the chisel and palette,
Shall be held in the little brown hand.
—*New Haven News.*

HUMOROUS.

A great wag—a dog's tail.

Bang up—A bomb exploding in mid-air.

The agricultural fair—The farmer's daughter.

Hot rolls—tossing around in a bed of a sultry summer night.

Song of the United States navy—"Onkum onkum with me!"

Love is blind. That is why so many young people like best to court in the dark.

Although your doctor may say you owe your life to him, he will not take it in settlement of his bill.

George Washington could as readily tell a lie as any other man when a politician tried to pass one on him.

An anxious inquirer asks: "Where is the best place for salt water bathing?" In the salt water, dear friend.

Can you speak of a young lady as being brow-beaten when she has her hair banged? Conundrum Constructor.

"Does yer kape nothin' but dry goods here?" "No, ma'am." "Thin where will I be after going for a watered silk?"

Women ornament their dresses behind because they like to have nice things said about them when their backs are turned.

"There is this difference between us," said the needy tramp, looking the editor full in the eye, "you fill a long felt want, and I want a long felt fill."

When to Cut Wood.

Wood cut during the three months that precede the first of the year, is much more valuable than if cut during the three months that succeed that time. During the latter part of autumn and the first of winter there is little action in the sap, and therefore the wood is not filled with it. Those who neglect to cut their wood until February and March, should never leave it in four feet lengths where it is cut, but should at once haul it home and saw it into proper lengths for firewood, not neglecting to pile it up so it can be properly dried by the March and April winds. If cut in autumn there is not the necessity for being so particular, but it may be sawed and split any time during the spring, and housed at once if the wood-house is where the air can pass freely through it.

White birch cut in the latter part of winter, becomes almost worthless if left in the woods until August. Pine cut in winter, or in the early spring, not only makes poor wood, but also poor lumber; being filled with sap, it invites a class of destructive worms, or borers, which not only eat away the inner bark, but cut large numbers of holes in the solid wood, thus destroying it for lumber, and greatly injuring it for fire-wood. Pine wood should never be left in the woods to dry, but should be piled on high, dry land, and split fine enough so it will dry through before the first of June. This will also prevent the wood from turning black.

Tattooed by Lightning.

Four children of George Aston of Itella, Texas, says the Fort Worth *Gazette*, while playing in front of their father's house, were severely shocked by a bolt of lightning that struck the earth near where they were playing. The youngest, a babe, was scorched about the hair and eyebrows and rendered unconscious for half an hour or more. On stripping the child to use water for restoration they found its breast and body beautifully tinted with pink parks in the shape of leaves and vines that in their delicate tracerles far excelled the most dexterous work of art. The largest of the four, a boy about nine years old, had his legs paralyzed, so that it was several hours before he could walk, and not then before strong stimulating applications had been used to restore circulation. His ankles were found to be belted around with broad red marks, apparently like the skin had been scalded. The other two children had no visible marks, but were badly shocked and nearly scared to death.

The Weymouth Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884.

Workingmen's Institutes.

Ruskin says that "whenever you see want, or misery, or degradation in this world, it shows that where there should have been providence there has been waste; where there should have been labor there has been idleness, and wilfulness where there should have been subordination." This statement is to be qualified by the admission that sickness or calamity or ill paid labor may have been the cause of want and misery in some cases; but that the condition of the masses may be improved by organizations to shape the habits and associations of large numbers of young men and surround them with means of intellectual and moral improvement, is a truth which needs no argument to sustain it. We have noted a paragraph in our news items this week, to the effect that some of the workmen in one of the large shoe factories of this town have been discharged, owing to their dissipated habits, and from this circumstance we are led to present to the consideration of employers of labor a few facts concerning the operations of the Wells Memorial Workingmen's Institute, of Boston, the plan of which is well worthy the attention of every citizen who desires to see our young men educated in ways that will conduce to their own and the public's advantage.

The Institute has a wide scope in its action—perhaps wider than could be maintained outside of a city. It has a building adapted for its purposes, in which are located a reading-room, social room, game room, and gymnasium. Free entertainments are given to members and lady friends in a large hall, also lectures of various character, and classes in bookkeeping, penmanship, drawing, elocution and dramatic style, are maintained at a slight charge. A singing class is free to members and lady friends.

In connection with these means of instruction and entertainment, the Institute also has a system of purchase of articles of provisions, wearing apparel, household furnishings, etc., whereby large saving is made to members, and also has a co-operative bank, in which savings may be deposited for a rainy day. A mutual aid society and a medical dispensary are additional features of the Institute. A temperance society has been organized among the members which has promise of great usefulness.

It can hardly be expected that our residents who possess the requisite means and have a good degree of interest in the welfare of others would be willing to establish an Institute with so great a combination of attraction and value, in the limited field of a country town or village; but the plan might well be copied in some of its details, and would undoubtedly do much toward elevating those whose surroundings are now of an adverse character, to a better citizenship and nobler aims in life.

Rural Improvement.

We have received a pamphlet containing an essay on the important subject of village improvement, a public matter which is assuming more and more importance in the towns and villages of New England. The essay was written by Rev. Mr. Titus, formerly of Weymouth, and was awarded a prize which had been offered for the best essay on the subject. As much interest has arisen at South Weymouth and a large amount of valuable work been done there through the organization of an improvement association, while the residents of North Weymouth have also organized for the same purpose, it is desirable that the other villages of the town should make an effort in this direction and aid in beautifying and improving the whole town, from centre to circumference. The essay referred to presents arguments of a forcible character on the subject of rural improvement, some of which we copy. The writer says:

"What are the methods of village improvement? At the outset a public spirit. This requires no words. It is accepted without gainsay. The American tendency is to "organize." A place without a few men who have a slight interest outside of business is poverty stricken indeed. These few men can come together, can talk about cleaning up the highways, byways and hedges; can talk of drainage applied to local needs; can talk of different kinds of shade trees, and how best to set them out and care for them; these men can talk of how to have more grass to grow about the common, of making fences and of repairing sidewalks; and meetings, such as these, with the public to general invited, will do more to set the people talking upon these same questions than many scattered tracts. These meetings should be sustained by local talent.

If a village improvement society depends upon speakers from abroad alone, it might as well give up, for these speakers will surely kill it. Better have home talent with words in homely phrase, but to the point every time.—The people know of existing faults and with a ready sense quickened by discussion, first in public, then in the shop, on the farm and in the home, a remedy will be sought out such as will be approved by the people.

But is there no financial inducement to encourage people to improve and beautify the homes, places of business and public thoroughfares? There certainly is. How many people there are who are attracted to places, by their appearance, perhaps by only a drive through its streets. The first impression is much in the mind of a stranger. If this first is favorable, a line of ennobling influence has gone out to others. Excellent reputation for neatness and order enhances the value of estates. To be known among sister towns as one enviable, not alone for business but for beauty, makes the village desirable as a place to locate yet other business and also as a place of residence. Too much cannot be said on the attractiveness of a town, though there will be some unwilling to recognize this argument, but the unwillingness will be changed to willingness when observations are made. It pays in many senses to tone up the village people, by talking of these houses, highways and public buildings. The influence is healthy, and pays as a social investment as well as enhances the entire value of the town. Methods, simple and above-board, are useful in bringing about a changed sentiment. It cannot be done in one year, only a beginning is made in ten years. But as sure as this question of village improvement is discussed, so sure it will be for the upbuilding of a better social life, and the making anew of opportunities for better privileges of business and education.

Street Sprinkling.

The street sprinklers used in town have exerted quite a sanitary influence in the windy, dusty days which have been so common this week, in delivering weak lungs from the irritating effects of dust and lengthening out the time in which each inhabitant must "eat his peck of dirt."

Astronomical Data.

On the evening of July 30th, at 10h. 30m. mean time, (not standard time,) the altitude of the moon will be 11 degrees 28 minutes, and the azimuth of its western or bright limb, if counted from the direction of the elevated pole, will be 124 degrees 8 minutes, or its supplement to 180 degrees, if counted from the meridian; equal in 55 degrees 52 minutes toward the west, as seen from Town Hall, in latitude 12 degrees 12 minutes north, and at places not far distant from the given place. The difference between the computed and observed azimuth will be the variation of the magnetic needle at the given place, and at places not far distant. At 11h. 20m. mean time, the fixed star Famalhaut, the only star of the first magnitude in the constellation Piscis Australis, will be 7 degrees 20 min. above the eastern horizon, and its azimuth, counted from the meridian, will be 36 degrees 40m. east. The adopted standard railroad time now in use in this vicinity is nearly 16 minutes slow of astronomical mean time.

L. O.

South Weymouth, July 23, 1884.

The record beaten,—52 knocked out in one round.

On Sunday last, July 20, as Mr. E. F. Cooper was walking on his farm in W. Hingham he found a very large striped snake in his path. Her snakeship refused to run, assumed a very defiant attitude, and was disposed to show fight. Mr. Cooper secured a large stone and knocked her snakeship out in just one round. Observing its unusual size he cut open the snake, and found to his surprise that it contained 52 little ones. They were counted in the presence of several people, who will vouch for the above as correct, among them Mr. Wm. Cooper, who saw the little snakes counted one by one. They were all alive and had their eyes open. We think that this 'takes the cake' for snake killing.

Norfolk Club.

The members of the Norfolk Club will entertain ladies upon an excursion and at dinner, Wednesday, August 6. A steamer has been chartered to leave Rowe's Wharf, Boston, at 9.30 a. m., and make a trip down the harbor, around Minot's Ledge Light, returning to the Pemberton hotel, Hull, where dinner will be served at 1.15 p. m. The return steamer will leave at 4 10 p. m., arriving in Boston at 4 50 p. m.

The Water.

The Board of Commissioners for the Weymouth water-works held a meeting this week, in conference with the contractors, and meet again tomorrow, when the details of arrangements will probably be completed.

Bad Luck.

Comrade J. C. Wendall, of Post 58, has had a run of ill fortune recently, somewhat akin to Job's disasters, save the "sore boils". July 5th, his horse, valued at $125, died, and last Wednesday his cow, worth $50, which he had tied in the field, was strangled to death by the rope. He now has a promising colt suffering with an injured leg, and it is feared the animal will have to be killed.

The concert of the Sunday school connected with the Free Christian Mission, held on the 20th inst., was under the direction of the Sup't, Mr. W H. Searles. The following is the program: Reading the scriptures and prayer by Elder W. H. Crockett; singing by the congregation; Mary Crockett, The best that I can; Florence Pratt, The orphan girl; singing by Mrs. Ellen Pratt and daughter, Florence Pratt; Annie Lord, The round of life; Clara Sinclair, First and last; Fred Crockett, Don't begin; singing by quartette; Angie Crockett, The last hymn; Fannie Davison, Do thy little, do it well; duett by Mrs. Smith and Miss Lavinia Hackett; Lizzie and Lillie Clary, Little Pilgrims; singing by Lizzie and Lillie Clary; singing by quartette; Fred Crockett, The miracle of an egg; Jennie Pratt, Little Silver wings nest; singing by Ella Pratt; Hennie Manuel, The reason why; Etta Lord, Shall I be there; Levi Totman, Sowing; Angie Crockett, The new bonnet; Miss Abbie A. Taylor, The coming day; Chant by the Female Quartette; benediction.

Vacation Notes.

Our valued friend and correspondent, Mr. H. A. Thomas, of South Weymouth has been relieved from his arduous duties in the office of Sup't of mail service in Boston, for a few weeks, and embarked for Nantucket last Saturday, to recuperate his energies for further service. In his absence our readers will be indebted to another valued and old time contributor, Mr. Bates Torrey, of South Weymouth, whose versatility as a writer is well known to GAZETTE readers.

Mr Thomas, as knight of the quill, has been the recipient of favors at Nantucket, the courteous Sup't of the narrow gauge railroad to Siasconset inviting him to take a trip over his charming route along the shore of old ocean to the new "cottage city" on the southern bluffs of the island,—a trip which every visitor to the island should be sure to make, as it is a most novel and interesting experience.

Personal.

Mr. R. E. Denfeld, late Principal of the North High School, has received a very flattering offer of the Superintendency of Public Schools of Mankato, Minnesota, and has accepted the offer. He will be greatly missed by many friends here, but all will congratulate him on his prospects in a wider sphere of educational usefulness.

The Shore.

The heavy shower of Friday evening last prevented the expected exhibition of fireworks at Nantasket by E. S. Hunt of Weymouth, but those present were entertained with music by Reeves' Band, a fine programme being rendered. The season thus far has been very unfavorable for hotel keepers along the shore, but August may give us warmer weather and increase the number of visitors. The Hotel Pemberton, with its ample dimensions, is receiving a limited patronage, though it is one of the best sites on the coast for a sojourn in warm weather.

Excursion.

A party of young gents of the Landing and East Braintree embarked in Capt. Sheppard's yacht "Polly" last Saturday, for an excursion along the coast as far as Portland, Me., occupying a week or more. Capt. Whitmarsh was skipper of the craft.

Mr. Leonard Gardner informs us that the plastered surface in the new Masonic hall amounts to over half an acre.

Briefs.

Rev. Mr. Axtell, of the Baptist church, was taken ill last Sunday, and the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Mr. Frary.

Mr. W. H. Trott is rusticating in Maine, on the shores of the Kennebec and Penobscot.

The Universalist society and Sunday school visited Nantasket last Tuesday, for a day's excursion, making the trip via the railroad. They had one of the finest days of the season.

Shalom Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Dorchester, visited Wompatuck Encampment of this town, last week, at the installation of officers. At the close addresses, singing, recitations, etc., were in order, and refreshments were served. The occasion was one of much enjoyment to all present.

Saturday last between the Weymouth and Randolph clubs a very nice game of ball was played, the latter winning the game by a score of 17 to 15.

Mrs. C. N. Blanchard is visiting friends in Lowell.

Mrs. Levi Tirrell is spending a few days with the family of Mr. Benj. Dunbar, North Weymouth.

Gen. B. F. Pratt is canvassing for the Lives of Cleveland and Hendricks; which has been lately published, and is finely written.

Mrs. Pamelia Stockbridge, mother of Mrs. Fannie Gardner and Mrs. James M. Dunbar, died at the home of the latter last Saturday, aged 81 years. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, Rev. Messrs. DePew and Carroll officiating. The remains were taken to Hanover for burial, of which town she was a native.

About a dozen of the members of St. Paul Commandery, No. 261, U. O. G. C., of East Weymouth, attended the public installation of Welcome Commandery, held in the town hall at Holbrook, last Wednesday evening, being conveyed by G. W. Young.

The announcement made by Mrs. F. E. Hobart, last week, of rare bargains at her cloak and suit parlors, has given her a lively trade, and every purchaser has been highly pleased with the goods.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a convocation at Martha's Vineyard, August 3, 4, and 5. Among the speakers will be Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. B. Pearson, Mrs. M. L. Wells, Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, Mrs. S. F. Chapin.

"The place which Christ prepared for his disciples" will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Eaton's sermon in the Universalist church next Sunday morning. Services will be suspended through the month of August. The Sunday school will hold its sessions as usual.

List of letters remaining in the Weymouth P. O., July 25, 1884,—Mrs. W. W. Churchill, Mr. Geo. Currie, Miss Alice Curren, Miss Janet Easton, Mrs. Alice J. Dodge, Miss Ann McGonagle, Mrs. M. A. Nash, Mrs. C. E. Phillips, J. H. Perkins, Mr. R. H. Pratt, Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Miss Virginia Vaughn, A. J. Thomas, Frank H. Vickery.

C. W. Stevens has purchased as we learn for $500, from Mr. Ezra Leach, the vacant lot comprising about one acre, on Phillips street.

The single and married men from the factory of Messrs. Newhall, Hall & White had a match game of ball Wednesday, the married men being badly defeated.

The Newhall & Hall Base Ball nine hereby challenge the A. H. Sterling & Co. nine to play them a game of ball on Saturday, Aug. 2d, the time and place to be agreed upon. G. L. White, Capt.

Mr. Patrick Bently, who recently started in the retail fish business is meeting with good success; he has just provided himself with a new wagon, horse and harness and can be seen on his routes daily.

The Episcopal society made their annual visit to the shore yesterday, passing a very pleasant time. They were conveyed by Baker & Son.

Mr. Patrick Condrick went to Boston yesterday, the first time for eighteen years.

The comptroller of the currency at Washington has extended the corporate existence of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, to July 26, 1904.

To-morrow occurs the annual union picnic of the A. O. H. Division of Quincy, Weymouth and East Weymouth, at Lovell's Grove, No. Weymouth.

A granite face wall is being laid in front of the residence of Mr. Francis Ambler on Front street.

Surveyor Ford has toned up the sidewalks at points on Washington street, cutting out the grass and weeds at the sides, and levelling the surface. Jim is a "village improvement association" in himself, and it is hoped that he will continue the good work.

Well Done.

East Braintree may well take pride in the success of one of her self-made young men. Mr. David G. Miller has just completed the full course at Dartmouth, a college that numbers among the long list of her alumni the names of Hon. George P. Marsh, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster. Mr. Miller graduates with signal honor at the head of his class. He has already been elected Principal of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden N. H., at a salary of $1200. Kimball Union is one of the oldest classical schools in New England. Mr. Miller enters upon his work about the first of September.

NORTH WEYMOUTH

A meeting was held in Engine hall last Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Village Improvement Association. The meeting was well attended, there being nearly fifty present. The meeting was called to order by J. W. Bartlett, Esq., T. B. Seabury was chosen temporary clerk, and E. S. Beals, Esq. was chosen President. J. W. Bartlett was the first to take the floor and addressed the meeting in an earnest and effective manner, saying he believed the time had come when an association of some kind should be organized in this place for village improvement, and hoped there would be no time lost in so doing. He believed there was enterprise enough here to go ahead at once, and by an united effort, with little expense for each one, if all took hold of the work, the enterprise would be consummated. His remarks were very convincing, and seemed to inspire the meeting to immediate action.

Dea. H. J. French thought such a movement as this was very much needed in this part of the town and said he was ready to take hold and do what he could for the improvement and building up of the place. He had spent a few weeks in New York state recently and gave a very interesting account of the improvements which he had seen there.

Dr. Drake spoke of the great need of sanitary work here, which should be one of the leading topics for the association to consider, and said he should have more to present on this subject at some future meeting.

Further remarks were made by J. E. Stoddard, J. A. Holbrook, E. F. Pratt, J. R. Orcutt, Esq., T. B. Seabury, Augustus Beals and others, expressing sympathy with such a movement and their readiness to aid the enterprise.—Maj. F. A. Bicknell made a very able speech on the question, he believing such an enterprise would not only increase the value of property, but also tend to benefit the morals of the community. He hoped such an association would be organized in this village, and was heartily in sympathy with such a movement.

The meeting voted that there be a committee of five chosen to bring in a list of officers and report a code of by-laws for the association. J. W. Bartlett, J. E. Stoddard, F. A. Bicknell, A. Beals, and E. S. Beals, were chosen as the committee.

E. S. Beals, Esq. then addressed the meeting at length, giving a narrative of events in Old Spain during the past sixty years, in which he has been a resident here. Sixty years ago there were but five shade trees in the streets of this village, and the speaker gave their location; now we see a great change in this respect, the result of improvement made by private enterprise, and giving us some of the finest streets in town, and as pleasant and attractive a village, in all its surroundings, as can be found anywhere in this vicinity. Referring to shade trees, he said that much credit was due to James Thomas, Jr., now deceased, for the planting of shade trees on our streets. He was glad that such a movement had been made to further improve the village, and was ready to do as much as any other to make the enterprise a success.

The meeting then voted to adjourn, subject to the call of the committee.

Dea. James Torrey and wife left here last Saturday for Saratoga, where they intend to remain a few weeks. This is the twelfth season they have visited that popular resort. Mr. Torrey was quite out of health before he left home, and having much confidence in the virtues of the Saratoga waters, he has gone there to seek renewed health. We received from Mr. Torrey, last Wednesday, the 'Daily Saratogian,' and find in that paper the announcement that our friends have taken rooms at Congress Hall, one of the largest and finest hotels in Saratoga.

A short time ago we predicted, in an item, that Old Spain would in a very few years become one of the most enterprising sections of the town, in increase of business and general building up of the place, and the prophecy bids fair to be fulfilled. We are to have a wide awake village improvement association and a telephone office established here shortly. This is to be credited to one of our most enterprising citizens, J. R. Orcutt, Esq., who has been very zealous for the last two years to obtain the telephone in this village.—Wednesday last Mr. Orcutt succeeded in contracting with the telephone company to establish an office in his store, to connect with the office at East Weymouth, and thus new enterprises are being started to cause the old garden of Weymouth to flourish like a green bay tree.

Mr. L. B. Curtiss has sold his family horse, a very valuable one, and purchased a pair of four year olds from N. Hampshire, a very fine span, and resembling each other so perfectly that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

Mr. Samuel Cleverly has just had his house newly shingled, which adds very much to the general appearance of his place.

Miss Irene Loud continues to have a lively trade in her millinery business. Parties desiring anything in her line of goods or work would do well to call and satisfy themselves. Her store is next door to post office.

Mr. Walter H. Thayer and family, from Lynn, are visiting their relatives and friends in Old Spain for a week, returning home tomorrow. Mr. Thayer has been in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company seven years, at their office in Lynn, as Collector.

Arthur Bartlett and Joseph L. Newton intend to start next Monday on an excursion to Portland and the White Mountains, to be absent a few days.

Gen. L. Newton has moved into the house formerly occupied by B. H. Vining, on Sea St., having purchased the house of Edward Newton, of the firm of Shattuck & Jones, in Quincy market, Boston.

Rev. Mr. Tyler has moved to his new home in Camden, Me., this week. We shall probably have a brief item next week, in relation to his new location.

S M

Mr Patrick Daley, of East Weymouth, was married to Miss Maggie O'Connor, last Tuesday, at the Catholic parsonage, Weymouth Landing, by Fr Murphy. They are now passing a few days at the mountains, and on their return will take up their residence in East Weymouth

EAST WEYMOUTH.

Mr. N. F. Butts moved his household goods to Boston Tuesday.

Mr. Edwin Clapp and family are rusticating in Maine.

Mr. Wm. M. Marden has been for the past few days sojourning at Tilton, N. H.

Mr. J. K. Bean has hired the store of Mr. Isaac Reed, and will open a grocery store soon.

The Cong'l Sabbath school have voted to make an excursion to Downer Landing, the day to be fixed next Sunday.

Contractor Blackwell has in process of erection a house for Mr. Henry Hosley.

Messrs. J. R. Totman and E. B. Gay will put in a telephone instrument at their residences.

Some of our young men have lost their positions in one of our large factories through dissipated habits.

M. K. Crehan, the new tin and sheet iron worker, has removed to his new stand under Dexter Hall.

There is less travel to the shore from this part of the town than was anticipated at the commencement of the season.

Mrs. Minot Harrington, Mr. T. J. Evans and the family of Mr. Charles Harrington, started for Cottage City Tuesday, for a fortnight's sojourn.

Mr. W. O. Totman has sold one of his recently purchased Canadian horses to a gentleman in Hingham at a fair advance on purchase price.

Benjamin B. Hatch, who is in the employ of the freight department of the O. C. R. R., as telegraph operator, is having a two weeks vacation.

Mr. Alonzo H. Barrett, son of Mr. T. H. Barrett, has opened a lunch counter at 13 Faneuil Hall square, Boston, and is meeting with good success.

The Cross nine played a game of ball with a picked nine last Saturday on Dizer's field, defeating them by a score of 19 to 9.

A delegation of the Hingham Reform Club visited the East Weymouth Club Monday evening, and joined in the exercises of the meeting.

A 17 1-2 lb. turtle was taken out of the filter at the water supply station of Mr. Geo. W. Young, on Wharf street, last week. The turtle was marked by his captors, and set free.

On Saturday the East Weymouth Reform Club make an excursion to Weymouth Neck, and a special meeting will be held at their hall this evening, to complete arrangements.

While enjoying the festivities in honor of Mr. Patrick Daly's wedding on Tuesday evening, Mr. Corcoran of Hingham, broke his leg below the knee by stumbling over a mat.

The old barn, said to be 150 years old, belonging to Mr. Henry Bicknell, on Commercial street, is being taken down. It formerly stood on the site of Gardner's Block.

A horse attached to a dog cart belonging at the Landing, and in charge of three lads, ran from Commercial to Jackson squares on Tuesday, doing no harm save frightening the boys considerably.

Two more East Weymouth men, Geo. Cummings and Wm. Roberts, were convicted at the court at Hingham last Friday, for creating a disturbance recently on the cars of the Nantasket Beach R. R. Both were fined $3 and costs.

Mr. Prescott Lothrop, who is connected with the nail works at Wheeling, W. Va., arrived home Wednesday, with the intention of removing his family there, which we learn he will do at once.

At time of writing $125 had been raised towards improving Jackson square. To do the work as intended will require about $80 more. The soliciting paper can be seen at Guy's drug store.

The next open air concert of the Weymouth Band will be held on next Tuesday evening at East Weymouth. The concert will open with the selection "Capt. Windship," which was presented to the band by Mr. F. A. Windship of East Weymouth.

Steamer Company No 2 will visit Cottage City to-morrow, (Saturday) on the occasion of their annual excursion, which has heretofore been made to Nantasket Beach. They will return home on Sunday night, being conveyed from Braintree by G. W. Young.

At the meeting of the Cong'l society held in the vestry of the church on Monday evening, it was unanimously voted to retain the services of Rev. W. A. DePew as pastor. The name of Mr. Alpheus Bates was added to the prudential committee, and three persons were voted in as members of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Totman on Friday evening last entertained about forty of their friends, at their residence on High street, among whom were the A. C.'s, who furnished music at intervals during the evening. A display of fireworks was given in front of the house and was much enjoyed by the guests.

The friends of the Rangers B. B. C. are endeavoring to raise money for the purpose of presenting them with a uniform. The club have distinguished themselves by fine playing and gentlemanly conduct, and should be encouraged. Anyone wishing to contribute can do so by applying to John A. Connell, East Weymouth.

All persons interested in temperance work are reminded of the six o'clock meeting at Reform Club hall next Sunday. This is a public meeting where this important matter is discussed in all its different phases. By your presence some good may come from it. Will you be there?

Rev. Mr. DePew delivered a very interesting temperance discourse last Sunday evening, in the Cong'l vestry, taking for a text, 1 Cor. 9. xxv. He alluded especially to the creation of an appetite for intoxicating liquors by the use, in youthful days, of stimulants of milder character. At the close of his address several ladies and gentlemen made remarks pertinent to the subject.

Monday evening, as the sons of Mr. George F. Maynard, of Lovell's Corner were driving to this village, when near the Cong'l church they were stoned by some rascally boys who quite frequently annoy people in that vicinity. On their return home a young man, unbeknown to them, ran from the sidewalk and caught the horse by the bridle. Officer Peare, learning of the affair, made quick time to the locality to apprehend the youthful assailants, but they, learning of his coming, disappeared and could not be found.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Personal.

Mr. A. T. Crossley was in town Monday, after an absence of four or five years.

Mr. [illegible] of Brooklyn is at [illegible] Reed's. It is Mr. R.'s custom to do his travelling in his own carriage, and he came to So. Weymouth in this way.

Messrs. Edward Lewis and O. Estes have begun the foundations of their future dwellings on Pleasant street.

Mr. Chas. Thomas spent a few days of his vacation at Brant Rock.

Mr. S. T. Madan and family are making an extended stay at Nantasket.

We note the arrival of Mr. Al. Hatch from the West; also of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Richardson from the same section of the country.

It is rumored that Mrs. A. M. Foss is about to sever her connection as organist of the 2d Cong'l society. As Mrs. F. has held that position for about 25 years, her departure will be a matter of much regret. We hope to give a brief sketch of her career as a musician in this town, in next week's paper.

Mrs. Thomas Derby has built a cottage at Nantasket, and this week takes possession.

Itemicules.

An unusually large number of the Universalist society visited Nantasket last Thursday, some 125 being conveyed thither by O. Cushing's barges. Tuesday of this week Cushing took a large party of Holbrook people to the shore.

Huckleberries are reported as being very scarce in this vicinity; consequently prices are high for this mouth discoloring esculent.

Clever.

Apropos of the impending tangle of water pipes, the proprietor of the "Rustic Lawn" suggests that the Piscatorial Asso. distribute Black Bass at so much a faucet.

The pulpit of the 2d Cong'l church was supplied Sunday by Rev. Mr. Leeds, who has been engaged recently in missionary work at Santa Fe, New Mexico; and in the evening he gave a lecture upon the "Romance, Resources and Needs" of that wonderful country, embracing a recital of portions of its strange history, and descriptive of the customs and condition of its people.

Saturday afternoon last the pupils and a few friends of Miss Ida Rosenfeld were invited to a Pianoforte Recital, given at her residence by her youngest scholar, Miss Florence Blanchard. Inasmuch as Miss Florence is only seven years of age, the occasion was one of unusual interest and entertainment, and we (that is to say the "family") were delighted to attend. About 3 p. m., the audience assembled to listen to the performance of this "infant phenomenon" and neat programmes were distributed. Little Miss B. is very versatile, and we may add remarkably skillful both as a reader and executant. To quote the language of the family "She played real nice." Of the duetts, some were played Miss B. 1st and Miss B. 2d, and others vice versa. There were notable numbers, but excellence was so general and delightful that we refrain from particularization. Little Florence has hands so small that octave playing is out of the question, and the mere climbing upon the piano stool is such a manifest task that willing hands are always ready to lift her up. At intermission a huge bouquet was presented to the pianist, and at the close of the performance ice cream was served. On the whole it was a choice little affair and we wish the 'family' would take us next time.

The programme of the recital was as follows:

Duetts,—1. Air from "Norma"; 2. Cossack Dance; 3. Air from "Magic Flute"; Low.

Solos,—4. The Clock; 5. Dance on the Lawn, Kullak; 6. Carnival of Venice, Krug; 7. The Sand-man, illustrating the German legend of an old man who flies over the world and sprinkles sand in the children's eyes at bedtime; 8. Peasant's Dance, Behnke.

Duetts,—9. "God save the King"; 10. Italian Dance; 11. Barcarolle; 12. Neapolitan Song; 13. Tarantelle; 14. March Impromptu, Low.

Solos,—15. Doll's Dream, Cradle song, doll falls asleep, dreams, wakes up and dances, Oesten; 16. Evening song; 17. Chatterbox; 18. March, Behnke.

Politics are dull. Even the expert wire puller is content to lay back in quiet, or revive his shattered nerves among the platitudes of bucolic pursuits; as yet he has allowed nothing to disturb his serenity. The grinding of the machines is not heard, and the welding of the rings has not begun.

But the fires burn tho' they but smolder now. Ere long one will come from the sea with "Blaine of Maine" in his ringing speech; another will rise from his bench and heelball, and derisively flaunt the banner enscribed—"There were two crows sat on a limb, one called Jack, the other Jim;" another will weld his potato-bugger into a torch (like Cleveland, Cincinnati (?) or some feller of old) and gayly march to brass and reed.

But after all, Politics are behaving very well now up in the vicinity of the water works; there is a feeling of calm in every bosom; no premonition of the struggle to come.

Holbrook-Davis.

To every one of us the little missive that calls attention to a wedding is an object of tenderness, and we are all on the qui vive to respond to the summons; all the more eagerly if it be a long expected alliance, and one to be solemnized in church. So on Wednesday evening when the Holbrook-Davis union was to be consummated, the recipients of invitations experienced all the customary thrills of pleasure and quickenings of interest. The 2d Cong'l church presented quite a brilliant appearance when the gayly dressed audience had assembled, and when the mystic hour arrived all were in a happy flutter of excitement awaiting the entrance of the bridal party. Even the old bell in the steeple overhead we suspect had indulged in a sly tipple in honor of the occasion, or else was a participant in the agitation that so infected the atmosphere below; for at the stroke of eight every vibration seemed to say in gladsome tone—"There-is-to-be-a-wedding-here-tonight."

Mrs. Foss officiated at the organ and soon to the music of Valenti's march the bridal cortege entered and took a place before the altar, that had been profusely decorated with flowers, and beneath a huge floral bell.

Messrs. A. C. Heald, Bert Reed, Wilson and Warren Tirrell acted as ushers and Miss Annie Davis and Mr. Addison Holbrook stood up with the happy pair,—whom we may note at this late period were Miss Maria C. Holbrook of this village and Mr John F. Davis of Salem.

Rev. Geo. F. Stanton performed the ceremony, which being quickly ended, the bridal party and friends made their way to the Holbrook residence on Main St., while the larger part of the assemblage leisurely vacated the church to the tune of Wagner's Wedding March.

At the reception the usual incidents were observed—The wealth of toilettes, the resounding osculatory exercises, the hearty congratulation of friend and relative, etc. The bride was radiant in white satin and flowing veil, the whole surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms, and it were traitorous in us to affirm that anyone present surpassed her in loveliness. The bridegroom was very dignified, but the happiness of his new made consort was clearly reflected in his countenance. Mr. Davis is an enterprising merchant of Salem, and early next week will take his bride to a nicely furnished residence in that city. Mrs. Davis, now in fact, has been for a number of years a teacher in this town, has long been a member of the 2d Cong'l choir and always conspicuous in affairs of entertainment and benefit in this village. The happy couple are entering this new phase of life under the most favorable auspices, and we all wish them a God-speed!

Last week your correspondent wrote of the growth of Rollis street, but Pleasant street bids fair to outstrip it. Mr. Elliot Vining has just erected a fine residence, and as elsewhere noted Messrs. Lewis and Estes have begun cellars, Mr. Elbridge Nash contemplates building at an early date, and others are negotiating for building lots, making quite a little boom in real estate down there. Pleasant St. is all its name implies, and dwellers thereon are to be complimented for their choice.

Fogg's shop is at present a blazing instance of "old gold" and "liver red."

Messrs. W. and W. Tirrell have just brought a fine young horse from Maine. He strikes a pretty good gait they say.

Your correspondent cannot drop his pen this week without mentioning the presents given at the Holbrook-Davis wedding, conspicuous among which were the elegant silver service by members of the 2d Cong'l society, the French clock by the choir, the crayon portraits of mother and father, given by the mother of the bride, and the heavily laden table of gifts from many a friend.

B. T.

New Advertisements.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, July 23d, 1884.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of Weymouth," in the Town of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12th, 1882.

Now therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of Weymouth" in the Town of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on July 26, 1904.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office, this 23d day of July, 1884.

SEAL

H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.

(No. 410.) 14 18

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of RACHEL STAFFORD late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JOHN STAFFORD, Administrator.

June 25, 1884. 14 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of ASA F. TIRRELL late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELIAS RICHARDS, Adm'r.

Weymouth, July 25 1884. 14 18

Proposals for Coal.

PROPOSALS for supplying the Town of Weymouth with Coal for the ensuing year will be received until [illegible] July 26th, 1884, by the undersigned. The Coal to be of the grades—White Ash, [illegible]. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

HENRY A. NASH,
LOUIS A. COOK,
Sub-Committee of Selectmen and School Committee, for Supply of Fuel. 13 14

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

PURSUANT to a license granted by Hon. George White, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, I shall cause to be sold at Public Auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 4,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the real estate owned and occupied by Henry Hobart, now deceased, situated in East Braintree, about a half acre of land with a dwelling house thereon and [illegible] on the corner of Island and Hobart streets. [illegible]

FRANCES L. HOBART, Adm'x.

East Braintree, July 15, 1884. 13 15

UIT JARS,

LINED CAPS.
alf Gallons.

MBLERS,

Tin Covers,

SIONISTS,

ROBBINS'
en, Lunch Tongue

DINES,

UARTERS,
LIVES.

& CO.,

ymouth Landing,

WITH

RIDGE Bros.

ashington St.,
BOSTON,
MASS.

S!
WOOL AND
MATTINGS.

LAND,
N PAINTER,
n Glass, and Orna-
ll descriptions,
WEYMOUTH,
give satisfaction.
ARNISH USED.

Goods!
TLETT
EN
CHAIRS
IRS $3.50 to $15.
oys, &c. &c.,
ARIETY.

E & CO.

HAMBERS, PARLORS, DINING ROOMS and
l PARLOR FUR. of our own manufacture.
ERS, COMFORTERS and WOOLLEN BLAN-
ts—to make room for the coming Spring
orated patterns, from which we can sell
RES. Several best makes of Spring Fixtures.
der,
e room for Spring stock.
e carefully handled
ND UPHOLSTERING.
and Cornets constantly on hand. Every
D. WEYMOUTH.
found here.

RICE & CO.

ITS IN CRAYON, WATER COLORS, Oil and OIL PAINTINGS.
, Boudoirs, and every variety of plain pho-
the art, at very reasonable prices. Fami-
Schools, desirous of obtaining pictures at
entire our art productions at a large discount
es. We shall be pleased to send our patrons
full particulars if desired.
otographed with perfect ease by
TANTANEOUS PROCESS.

PER MOWER,
very Description:
RET STREET, BOSTON,
EDS AND WOODEN WARE.

S,
West Street,
N.
NECK DRESS. STYLES FOR
AR,
LING IN THE LATE FASHION,
IN FANCY & PLAIN GOODS,
SPECIALTY:—SHIRTS TO ORDER.

S,
hington Streets,
N.

SPANIEL PUPS FOR SALE!

FOR Sale cheap if taken soon, good stock, easy to learn, for land or water hunting.
Apply to
I. F. VINTON,
Corner of Grove and Liberty streets, So. Braintree
P. O. Box 28.

ADMINISTRATRIX
SALE.

[illegible] PURSUANT to a license granted by Hon. George White, Judge of Probate, for the County of Norfolk, I shall cause to be sold at Public Auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 4,

[illegible] o'clock A. M., on the premises, the real estate owned and occupied by Henry Hobart, now deceased. Said real estate consists of about a half acre of land with a dwelling house thereon and situate in that part of Braintree called East Braintree, and on the corner of Island and Hobart streets.
Terms will be cash in order to settle the estate as [illegible]
FRANCES L. HOBART, Adm'x
East Braintree, July 15, 1884. 13 15

Dinner Bells, Lamp Hooks, Spring Hinges, Sash Fasteners, Door Rollers, Door Track, Sash Cord, Hooks & Staples, Sash Weights, Sheet Lead, Marble Slabs, Sash Springs, Carriage Bolts, Screws & Washers, [illegible], Wire Netting, Well Buckets, Clothes Wringers, Paint Brushes, Mixed Paints, Pocket Cutlery, [illegible], Horse Nails, Lamp Tubes, Chimney Tubes, Well Wheels, Tackle Blocks, Curry Combs, Steel Rakes, Wheelbarrows, Horse Brushes, Bird Cages, Clothes Lines, Table Cutlery

Locks, Latches, Knobs, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Catches, Keys, Brackets, Pulleys, Chains, Traps, Hammers, Trowlers, Hay Tools, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, Curtain Fixtures, Fish Tackle, Axes, Planes, Levels, Pumps, Hatchets,

G BAKER WEYMOUTH.

Call Bells, Dog Collars, Scissors, Pliers, Sad Irons, Files, Tacks, Glue, Faucets, Drills, Wedges, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Rope, Whips, Saws, Nails, Rivets, Emery, Blind Fix., Shot, Cartridges, Sinks, Glass, Putty, Wrenches, Sand Paper.

1884. WEYMOUTH, 1884

1884. 1884.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

I WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WEYMOUTH AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS THAT I HAVE ON HAND AS GOOD AN ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER AND FRIEZE

AS YOU WILL FIND IN THE CITY OF BOSTON. BUYING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, I CAN SELL

10 PER CT. LESS THAN BOSTON PRICES.

EMBOSSED PAPERS, 50, 55 and 60 cts., GILT PAPERS, 35, 40 and 45 cts., CHEAP PAPERS, 10 and 12 1-2 cts. CHEAP PAPERS HUNG FOR 15c.

MARTIN BURRELL,
17 Commercial St., EAST WEYMOUTH.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for **eighteen years**, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or **Flower Bed**. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.
J. AUSTIN DEANE, AGENT AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
Directly on the line of the O. C. R. R. at Quincy Adams Station.

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THOSE DESIRING

Monumental Work,

THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF

MONUMENTS & TABLETS,

FINELY EXECUTED FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

QUINCY AND EASTERN GRANITES, AND ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Especially adapted to all who require first-class work at reasonable prices.

☞Anything selected from this stock can be lettered and set in the cemeteries in a few days notice.

McGRATH BROS., QUINCY, MASS.

NO PREPARATION IN AMERICA EXCELS
THURSTON'S
OLD CONTINENTAL BITTERS
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, HUMORS OF THE BLOOD AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. THURSTON'S WORM SYRUP,
For Pin Worms and Stomach Worms.

Thurston's Canadian Family Balsam,
A SIMPLE, SURE AND SAFE REMEDY. IT CURES CROUP IN A FEW MINUTES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

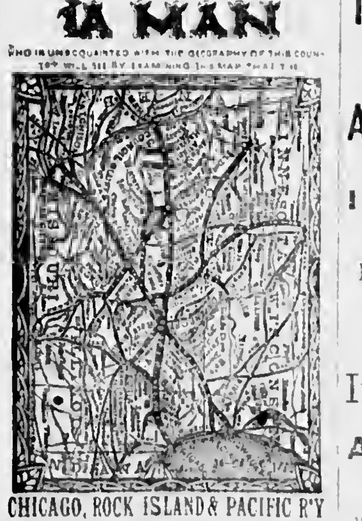
LOUIS A. COOK,
Agent for
QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INS CO.,
DORCHESTER MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.,
ABINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.
and the SUN FIRE OFFICE, of London.

FOR SALE.
Also a PEW in the Second Congregational Church.

TO LET.
A SMALL PUBLIC HALL, either permanently or transiently, suitable for private parties—either for skating or dancing.
17tf South Weymouth.

1A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between [illegible], Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO

GEORGE L. WENTWORTH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Evening Office at Residence, Main Street, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Boston Office, 209 Washington St., Room A

THUNDER BOLTS!
LIGHTNING!
AND FIRE!

WE ARE AGENTS FOR
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
[illegible]
DANGERS
FOR OVER 100 YEARS,
[illegible]
Insure Against Them.

A.S. JORDAN & CO.
Insurance Agents,
WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE.
Weymouth Office, [illegible]
Boston Office, No. 60 State Street.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH
SAVINGS BANK.

President, DAVID HUCKER
Vice Presidents,
Z. L. Bicknell, Joseph Totman
Treasurer, Joseph A Cushing
Board of Investment
[illegible]

BANK OPEN
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,
From [illegible] 2 to 5 p. m.

MRS. C. W. CHAMBERLIN

State and Ark St., Springfield, Mass—Her Good, Kind Words will do Much for the Afflicted.

Mrs Chamberlin is the wife of C. W. Chamberlin, an employee in the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. She says: "Every Spring I have been for some time past, more or less troubled with nervous debility and weakness. Some years I've been completely run down. My physician has recommended various strengthening and blood medicines, but I never received any permanent benefit until I tried Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. It was recommended to me by Mrs. Newcombe, on State St. I think it a wonderful medicine to give one strength and enliven a person. I have recommended it to family after family among my acquaintances in Springfield, Mass., and FAVORITE REMEDY has done a great deal of good wherever it has been placed. I have a sister Mrs Harmon, 29 Tremont St. Lowell, Mass., who was troubled with nervous weakness and loss of strength and appetite, but by using Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY her health was completely restored. I consider it an excellent medicine. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is used extensively among the Armory men here."

No, sir!

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as man. That is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation, without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas and afterwards the Doctor gave his FAVORITE REMEDY to cleanse the blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong.

Wide Awake,

As is its yearly custom, in the number for August, furnishes some very choice vacation reading for the young, with novel and artistic illustrations. Little Pixy People is a frontispiece illustrating a poem of the same title; three drawings for the Meadow Princess, six full page drawings for Æsop's Fable, The Shepherd Boy and the Wolf, are also very attractive. The opening story, A Modern Kate Barlass, is for girls, and the boys have an amusing hunting story called Osito. A funny and dainty tale for the smaller children is the history of Polly's Mortification. Our Royal Neighbors at Sandringham gives a sunshiny glimpse of the Prince of Wales and family, illustrated from photographs. Old School Days sets forth a most simple and primitive sort of child life. The serial story, A Brave Girl, is closed with a masterly chapter. The Chautauqua department is very rich and full in all its series.

Only $3.00 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

BRAINTREE.

On Thursday of last week Mrs. Thomas Hilton and several children were berrying in the pasture at the top of Factory Hill, and during the day entered the house of Miss Sally Hunt, a lady more than eighty years old, and threw the victuals about the floor and assaulted her. Saturday morning they were taken before the District Court at Quincy, adjudged guilty and a fine was imposed upon Mrs. D., which with the costs amounted to about $20. In default of payment she was remanded to the House of Correction at Dedham for three months. The children were let off with a severe reprimand for their part in the outrage.

The tax rate of Braintree for this year is $11 per $1000.

The Public Library will close July 30, and remain closed through the month of August.

Miss Fanny M. Dugey has resigned her position as teacher in the Union District. We learn that she is intending to complete her course of study by attending the Normal school at Bridgewater.

Mr. John Eastwood has moved back to his residence in East Braintree from Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Tuesday afternoon the fire department was called out, the cause being the burning of a small barn at South Braintree, belonging to a Mr. Howe.

Again on Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock another alarm came from the burning of a small house on Liberty street, E. Braintree, owned and occupied by Robert M. Wilson. Some time during the day Tuesday, the house was broken into during the absence of the owner, and all the glass ware and a clothes wringer taken. It was entered by bursting open the back door. Mr. Wilson discovered his loss about 5 o'clock, and called some of his neighbors, who were acquainted with the premises, to examine it. They remained until about 10 o'clock. Mr. W. retired soon afterwards and was awakened by a sense of suffocation from the smoke, about 3.30 o'clock in the morning. Coming down stairs and opening the door the flames burst upon him and he was unable to save only what he had on his back. It was evidently an incendiary fire. A few minutes more and the owner must have perished with the house. Loss $500; insured for $250 in the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance office.

NORTH SCITUATE.

Charlie Hall, hostler at Mitchell's stable was quite severely kicked one day last week, by "Jerry," not so as to disable him, however.

The hotels at the beaches are not doing very well at present, owing, probably, to the cool weather. Mitchell has about fifty regular boarders, while last year he had eighty.

Messrs. Northey & Webb have had quite an addition built on their grocery store at Greenbush.

Among the winners of prizes drawn at the G. A. R. fair, we neglected to mention the clock which was drawn by Mr. Samuel Cook, Chess Table, Benjamin Andrews; Cabinet, Henry Young. The cake which weighed 6 3-4 lbs., was drawn by Miss Emma Welch, she having guessed the exact weight.

Mr. Townsend, who owns the "Bulrush Farm," in Scituate, while riding on Grove street, one day this week his horse took fright, and kicking, broke the buggy into kindling wood, but Mr. Townsend escaped without any injury.

A child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Litchfield, of Boston.

Mr. L. W. Cook has a fine new wagon, made in Concord, N. H., and lettered by Samuel D. Tower, of Cohasset. It has a seat like an ordinary wagon, but behind this is a door, and walking in, you have a whole dry goods store at your disposal. The goods are arranged on shelves, on both sides, and present a fascinating appearance. We wish Mr. Cook success and hope he will always continue as honest and persevering as he is now, and has always been.

Miss Cora A. Sprague is visiting friends in South Weymouth.

HORSFORD FRENCH ROLLS.—One quart sifted flour, loosely measured, a little salt, one measure each of acid and soda, or two heaping teaspoonfuls acid and one moderately heaping teaspoonful soda, of Horsford's Bread Preparation. Mix thoroughly while dry. Then add enough sweet milk, or milk and water, to make a slack dough. Roll out thin and cut into circular pieces with a teacup or cutter; then put a small lump of butter into the centre of each piece and fold the dough over it like turnovers. Bake immediately.

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. [illegible] Wyman is always wide awake in his business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on positive guarantee. Will give you a trial bottle free. Regular size $1.00.

HINGHAM.

Children's Day.

The committee chosen to arrange for the observance of Children's Day, having completed all the necessary plans for the occasion, the members of the Society and Sunday School of the M. E. Church held a very pleasing and interesting children's service in their church last Sunday afternoon. At one o'clock p. m. the Sunday School session was held, the subject of the lesson being "God's Covenant with David," founded upon 2d Samuel 7: 1-16.

After the Sunday School, quite a large congregation assembled in the auditorium to listen to the pleasing service.—The altar and pulpit were neatly decorated with beautiful flowers and greens, while in the alcove and at each side of the pulpit were suspended bird-cages in which the little canaries trilled their sweet songs during the entire service. In front of the alcove, over and underneath were the following inscriptions:

CHILDREN'S DAY
CENTENNIAL. 1784-1884.

In the evening a larger congregation had gathered to listen to the pleasing exercises of the concert which was held by the Sunday School.

The prospects of a large class entering Derby academy for the coming year are very promising.

Installation.

At a recent meeting of the Old Colony Lodge, I. O. of O. F., the following which were elected at a previous meeting, were installed by District Deputy Grand Master George W. Pratt and suite, consisting of Past Grands H. E. Raymond, Grand Marshal; J. F. Cushing, Grand Warden; J. Nelson, Grand Secretary; S. Marden, Grand Treasurer, and B. Shurtleff, Grand Guardian.

N. G—Edward F. Wilder.
V. G—Walter W. Hersey.
Secretary—Arthur M. Bibby.
Treasurer—Hiram T. Howard.
W—Eugene F. Skinner.
C—Arthur F. Hersey.
O. G—Edward Cowing.
I. G—Frank N. Kittredge.
R. S. N. G—Wm. T. Hobart.
L. S. N. G—Charles H. Hodge.
R. S. V. G—Hela F. Lincoln.
L. S. V. G—Martin L. Stoddard.
L. S. S—Edward E. Hatch.
Organist—Mollie McNeil.

At the close of the installation a bountiful collation was served to all in the hall.

It is probable that the prize declamation and essays at Derby academy, which were so very successful last year, may become a permanent thing. On account of the interest excited by competition the quality of the speaking and of the compositions was greatly improved.

The total valuation of town May 1st, 1884, is $3,298,833

Real Estate,	2,467,346
Personal,	831,487
Number of Polls,	1,161
Dwellings,	1,044
Acres of Land,	12,973
Horses,	536
Cows,	421
Sheep,	201

The rate of taxation is $13 on $1000.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Melrose, 25th ult., by Rev. B. P. Livermore, Frank L. Dwyer and Miss Lila L. Iverson, both of Malden.

DIED.

In North Weymouth, 22d inst., Nathaniel Stoddard, aged 73 years, 3 months and 28 days.

In East Weymouth, 13th inst., Pamelia Stockbridge, formerly of Hanover, aged 81 years.

In Hingham, 22d inst., Benjamin, son of the late Martin Lincoln, aged 48 years; 21st inst., Susan, wife of Samuel W. Marsh, aged 74 years, 21 mos., and 16 days.

LIVES OF
GROVER CLEVELAND
AND
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS
The Democratic Nominees for
THE PRESIDENCY.

ALL the prominent points of their history are given in clear and interesting manner, and the additional mass of information concerning governmental and political matters, makes the volume one not only of every readable nature, but also of great value to all.

B. F. PRATT, AGENT,
NORTH WEYMOUTH.

1000 YARDS
OF
Print and Cambric
REMNANTS,
AT
3 and 4 Cts.
PER YARD,
AT
WEYMOUTH
CLOAK & SUIT
PARLORS.
MRS. F. E. HOBART.

FOR 30 DAYS,
MY STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes
Will be offered at
Reduced Prices,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
SHOP WORN GOODS
AT LESS THAN
COST.
AT THE OLD STAND OF
J. CRANE,
WASHINGTON SQUARE.
1tf

A FEW HINTS
FOR THE USE OF
AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, **Nausea,** are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Guardian's Sale of
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of license granted to Geo. W. White, guardian of Geo. Holbrook, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, an insane person, by the Hon. Geo. White, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the eighteenth day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a lot of meadow land situated near Park Avenue, in Weymouth, in said County, near the residence of Josiah Martin, containing about fifteen acres, more or less—Bounded easterly by land of Joshua Sprague, westerly by land of the heirs of Appleton Howe, northerly by land of the heirs of John Dyer, and southerly by land of James Moore.

Also, another lot of woodland, situated in the southerly part of Hingham, in the county of Plymouth, near the house of Cornelius Leary, containing about twenty acres, more or less. Bounded southerly by Derby street and land of Mr. Rudy, westerly by land of Allen Vining and Mary V. White; northerly by land of heirs of Sarah Salisbury and Albert Gardner, and easterly by land of said Gardner and Cornelius Leary.

Terms Cash. Sale to commence on the first described lot.
3t G. W. WHITE Guardian.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs at Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of CATHERINE DUNPHY late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased.
Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Howard Poole who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and statute.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said county of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of September, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
14 15 JONATHAN COBB, Register.

FOR SALE!
A NEW COVERED WAGON,

MADE to order by Charles Abib, and in first class order. The wagon has leather trimmings and is built of the best material throughout. The reason for selling is that the wagon is too large for owner's use.
Apply to
L. D. CROCKER,
12 2w East Braintree.

STAR
BAKERY.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY that he has opened the STAR BAKERY formerly occupied by Mr. A. L. Hobart, where there can always be found

BREAD, ROLLS,
CAKE, PASTRY,
CRACKERS

and all other goods usually kept in a first class Bakery.

HOT BROWN BREAD AND BEANS for sale Saturday nights and Sunday mornings till 9 o'clock.

Our specialty is WEDDING CAKE which we can furnish to our customers at lower prices than it can be purchased for in Boston.

A superior article of Jellies and Jams, also, Fresh Yeast for sale.

Teams run through Braintree, Weymouth and East Weymouth daily.

WALTER A. CLARK,
12 3m Formerly foreman Star Bakery.

NEW
FURNITURE STORE

THE subscribers would inform the people of WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY, that they have opened a STORE in

Gardner's Block, Jackson Sq.,
EAST WEYMOUTH,

where may be found a full line of

Household Furniture,
CHAMBER SETTS,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CHAIRS,
LOUNGES,
TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

They have associated with the Store a

REPAIR SHOP,

where they will do all kinds of repairing, Upholstering and Cabinet Work, in the neatest manner, Also Window Screens and Doors.

Work called for and delivered at short notice. Having had long experience we feel confident in securing our patrons satisfactory work at the lowest possible prices. Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

FORD & PHILLIPS.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that I have given my son, WALTER EVERETT LOWELL, his time after this date, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his debts.
REUBEN LOWELL.
South Weymouth, [illegible] 1884. 14 15

WANTED.

A [illegible] Church [illegible]
[illegible]

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of HENRY A. PETERSON late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARY H. PETERSON Adm'x.
Weymouth, June 30th 1884. 9 11

Horsford's
SELF-RAISING
Bread
Preparation.

Recommended
BY PHYSICIANS.

It restores to the flour the nutritious and strength-giving phosphates
—THAT ARE—
removed with the bran,
AND WHICH ARE
required by the system.
No other Baking Powder or Yeast does this.

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.
CHANGE IN BANK HOURS

ON and after March 1st, 1884 the Bank hours will be from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on every business day, and from 7 to 9 o'clock on MONDAY EVENINGS.
44 CHAS. T. CRANE, Treas.

WANTED!
PEOPLE TO EXAMINE
THE BARGAINS
—IN—
BOOTS and SHOES,
AT THE
'Brookside.'

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots at $2.50, worth $5.00.

LOUIS J. HART, Prop'r.
WASHINGTON SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
15 13

SEASON OF 1884.

FAMILIES,
25 cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores & Markets
16 2-3 cts. per 100 lbs.
BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

☞Customers wishing Ice before May 10, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

A. & C. HOLLIS,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
1tf

CARD
TO THE
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
OF NORTH WEYMOUTH.

I WOULD respectfully return my sincere thanks for the encouragement with which you have favored me in patronizing my

DEPOT CARRIAGES

for the past nine years. Having sold my interest in the above named Depot travel to Mr. Walter F. Cushing, I would cheerfully recommend him as a man well qualified, and one who will furnish good teams and careful drivers to accommodate the public.

The subscriber will continue his

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS

at the Old Stand, and will keep good horses and clean carriages. Parties and families will be furnished pleasure wagons and good drivers at short notice.

MR. H. RAYMOND will remain with me and take charge of the Livery Business.

ELISHA PRATT.
North Weymouth, July 4, 1884. 11 13

1797. 1884.

DERBY ACADEMY,
HINGHAM.

The EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR of this school will open

Monday, September 1, at 9 A. M.

Candidates for admission will present themselves at the academy on the above date. Candidates for the Fourth Class will be required to pass an examination in the common English branches, as prescribed in the circulars.

Advanced and Preparatory Pupils will be admitted, but must give satisfactory evidence of their ability to pursue the required studies.

During the past year a department for younger pupils has been opened, and will be continued. This department is under the supervision of the Preceptor and in charge of a competent teacher. It is designed as a preparatory school for the Academy or High School, for children whose parents do not desire to send them to the public schools. Candidates for admission to this department may present themselves at the same time and place as other candidates.

For further information send for circular, giving course of study, terms of admission, etc., to

JAMES E. THOMAS, Preceptor,
HINGHAM, MASS.
Jly. 4 11, 18, Aug. 22, 29, 6N

THE
Adams & Westlake
Wire Gauze,
Non-Explosive,
OIL STOVES
Are the Standard for
CONVENIENCE,
RELIABILITY,
NEATNESS,
ECONOMY,

Wire-Gauze Wick Pockets, on the principle of the safety Lamp, make the stove absolutely non-explosive, it being impossible for flame to communicate with the oil or gas.

FOR SALE BY
S. W. PRATT
DEALER IN
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges,
WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH
DRUG STORE.

SMITH'S
EXTRACT
Calisaya Bark,
An Agreeable Tonic.

SMITH'S
SYRUP
HYPOPHOSPHITES,
For Consumptives.

OUR EXTRACT
Jamaica Ginger
IS NOT EXCELLED.
SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH AND QUALITY.

BENJ. F. SMITH, Ph. G

DRAFTS
ON IRELAND,
£1 AND UPWARD,
FOR SALE AT
UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF WEYMOUTH.

STETSON
NOW OFFERS TO PURCHASERS BETTER BARGAINS IN
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
THAN EVER HAS BEEN MADE IN TOWN.

BEAR IN MIND THAT WE HAVE
All Kinds and Styles
OF BOOTS AND SHOES, THAT WILL FIT ALL FEET.
BOOTS FOR WIDE FEET.
BOOTS FOR NARROW FEET.
HIGH INSTEPS.
LOW INSTEPS,
LARGE AND SMALL JOINTS, ETC.

☞Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. STETSON,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Fund, April 1, 1884, $417,337 24
Amount at Risk, $26,830,523.00

Dividends Paid on every Expiring Policy; 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years and 20 per cent. on all others.

Israel W. Munroe, President and Treasurer.
Chas. A. Howland, Secretary.

AGENTS:

ELIAS RICHARDS,	Weymouth
E. S. BEALS	North Weymouth
Z. L. BICKNELL,	East Weymouth
LOUIS A. COOK,	South Weymouth

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON.

Largest and most Successful in the World

THE COURSE OF STUDY is thorough, complete and practical. Pupils are fitted for the duties and work of every day life.

THE FACULTY embraces a list of twenty teachers and assistants, selected with special reference to proficiency in each department.

THE STUDENTS are young people of both sexes full of diligence and zeal.

THE DISCIPLINE is of the highest order and inculcates valuable business lessons.

THE PATRONAGE is the largest of any Commercial School in the world.

THE REPUTATION of this school for originality and leadership and as the Standard Institution of its kind is generally acknowledged.

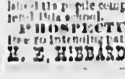
THE SCHOOL BUILDING is centrally located and purposely constructed.

SITUATIONS in Business Houses furnished its pupils completes the varied inducements to attend this school.

PROSPECTUS containing full particulars post free to intending patrons. Opens Sept. 1st. Address

H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington St. Boston.

TO LET.



A Nice Tenement of 9 rooms, on Walnut Avenue. Also Store Room in [illegible] Block, Washington St., suitable for Dressmaker or Fancy Goods.
Apply to
3tf WM. H. CLAPP

East Weymouth
ICE CO.

WE are prepared to furnish Ice as soon as patrons may desire, at the following prices.

FAMILIES, 25 Cents per 100 lbs.
Stores and Markets, 16 2-3c. " "

We are also prepared to do
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.
FIRST QUALITY
HAY AND STRAW
[illegible] payable monthly.
J. F. & W. H. CUSHING.
21 26

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.
43rd YEAR. $1.50 a Year.

Send three 2c stamps for Sample Copy English or German of the Oldest and Best Agricultural Journal in the world.

Orange Judd Co. David Judd, Pres.
751 Broadway, New York. 74

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin [illegible] persons interested in the estate of THOMAS B. NORTON [illegible] of W[illegible] in said county, deceased, [illegible]
Greeting.

[illegible]

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this [illegible] day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
14 15 JONATHAN COBB Register.

HAVE YOU SEEN
AT
GRANVILLE
THOMPSON'S
THE
NEW
$8, $10, $12
WATCHES.
NO. 12
WASHINGTON STREET.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WE are prepared to deliver Ice to all who wish, on former route of Mr. Solomon Lovell, commencing the 1st of May, at the following rates:

PRICE TO FAMILIES,
25 Cents per 100 lbs.
STORES, MARKETS, &c.,
16 2-3 Cents per 100 lbs.

Customers wishing Ice before the 1st of May will receive prompt attention by notifying by mail, or otherwise.

Payments monthly. ☞ REFRIGERATORS for sale at reasonable prices.

G. W. LOVELL,
52 12 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

LASTERS
WANTED

ON MACHINE SEWED GOODS, at
TIRRELL, CHURCH & CO'S.
LOVELL'S CORNER,
6 3 tf EAST WEYMOUTH

FORD & McCORMICK,
FUNERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
WASHINGTON SQ.,
Weymouth Landing.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, &c., constantly on hand, and furnished on the most favorable terms.

We have an elegant HEARSE of Brownell's manufacture, a new HACK, and Carriages of any number desired will also be furnished.

The PATENT FREEZER is used in preserving bodies without coming in contact with the ice.

Orders attended to in the most faithful manner, on application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN FORD. T. J. McCORMICK.

D. P. LINCOLN,
Instruction given on the Violin,
ALSO IN
SINGING & VOICE CULTIVATION.

Terms for Violin, $15 per quarter of 24 Lessons. Singing, $16. Voice Cultivation, $20.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired.

ROOM IN SHOP AT RESIDENCE,
P. O. Box 305. East Weymouth.
6N&S1y42

Town of Weymouth.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

NOTICE.

☞The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures, or Milk Cans, for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandize, is called to the following statute:

AN ACT
RELATING TO THE SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sealers of weights and measures in the several cities and towns shall annually give public notice by advertisement, or by posting notice in one or more public places in their respective cities and towns, to all inhabitants or persons having a usual place of business therein, who use scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandize or other commodities, or for public weighing, to bring in their scales, weights, measures and milk-cans to be adjusted and sealed within sixty days after said notice. Such sealers shall attend in one or more convenient place or places, and shall adjust, seal and record all scales, weights, measures and milk cans, so brought in.

In those cities or towns where a salary is paid to sealers of weights and measures, no fees shall be charged for such services. In other cities and towns the said sealers shall receive the compensation set forth in section fourteen of chapter fifty-one of the General Statutes.

SECTION 2. After the expiration of the said sixty days, the said sealers of weights and measures shall go to the houses, stores and shops of persons mentioned in the foregoing section who have neglected to comply with the notice given thereunder, and having entered the same, with the assent of the occupants thereof, shall adjust and seal their scales, weights, measures and milk cans, and shall be entitled to receive for said service the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

SECTION 3. The said sealers of weights and measures shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance within their respective cities and towns that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and shall test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same, and shall receive therefor the compensation set forth in said section fourteen.

SECTION 4. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealers of weights and measures, at the office of any of said sealers, whenever such persons desire to have it done.

SECTION 5. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures, by any person, that he has a reasonable cause to believe, or whenever a sealer of weights and measures shall himself have reasonable cause to believe, that any scale, weight, measure or milk-can which may be used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight, or measure or milk-can is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto, certifying the fact, and forbidding its use thereafter until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same and has been refused such permission, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. All scales, weights, measures and milk-cans that cannot be made to conform to the standard, shall be stamped "condemned," or "C" by the sealers of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 7. If any person shall knowingly use any false weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, or shall alter any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam after the same shall have been adjusted and sealed, so that the same thereby shall not conform to the public standard, and shall fraudulently make use of the same, he shall forfeit for each offense the sum of fifty dollars, one-half to the use of the city or town, and one-half to the use of the complainant. And any sealer, when he shall have any reasonable cause to believe that any weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam, has been altered since the same was last adjusted and sealed, is authorized and required to enter the premises in which such weight, measure, milk-can, scale, balance or beam is kept or used, and examine the same.

SECTION 8. The city council of any city may, by ordinance, and any town may by by-law, provide that the sealer of any weights and measures for their respective city or town, be paid by a salary, and that they account for and pay into the treasury of the city or town, the fees received by them by virtue of their office.

SECTION 9. The mayor and aldermen of any city are authorized to remove any sealer of weights and measures in said city at any time they may see fit.

SECTION 10. Chapter two hundred and eighteen of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved April 6, 1876.

Old Colony Railroad.

June 23, 1884.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

New York, via Fall River Line, 6.00 PM; Return, via Fall River Line, 5.30 PM.

Newport, 8.30, 11.40 AM; 3.35, 6.00 (boat), PM. Return, 7.45, 10.20 AM; 2.55, 4.30 PM.

Fall River via Taunton, 8.00, 11.40 AM; 3.35, 4.45, 6.00 PM; via Bridgewater, 8.30 AM; 4.25 PM. **Return** via Taunton, 1.20, 6.45, 8.10, 10.56 AM; 3.33 PM; via Bridgewater, 6.25 AM; 6.05 PM.

Brockton, 7.50, 8.30, 10.05, AM; 12.45, 1.15, 3.15, 4.10, 4.35, 5.20, 6.07, 8.15, 11.10 PM. **Return,** 6.24, 6.45, 8.03, 9.30, 9.45 AM; 12.43, 2.10, 3.20, 4.45, 6.25, 6.38, 9.41 PM.

Plymouth via Abington, 7.50 AM; 1.00, 5.10 PM; via **Duxbury,** 7.50 AM; 3.50, PM. **Return,** via Abington, 6.35, 9.15, 11.00 AM; 3.30 PM; via Duxbury, 7.30 AM; 4.25 PM.

East Bridgewater, 7.50, 11.00 AM; 2.30, 5.10 10.00e PM. **Return,** 7.02, 9.46 AM; 3.47, 9.14e PM.

South Abington, 7.50, 11 AM; 2.30, 5.35, 6.10, 6.25, 10.00e PM. **Return,** 6.15, 7.10, 8.18, 9.56 AM; 12.24, 4.12, 9.30e PM.

South Weymouth, 7.50, 11.00 AM; 2.30, 3.35, 5.10, 6.25, 10.00e PM. **Return,** 6.30, 7.33, 8.32, 10.14 AM; 12.38, 4.33, 9.46e PM.

South Duxbury, 7.50 AM; 3.50, 5.00 PM. **Return,** 6.45, 7.45 AM; 4.45 PM.

Marshfield, 7.50, 8.33, 11.40 AM; 3.50, 5.20, 6.25 PM. **Return,** 6.00, 7.00, 7.56, AM; 12.15, 4.26, 4.56 PM.

Scituate and North Scituate, 7.35, 8.33, 11.40 AM, 3.50, 5.20, 6.25 PM. **Return,** Scituate, 6.29, 7.22, 8.13 AM; 12.20, 2.50, 1.26 PM.

Cohasset and Hingham, 7.01, 8.33, 11.40 AM; 2.30, 3.50, 5.20, 5.30, 6.25 PM. **Return, Cohasset,** 6.45, 7.39, 8.25, 9.58 AM; 12.54, 3.04, 4.56, 5.40 9.30 PM. **Return, Hingham,** 6.55, 7.56, 8.36 10.11 AM; 1.16, 3.18, 5.20, 6.03, 9.50 PM.

East Weymouth and Weymouth, 7.35, 8.33, 11.40 AM; 2.30, 3.50, 5.30, 6.25 PM. **Return, East Weymouth,** 7.03, 8.00, 10.20 AM; 1.14, 3.20, 4.33, 6.11, 9.55 PM. **Return, Weymouth** 7.10, 8.09, 10.29 AM; 1.24, 3.39, 4.41, 6.19, 10.08 PM.

South Braintree, 6.45, 7.50, 8.10, 10.00, 11, 11.40 AM; 12 M; 12.45, 1.15, 1.50, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 3.35, 4.15, 4.35, 4.45, 5.10, 5.20, 5.35, 6.01, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 PM.—**Return,** 5.58, 6.36, 7.12, 7.32, 7.51, 7.48, 8.27, 9.09, 9.48, 10.26, 10.34, AM; 12.36, 12.47, 1.04, 1.26, 2.31, 3.41, 3.44, 5.06, 5.19, 5.31, 6.43, 6.59, 7.10, 8.11 10.02, 10.21 PM.

Quincy, 6.45, 7.35, 7.50, 8.00, 8.31, 10.05, 11.00 AM; 12 M; 1.15, 1.50, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 4.35, 5.10, 5.32, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.30, 8.15, 10.00, 11.10, 11.15 PM. **Return,** 6.09, 6.48, 7.25, 7.36, 7.42, 7.51, 8.02, 8.22, 8.37, 9.19, 9.59, 10.45 AM; 12.07, 1.31, 2.44, 3.53, 4.56, 5.15, 5.41, 6.32, 6.51, 7.01, 7.20, 8.54, 10.12, 10.33 PM.

Cottage City, 8.30 AM; 12.45, 4.10 PM.

Nantucket, 12.45 PM.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Fall River, via Bridgewater, 8.45 PM; via Taunton, 7.00 PM. **Return,** via Taunton, 5.20c AM; (via Bridgewater) 7.2e AM.

South Braintree and Way Stations, 8.30 AM 12.45, 5.00 10.00 PM. **Return** (South Braintree) 6.11, 9.30 AM; 1.45, 5.00, 8.07, 10.10 PM.

Cottage City and Nantucket, 7.30 AM.

Plymouth, via South Shore, 9.15 AM.

Nantasket Beach and South Shore, 1.30 PM. **Return, Weymouth,** 5.32, 10.05 PM.

c or on arrival of boat from New York; e Tuesdays and Fridays only.

J. R. KENDRICK General Manager.

NOTICE.

IN addition to my Horse Shoeing business I have secured the services of a first-class CARRIAGE SMITH, and am now prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Ironing and Repairing

in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public for past patronage I am yours respectfully,

J. H. WALLACE,
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,
Washington Square, Weymouth, Mass.
SHOP IN REAR OF J. H. WORSTER'S STORE.

PARKER & WOOD.
Everything for the Farm,
Ice Dealers' Supplies,
WOODENWARE,
GRASS SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS.
49 NORTH MARKET ST.,
BOSTON.

A Positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all Scalp Diseases
CAPILLARIS
Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS.
E. HALL MANSFIELD, Prop., [illegible], Mass.
41y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned, Agent for the following Insurance Cos., with Assets of more than $23,000,000, is prepared to insure to any amount, on REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY, in WEYMOUTH or vicinity. Having had many years' experience

IN FIRE INSURANCE,

and thankful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

Quincy Mutual,	of Quincy
Dorchester,	of Boston,
Merchants & Farmers,	Worcester,
Abington,	of Abington,
Home Ins. Co.,	of New York,
German American,	of New York,
Ins. Co. of North America,	Phila.
American Ins. Co.,	of Philadelphia,
Shoe & Leather Ins. Co.,	Boston,
Phenix Ins. Co.,	Brooklyn,
Gloucester Ins. Co.,	Gloucester,
Phœnix " "	Hartford,
Lancashire " "	Manchester, Eng.

ELIAS RICHARDS.
Weymouth, April 7, 1884.

Passenger Notice.

COMMENCING next Sunday morning the Passenger Carriage of Cushing's Coach Line will leave East Weymouth for Braintree station at 8.15 o'clock for the trains to and from Boston.

For the evening trains, Carriage leaves East Weymouth at 4.45 P. M.
EAST WEYMOUTH, Oct. 17, 1883. 21 tf

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

SPECIAL TREATMENT
For Nervous Disorders,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Diseases peculiar to Women. Pain relieved and disease cured in many cases without the use of medicine. Consultations free, by mail or otherwise. Endorsed both in this Country and abroad. C. S. HARDY, M. D., 73 Chester Sq., Boston (few doors from Tremont st.).

Perfect Bed
Perfect Lounge.
No Mattress Needed
$10 to $35

Graves' Pat. Improved Lounge Bed.
Send for Circular.
S. GRAVES & SON,
881 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THAYER ACADEMY.
EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17.
Examination for Admission, Sept. 16.
Address
J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.
1-10 22 SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

JAMES PYLE'S
O K
PEARLINE
THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR
WASHING AND BLEACHING
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

Board of Health.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THE Board of Health hereby notify all persons interested, that on and after this date the following provisions of Chapter 26 of the General Statutes, will be strictly enforced:

SEC. 47. When a householder knows that a person within his family is taken sick of......any ......disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the...... Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $100.

SEC. 48. When a physician knows that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with ......any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the......Board of Health of the town, and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit for each offence a sum not less than $50, nor more than $100.

The Board considers the above sections to apply to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GEORGE A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB BAKER,
} Board of Health of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March, 1883.

MEETINGS OF THE

Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House EVERY MONDAY [illegible] during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M. On the third Monday of each month they will meet at the Almshouse at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
HENRY A. NASH,
GEORGE A. CUSHING,
WILLIAM NASH,
JACOB BAKER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March, 1883.

THE WEEK

In the United States and the Old World.

FOUND AT LAST.

Six Survivors of the Greeley Expedition Rescued by the Thetis and Bear.

The steamers Thetis and Bear, which sailed into the Arctic region in search of the party under command of Lieutenant Greeley, have returned having been successful. The men of the Greeley party were found on an ice island, but eighteen had already succumbed to the hardships to which they had been subjected. Seven were rescued alive, but in a very exhausted condition.

Sergeant Ellison was very much prostrated and badly frostbitten when found, and died at Godhavn, July 6, after undergoing a surgical operation.

In August last the entire Greeley expedition left Lady Franklin bay to come south in a steam launch, three boats and a dingy. In September they got upon a loose ice floe, and drifted about for thirty days, nearly getting into the terrible Melville bay, and deciding to abandon the launch and two boats as too heavy to carry, they succeeded in landing at the end of that time, and about October 15 went into winter quarters at Cocked Hat cove, just north of Cape Sabine. These winter quarters consisted of a hut of stone covered by one boat and sail. Up to this time all hands were well, but now starvation stared them in the face, and they were put on the shortest possible allowance. At Lady Franklin Bay plenty of food had been left because it was too heavy to carry, and they expected to find plenty at Cape Sabine. They found, however, only two barrels of bread in the cache made by the Proteus crew after her loss, a damaged one left by the British and a few rations left by the relief expedition of 1882. In the autumn a forlorn hope started to reach some dried meat cached by Nares, but Ellison's feet and hands were frozen, and they were forced to abandon the meat and return. In the spring a tent was erected, but the party were too weak to fasten it strongly, and a few hours before the rescue it blew down and remained upon the survivors. In February the first man, Cross, died. The next was a native. In April, Rice and Fredericks volunteered to find the abandoned meat. Rice died on the trip, and Fredericks returned to camp in a terribly exhausted condition. Two men, Lockwood and Jewell, died in camp while Fredericks was away, and on the 1st of June Lieutenant Kislingbury died. After this little of moment, except constantly recurring deaths, occurred until on June 22 the faint sound of a steam whistle was heard by Long. He and Brainard got out of their sleeping bags and went to a point, but seeing nothing they started to return. Long was unable to do so, and sat down in despair beside some rocks. Soon he saw a steam launch, to which he shouted and raised a flag. Soon after they it landed.

The story of the rescuing party, as told by Captain Ash, ice pilot of the Bear, is as follows:

Sailed from St. John's, May 4; reached Upernavik on 29th; Duck Island, June 6; Cape York, June 18, and Payer Harbor on the 22d. At 7 p. m. we had both ships fast to a large heavy floe in Payer harbor, and some of the officers and men left the ships for the shore in different directions. An officer from the Thetis found the record on Brevoort Island, stating that Greeley and party were all well, and that they left Fort Conger on August 9, and landed at Baird Inlet on the 29th of September, after driving about on the ice nearly three weeks in the vicinity of Cape Sabine. The record also told where to find his winter camp. Our steam launch being out and ready, we were immediately sent away for the camp, which was about three miles to the northwest of Cape Sabine. In the meantime the Thetis blew her whistle to recall some of her men and they heard it at the camp, and as we neared it, we saw one man make his appearance where he could look down toward the cape. He saw the boat and come down to where we going to land. On jumping ashore the first question was how they all were. His answer was, "There are seven of us left yet." Sad news and a sudden reverse to our cheerful spirits of a quarter of an hour ago. But it was no time to reflect; we must try to save the living. What a sight to look at. Six men lay there starving and not able to help themselves. Pointing to one, they said he was dying, but he rallied, and is doing well now. We cut a hole in the canvas to give us room, and commenced to feed them, serving them all round gradually, and not letting them have as much as they wanted. Captain Emory and Dr. Ames and a crew came on shore, and the sufferers were attended to by Dr. Ames with plenty of warm milk and other suitable nourishment. In the meantime Commander Schley began to superintend the removal of the party to the ships. Stretchers had been brought on shore, and the men were carried to the boats by the blue jackets. Two men only were able to walk, or were strong enough to be led down by two men, one on each side of them, to the boats.

We proceeded with a good crew from each ship to unearth the dead bodies and wrap them in blankets over their clothes, and secure them and take them off, a part to each ship. Ten were buried on a ridge of level ground, side by side, about 300 yards from the camp with a very high mountain just on the back. Two others were lying a little distance below the camp, the survivors not having had strength enough to bury them with the rest, making twelve bodies taken on board the ships. Four others were buried on the ice from the winter house, but the ice had broken off and taken them with it. Edwards, an Esquimaux, was drowned while out hunting. There were 250 rations left there by Beebe in 1882. Total number of deaths eighteen since the party reached Cape Sabine last fall, and another man, J. Ellison, who was one of the party, trying to get these before-mentioned rations, got badly frost-bitten. During the winter both his feet dropped off at the ankles and all his fingers dried up hard. I saw the doctor take them off on board the Bear, all of both hands. He also lost the top of his nose. After he was on board ship a few days he seemed to be getting on finely, and was in good spirits, but in a little while he took another change and went wrong in the head, finally dying, leaving now six survivors of the twenty-five that started out. The researches of the expedition were every way successful. Latitude 83 deg. 24 min. was reached, and a second party crossed the Western ocean. The party which went north travelled east to the twenty-fourth degree longitude.

Lieutenant Greeley assured your correspondent that he had clear proof that an open polar sea exists, one of his parties drifting into it many miles, but being blown back safely. He says he agrees in this with Nordenjeskiold. A valley running from near Lady Franklin bay to the Western ocean, about sixty miles wide, was discovered. It is bounded north and south by continuous glaciers, ice 500 feet in height, and has no apparent breaks. In the valley vegetation was abundant and the climate much milder than usual in that latitude. This he styles the Eden of the North. Greeley says that if 500 pounds of meat had been left by Garlington his party would have been saved. Littleton Island, upon which there were some provisions, could not be reached in winter, the Sound, twenty-five miles wide, being open, and in the spring the party were too weak to go. The survivors are yet very weak, but recovering rapidly. Greeley is extremely weak. His expedition, he says, would have been the most successful on record if food had been left upon Cape Sabine where it should have been.

The following is a list of the saved by the Thetis and Bear:

Lieutenant A. W. Greeley.
Sergeant Brainard.
Sergeant Fredericks.
Sergeant Long.
Hospital Steward Beiderback.
Private Connell.
Sergeant Ellison.

These are the only survivors of the Lady Franklin bay expedition. Sergeant Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost-bite, and died July 6. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing this expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One Esquimau, Fornevik, was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the inspector of Greenland. Five bodies buried in the ice fort near the camp were swept away by winds and currents into the sea before the arrival of the relief, and could not be recovered.

The names of the dead recovered and now on board of the Thetis and Bear, with date of death, are

Sergeant Cross, January 1, 1884.
Wederick (Esquimau), April 5.
Sergeant Linn, April 6.
Lieutenant Lockwood, April 9.
Sergeant Jewell, April 12.
Private Ellis, May 19.
Sergeant Ralston, May 23.
Private Whistler, May 24.
Sergeant Israel, May 27.
Lieutenant Kingsbury, June 1.
Private Henry, June 6.
Private Schneider, June 18.

The names of those buried in the ice fort with date of death, are

Sergeant Rice, April 9, 1884.
Corporal Salor, June 3.
Private Bender, June 6.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 6.
Sergeant Gardner, June 12.

These bodies were not recovered.

Jens Edwards, an Esquimau, was drowned while sealing.

Commander Schley of the expedition, in a despatch, earnestly suggested that the bodies be placed in metallic caskets for better transportation. Admiral Nichols wired the heartiest congratulations to himself, officers and men, and directed him to use his discretion about the care and transportation of the bodies.

The commander, in his account of the relief expedition says:

"Impassable floes and solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, which rafted much greater. The Thetis and the Bear reached Cape York after a passage of twenty-one days in Melville bay.

Lieutenant Emory, with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skilfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greeley.

The Greeley party is much improved in health since being rescued, but their condition was critical in the extreme when found, and for some days after. Forty-eight hours delay in reaching would have been fatal to all now living. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years."

SHOT AND ROBBED.

The Rough Experience of a Pennsylvania Doctor.

Dr. Richard A. Robertson, of Mercer county, who was dangerously shot near Harrisburg, Pa., recently, and robbed of about $1600, gives the following account of his misfortune. He was in New York trying to dispose of a patent for an improved method of connecting car tracks, and met a man giving his name as E. H. Curtis, who represented to be much interested in the patent, and indicated a desire to purchase a part of it. Dr. Robertson, missing the train on Monday, was induced by Curtis to visit Coney Island. The two left New York, after the doctor had given Curtis to understand that he had considerable money on his person. The doctor remained in Harrisburg, and Curtis proceeded further. Some days after, the doctor received a letter from Mechanicsburg, about eight miles from this city, summoning him to that town for the alleged purpose of completing negotiation in the patent right case. The real intention was no doubt to rob the doctor. But no favorable opportunity presenting itself, the two came to the city. Curtis proposed a walk, and after they had gone several squares they were joined by another man, who was introduced to the doctor as Saunders. The three walked about a mile, when they seated themselves on a flat boat. Here Saunders drew from a paper bag two bottles of beer, one of which he and Curtis drained. Robertson was induced to drink some of the beer in the other bottle. In a few minutes the doctor grew faint, which feeling he ascribed to the beer. Soon he heard the report of a pistol and fell to the ground unconscious. Several hours after the shooting he became conscious, and was lying at the foot of a bank among a pile of stones. He dragged himself to the top of the bank, and about 6 o'clock the next morning was found by a colored boy, to whom he related his experience.

FOUGHT WITH FOILS.

Duel Between the Brother of a Louisiana Judge and a Wealthy Planter.

A duel fought with three-edged sharp-pointed foils at daybreak, under the oaks on Metairie Ridge, between Evarista Poche, brother of Associate Justice Poche of the Supreme Court, and Captain J. E. Bron, a well-known steamboat captain and a planter, both Creoles. Neither appeared to be familiar with the weapon used, and both became greatly excited, so that after the word was given and a few preliminary thrusts each seized the other's weapon by the blade with the left hand and thus they stood panting and staring at each other, each seeking to wrest the steel from his enemy. The seconds interfered and separated them, again placed them in position, and the word was given.

They measured blades, and then, impelled by overheated blood, they rushed at each other and clinched. A struggle followed, each trying to use his blade as a dagger upon his opponent. The seconds interfered and succeeded in separating them. The fight was about to be renewed, when Poche turned pale and announced that he was wounded. Dr. Deroaldes, his surgeon, advanced and examined him. He found that he had received a deep and painful wound in the calf of the right leg, running downward and severing an artery. It had been inflicted by the blade while they were clinched together. The wound bled copiously and disabled Poche from continuing the fight, which was declared off for the time being. The prominence and high standing of the parties give much interest to the affair.

A BURGLAR'S LEAP.

He Jumps Down Forty Feet and Escapes with his Plunder.

One of the most daring feats on record was recently performed by a burglar who effected an entrance to a house on Columbus avenue Boston, and, being discovered, leaped from a third-story window and escaped, apparently unhurt, with his plunder. It appears that the door of Mr. E. A. Kingman's residence at No. 301 on the avenue named was, by some mischance, left open all night. A thief found it out and went into the house. Passing up to the second story, which is the third story in the rear, he got into Mrs. Kingman's room and locked the door after him. Clumsily fumbling over the jewelry on the dressing case, he made such a noise that the inmates of the house were awakened and an alarm was given. The thief, however, putting all the jewelry that he could get his hands on in his pockets, pushed up the rear window and leaped to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. The tremendous force of the fall did not seem to injure him in the least, for he promptly picked himself up, scaled the yard fence, and in a moment disappeared in the darkness. The property that he got away with was worth about $300, and consisted of three heavy gold chains, two ladies' watches, three gold rings, a breast pin with an onyx stone, a mosaic locket and chain with ear-rings, a pair of gold bracelets and one Roman gold bracelet, a neck chain and a locket containing pictures.

A CASHIER SHORT.

Disclosures Almost Accidentally Made that Prove His Irregularities.

Further irregularities have been discovered in the business of the great New York dry goods house of Arnold, Constable & Co. Some time ago a swindle was discovered by which the firm had lost several thousand dollars. A clerk named Cornelius O'Leary, with two or three accomplices, had secured money from the firm by forged orders purporting to come from fictitious firms. The checks were sent by mail to one of O'Leary's confederates. To-day O'Leary was sentenced to the State prison for ten years. By a curious coincidence to-day the new developments came to light. An examination of the books had disclosed the fact that there were irregularities also in the accounts of the cashier, Mr. Seymour. At first it was said that he had made an overdraft amounting to $3000, and having been long in the service and confidence of the firm he was not arrested, as he turned over what property he had in settlement of his defalcation. It is now reported that the discrepancy in his accounts may reach $50,000. Mr. Seymour has been living in Brooklyn in a style which has caused comment and which brought him under suspicion. He also had a country seat on Long Island.

New Sound Steamboat.

There will shortly be launched from the yard of Messrs. Palmer & Sons, at Noank, Ct., a large screw sidewheel steamer. This craft has been built for the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company. She is intended for service as a freight boat on the sound between New York, Stonington and Providence, and in her construction there have been introduced some novel features. This steamer is built of wood, and is 305 feet long overall, 41 feet beam (73 feet 6 inches wide across her guards) and 16 feet depth of hold. She is stoutly framed with white oak, and at every deck beam she has a heavy hanging knee, inside and on side alternately. Her outside planking is four inches thick. Three water tight bulkheads have been built in her, which will protect her her hold from flooding in case of a bad leak or a collision. Her model is called very handsome, and it is expected that this steamboat will prove very fast on a small consumption of coal. The principal novelty about this steamer is her engine. It is the first of its type that ever was built in this country, being designated as an oscillating compound surface condensing direct acting sidewheel engine.

This type of engine has always been used by sidewheel steamers in England, and it has many advantages over the beam engine that is so common to American steamboats. The oscillating engine occupies less room, and the weight of the machinery is carried much lower down than that of the beam engine, which feature, of course, adds immensely to the vessel's stability. John Roach & Son are building the boilers and machinery, which consist of one set of oscillating cylinders, the low pressure one being 78 inches in diameter, and the high pressure 42 inches, with 10 feet 6 inches stroke of piston. Steam will be supplied by eight tubular boilers, the initial pressure of which will be 70 pounds to the square inch. As can be seen by professional men, the feature of the stroke of engine is strictly American, being so much longer than the English stroke, which would be about six feet. The long stroke has always been much favored by American marine engineers, who claim for it a higher degree of economy than the short-stroke engine can produce, but this departure will be watched with much interest by many experts in engine economy, etc., about here, some of whom assert that so long a stroke to this type of engine is incompatible with a practical efficiency. She will have feathering paddle wheels—Morgan type—and begin her trips on or about Nov. 1. Two hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost.

A Defaulter and Forger Captured.

Detective Parker, of Providence, R. I. has arrived home from France, bringing Frank H. Cushman the defaulting second teller of the Merchants' National Bank. Cushman took $1500 in currency and $461 in gold. Of this amount $1757 is recovered. He was indicted here for forging the name of his uncle and bondsman, Alfred Cushman, to a note for $100, and on this charge was arrested on his arrival at Havre and held for extradition. He had been a month in prison when Detective Parker arrived and was willing to return to this country. Cushman appears cool and self possessed, but will not talk of the charge of embezzlement.

An Important Decision.

The decision in the United States Court at Baltimore on Monday in the case of Baltimore Car Wheel Company against the North Baltimore Passenger Railroad Company in which judgment was given the defendants is a victory for the Bemis Car Box Company of Springfield, Mass., who were the real defendants. The Baltimore Car Wheel Company sought to prove that their patents for journal antedated those of the Bemis box, and the Court decides against them. The Bemis Company have in use about 2000 sets of boxes on street cars in the principal cities of the country, on which the Baltimore Company tried to collect a royalty of $25 each.

FIGHTING THE DEVIL.

A Terrible [illegible] for the Salvation Army in Detroit.

About 8 o'clock last evening the boiler shops barracks of the Salvation Army on Congress street, near Third, commenced to fill with a rough crowd of men and boys. A considerable number of well dressed and well behaved men and a few ladies relieved the gathering from utter hoodlumism, and served in a measure to check the frequent and outrageous interruption to the services.

"We're bound for the land of the pure and the holy," read State Commander Miller from one of the army hymn books, when some boy in the audience whistled a jig in the liveliest manner.

"Now, my boy, you must stop that, and we want all hats off," said the gallant commander, shutting up his book. "Any boy who won't take his hat off can take himself off, and the sooner the better."

"Opera glasses; right this way for opera glasses," yelled some urchin in the crowd, followed by laughter on all sides.

Commander Miller commenced singing, joined by scattering voices in wretched time. The singing finally succumbed to the laughter and wild yells of the crowd, when the commander suggested that the audience purchase the army hymn books. They were only five cents, and then they could sing the words.

"Only 5 cents, half a dime, the latest popular songs of the day, peanuts, fresh lemonade," broke in the voice of the small boy.

At this point Capt. Ellen Beers and her lieutenant appeared on the scene of action. The captain immediately took a hold in the proceedings, read the third verse, waved her hands to and fro, broke in with frequent "amens," and endeavored generally to wake up the congregation, and she did it.

Groans and the wildest howls greeted her prayer, which followed. The valiant captain continued undaunted, however, and in a clear voice supplicated that heavenly grace would be given the soldiers of the cross to endure the assaults of the enemy.

The song, "You're the Lily of the Valley to Our Soul," was very creditably sung by the four "Salvationists." In a prayer which followed, the blessings of heaven were solicited for the boys of the town [applause], the fire department [laughter and applause] and the police force. As several in the vicinity of the reporter remarked, "This settled it." "Hurrah for Pomeiy's finest!" "You bet they need it," and "Give them a whole tub," came from the boys, and the balance of the prayer was lost, at least to human ears.

"We will fight in the strength of our King," read the fragile captain, still undaunted, coming up promptly for another round to the call of "Time! time!" from the crowd. "I am the daughter of a king."

"You bet you are." "You're the stuff," and "How's your dad?" came from the crowd. Here a giant firecracker exploded with a loud report, and announced that the conflict had actually commenced. "Fight! fight!" yelled the crowd. A general rush for the scene of the explosion followed, and for a time it looked as if a general fight in reality was to take place.

The gallant captain was equal to the occasion, however. Seizing tambourines, she and her companion commenced to sing at the top of their voices, keeping time with the jingling instruments. Gradually the audience joined in the verses, and the disturbance was quelled for a time at least. Seizing the opportunity, the captain gave the noisy crowd a few pointers straight from the shoulder. "I know what the laws are," said she, "and I'll have them enforced. The laws of Michigan provide a fine of $50, and from three to six months in prison, for interrupting a religious meeting. I want to tell you something."

"Go ahead, old girl," came a voice from the crowd.

"There is one young man now in jail."

"Where?"

"In Staten Island. He has been in three months, and has still six months to serve. A week after he was locked up his mother was taken sick. His friends tried to get him out, but they couldn't. His mother died. He never saw her again. There is another young man not far from here (pointing to the centre of the gang of roughs where the explosion occurred), and before he knows it he will be behind the bars. Don't think I can be trifled with. We will have police authority here, and if we don't get it I will see the mayor."

The little speech of the little woman made a decided impression, and not a few remarked that at least she was a first-class bluffer.

Commander Miller commenced reading the scriptural story of the man living among the tombs possessed of many devils. The first few verses were greeted with: "I'll take a beer," "Give me a cigar."

The commander continued reading, when yells of "fight!" "fight!" again arose from the noisy quarter.

"Yes, there is a fight," thundered the commander, adroitly turning his words to meet the occasion; "here's a fight between God and the devils in that crowd over there, and as God got the best of it 1800 years ago with the wild man of the tombs, he will conquer the same devils here to-night. Before we get through the toughest customer among yonder gang will be sitting up on this platform, clothed and in their right mind, glorifying God."

The speaker continued in the same strain, amid frequent interruption, which continued until the close of the evening.—*Det. Journal.*

A WESTERN MAZEPPA.

The Terrible Ride of a Young Englishman on a Bronco.

M. Boussaud, a wealthy cattleowner, whose herds range in the unorganized territory of northwestern Nebraska, has just returned from the annual "round up" in that region, says an Omaha dispatch, and relates a tale of the plains that is, in some respects, a counterpart of the orthodox Mazeppa. When Boussaud reached his ranch, about the middle of June, he found his cowboys nursing a young man whom they had rescued from the back of a bronco. When discovered the modern Mazeppa was lashed to the horse, entirely naked and unconscious. The animal was about broken down, as if from long running, and was easily lassoed by the cowboys, who cut the thongs and released the strange captive. This happened about two weeks before Boussaud's arrival, and during all that time the stranger had laid in a stupor. A few days before Boussaud started on his return journey to Omaha, having a little medical knowledge, he succeeded in restoring the patient to consciousness, and his recovery was rapid.

When able to talk, he said his name was Henry Burbank; that he was an Englishman, 31 years of age. About three years ago, at Falmouth, Eng., he formed a partnership with a friend, Thomas Wilson, some years his senior, and with him came to America to embark in the cattle business. They cast about for a while and finally settled in Northwestern Nebraska, where the range was unlimited and herders few and fair in art. They built a comfortable range by a little stream, where Wilson's young wife reigned as housekeeper, attended by two or three female domestics. Burbank, who is a handsome young fellow, found it agreeable, while Wilson was absent riding about the range, to make love to the latter's wife. This continued for some months, until in the latter part of May one of the cowboys, who had a grievance against Burbank, reported the fact to the woman's husband, whose jealousy had already been aroused.

That night Burbank was captured while asleep in bed by Wilson and three of his men, and bound before he had a chance to make any resistance. Wilson had him stripped of every bit of clothing and bound on the back of a wild bronco, which was started off by a vigorous lashing. Before morning, Burbank became unconscious, and was therefore unable to tell about his terrible trip. He thinks that the outrage was committed on the night of May 27, and he was rescued on the morning of June 3, which would make seven days he had been travelling about the plains on the horse's back without food or drink and exposed to the sun and wind. Wilson's ranch is about 200 miles from the spot where Burbank was found, but it is hardly probable that the bronco took a direct course, and therefore must have covered many more miles in his wild journey.

KENTUCKY LYNCH LAW.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob—Strong Resistance of a Jailer and His Family.

A special from Owensboro, Ky., says: An armed mob attacked the county jail, killed jailer W. J. Lucas, broke open the doors of the cell-room and took out Richard May, a negro, and hanged him to a tree in the court-house yard. Between 60 and 70 men surrounded the jail and demanded the prisoner who a few days before attempted a felonious assault on the daughter of S. Kelly, a prominent farmer. The jailer called to his wife to have his pistols in readiness, and refused to open the doors of the jail. The mob then began firing and the fire was returned by the jailer and his son Thomas, aged 16 years. They fired 11 shots, the mob firing as many as 100. Jailer Lucas fired from the porch, and his son from the front windows. Two of the mob are reported to have been killed, but they were quickly carried off. After firing six shots from the porch, the jailer was shot, the ball entering his right breast near the nipple. He was carried to his room, still refusing to give up the keys. His wife took a pistol and tried to repel the mob, but they crowded upstairs and compelled her to give up the cell keys. The outer door was broken down with a sledge hammer. The mob then took May from his cell and hanged him. The jail was badly riddled with bullets. The jailer carried a lantern in his hands and afforded a good target for the mob. After hanging their victim the lynchers deposited several masks about the jail. It is stated that a number of negroes were in the mob and that a portion of them came from Indiana, opposite Owensboro, where the father of the girl once lived. May is the third negro hanged by a mob in the court-house yard, and the fourth victim of the gallows in the county. The action of the mob is universally condemned, and great indignation exists among the citizens of Owensboro. Jailer Lucas was given prompt attention, but he died at seven o'clock the next morning.

Loom-Fixers and Weavers on Strike.

Loom-fixers, numbering about twenty-five, and weavers to the number of 150, employed at Potomska mills, New Bedford, have struck work on account of a reduction in wages, and their places were immediately filled by knobsticks.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Grain Producing Country Without a Parallel.

Crop prospects in the Northwest are exceptionally good. Conservative estimates, based upon careful examination, show an acreage of about 10 per cent. greater in wheat than last year. The seed was sown two weeks earlier, and more care was taken in cultivation. The rains have been timely and abundant. Substantially all contingencies affecting the crop have passed, and the result is assured. Indications are that the yield per acre will be 15 to 25 per cent. greater than last year, and reach an average of 16 to 18 bushels. Whether America can successfully compete with Australia, Russia and India in English wheat markets is a question of cost of production, transportation and quality. The superior quality of Minnesota and Dakota as against the world is conceded at the market centres. Wheat can be produced in the Northwest and delivered at the shipping point nearest the producer at 65 cents a bushel. The veteran millers of Minneapolis say, unhesitatingly, that even at 75 cents a bushel, with present rates of transportation, wheat or flour can be delivered in the English market at prices which will defy competition from any quarter of the globe.

The banks of the Northwest are in a very sound condition. For more than a year they have pursued a conservative policy, looking forward to a probable financial disturbance in the East. As a result they have met the emergency without difficulty, and have been enabled to come to the aid of many business men who ordinarily rely on eastern funds. Large amounts of New England capital are used in manufactures here. With the flurry in Wall street, eastern lenders became sensitive, and wanted to count their money. It is a noteworthy fact that not a single extension has been asked where the loan was called. The banks here are meeting the demands upon them with the prompt payment of nearly two millions. In this way confidence has been quickly restored, and lenders are again in the market, and loans are becoming easier. The banks have pursued and are still pursuing a liberal policy toward responsible patrons for legitimate business needs. It is the judgment of all our leading bankers and prominent business men that such a course is the only wise, just and safe one to pursue at this time, and the only feeling of apprehension here is based upon the possibility that eastern financial institutions may carry a policy of timidity and excessive caution to a hurtful extreme. The condition of general trade in the large region tributary to Minneapolis is healthy and the prospect is excellent in view of assured good crops. Even with present or even lower prices for grain, the northwestern farmers will be placed in easy financial circumstances by a large output of wheat and other cereals. Leading jobbers of this city report their sales considerably larger than last year, and collections 25 per cent. better than at a corresponding period in 1883. In other lines of trade, especially lumber, the improvement in volume and ease of collections are noted with the unprecedented crop in the Northwest.

The traffic on all lines of railway centering here will be largely increased. J. J. Hill, president of the Manitoba railroad, C. H. Prior of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and W. H. Truesdale of the Minneapolis & St. Louis have carefully investigated the crop condition and prospects along their respective systems. All agree in saying that at no time since the construction of the roads has the promise been so excellent for the carrying trade, with a consequent certainty of large excess of earnings over any previous year. All prominent railway officials here concur in this opinion.

NOT HISTORY ENOUGH.

Work on the Historic Fresco at the National Capitol Checked.

An evening paper says: An obstacle has been met which has checked the work upon the historic fresco, designed to belt the rotunda of the Capitol. "There isn't history enough to go round," says the artist. The ideal scenes, designed to present the history of the new world from its discovery begins over the west door with the landing of Columbus, and extends probably three-fourths of the way round. The work, as has been the verdict of the throngs of visitors to the Capitol, since it was begun by Brumidi a few years ago, is quite fine in an artistic point of view, the painting having the effect of bas relief. Columbus' hand grates upon the sand, and America is discovered over the back door of the Capitol. The Indian tribes and Indian warfare, the struggle for independence from Lexington to Yorktown, and scenes from the Mexican war, furnish subjects for the historic pencil. Then comes a blank. The artist has laid aside his pencil, and announced that he will not resume work until September or October. The trouble is here. It is not known what to do with the blank space. There is a missing link in the history, and the blank is bewildering, and, putting the last plume in the helmet of his soldiers, the artist drops his pencil, and says, in mixed Italian and English: "I sela all the Indians, all the soldiers; what now?" and stops, waiting for a suggestion. Here the matter rests. All the noble war history has been used up, and they don't know what to fill the score with. They do not want to draw from the war of the rebellion, as they deem it hardly in good taste to thus record internal triumphs. An emancipation panel was suggested, but there was some objection made to this also. Architect Clarke and Librarian Spofford put their heads together to try and create an idea for Costaggini to mould into a design. The result of their consultation was that Mr. Clarke told the artist that he might, if he desired, suspend work for the summer. Three designs were mentioned, each of which raised the Italian's shoulders nearer his ears, with an expression of blank approval. The first was to represent the discovery of gold in California; then it was suggested that the artist test the power of his pencil to idealize the driving of the last spike in the Union Pacific railroad, or, as the artist expressed it, "laying ze corner-stone of ze railroad." Another proposition was to fill the space with a tragic scene of the assassinations of Lincoln and Garfield, but none of these could be agreed upon as being in good taste.

IN A TRAP.

Fire in a New York Tenement House.

The inmates of a four-story tenement house were aroused early the other morning by an alarm of fire. The flames broke out in the basement, and communicating with the dumb waiters and air shafts, soon reached every floor and filled the whole house with dense clouds of smoke. The terror of the inmates of being aroused from their sleep and finding all means of egress cut off (as the building was not provided with fire escapes) was indescribable, while the heavy thunder storm which was raging without increased their fright. The windows in the front of the house offered the only way of escape. The wife of James Morris, who lived on the third floor, leaped from the window to an awning and rolled down into the street, receiving severe injuries. Her husband threw the baby after her, and it was caught by a neighbor as it dropped from the awning uninjured. John McMahon attempted to lower his wife and baby from a window on the fourth floor by means of sheets tied together, and they gave way, and the woman and child came crashing down upon the awning, which broke beneath the combined weight. Mrs. McMahon fell upon the sidewalk. Her skull was fractured and her arm broken. The infant landed up in the awning, and was found to be unhurt. Mrs. Landau jumped from a second-story window and broke an arm. Jacob N. Betz wrapped his baby in a blanket and dropped it from a third-story window. A man caught the child, but its head struck his shoulder, and was crushed, fatally injuring it. The excitement was intense until it was learned that all the occupants were out of the building. Great indignation is felt against the owner for failing to supply it with suitable fire escapes.

A CURIOUS RELIC.

The Scalp of a Famous Indian Chief on Exhibition in St. Paul.

A relic which attracts general attention has been placed in the Minnesota Historical Society collection. It is the scalp of the famous Sioux chieftain Little Crow. It was taken in 1863, at the time when the state was paying a premium of $65 for Sioux scalps. A man named Lamson killed Little Crow in that year, and brought in his scalp to St. Paul, and State Auditor McIlrath paid him the reward, and was about to throw away the scalp, when it was suggested to keep it. It was accordingly tanned. Little Crow was at the time of his death the most eminent of the Indian chieftains in the Northwest. He was a very smart man, and saw the futility of any conflict with the whites, but was forced into the outbreak in 1862. In 1863, in the summer time, near Hutchinson, he was out picking berries with a companion. Lamson was engaged with his son near by at the same occupation. The son was the first to discover the presence of the Indians, and spoke of it to his father, who shot at Little Crow, but missed him. Little Crow returned fire and wounded the elder Lamson severely in the breast. The son then fired and shot Little Crow through the heart. It was not known at first who it was that had been killed, but the body was afterward identified by marks on the left arm. The skeleton was preserved and is now in possession of Dr. Powell of Lacrosse. Wis. Before it came into his possession the state of Minnesota offered a considerable sum of money for it.

Suddenly Disappeared.

Lewellyn Davis, about 30 years of age, residing in West Stratford, Conn., left his home telling his mother he was going out in the harbor rowing for a little while. Since then nothing has been heard of him. His friends have searched the waters in this section, but can get no trace of the missing man or his skiff. His wife and child are almost distracted at his absence. No cause is assigned for his leaving, as his family relations were most pleasant. He had no money or valuables with him except a gold watch. It is thought he has either been drowned or suddenly become insane and is drifting about the sound.

PROCURING DAILY BREAD

Some Odd Callings and Queer Occupations.

Gaining a Livelihood by Methods both Strange and Disagreeable.

It is a trite but true saying that one half the world does not know how the other half lives. The means of procuring daily bread are as numerous, and some of them as curious, as the people themselves. It is mostly in large and crowded cities that these odd callings, queer occupations, not catalogued in the list of trades, much less professions, are found. Not long since there was an account going the rounds of a young butcher, who, thrown out of a job, and not getting another, conceived the idea of setting up as a cat butcher. There were a number of ladies and families who kept pet cats, and he concluded, as they gave a dime or a quarter a week for choice titbits of raw meat for pet "Tabby," that he would set up in business, and now drives a thriving business in New York, supplying meat for as many as three or four hundred valued felines.

In the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, resides a lady whose business is to breed ants and maggots. She hatches red, brown and black ones, and earns a by no means scant livelihood by selling them to pheasant preservers. Another Parisian gets his living by hatching maggots; he buys off the chiffoniers or rag-pickers, who sell him their rotten meat. They are hatched in tin boxes, and sold as food for nightingales; and a third raises worms for those piscatorially disposed. He owns a large pit at Montmartre, and every day his employes bring him in a fresh stock, for which he pays from five to ten pence a pound. They find ready sale to the followers of Izaak Walton for triple and quadruple this sum, and he rejoices in an income of $1,500 a year.

In England a Mr. Wells, who made fishing tackle at Nottingham, the famous headquarters for lace, started a pond or water farm where he could raise a constant supply of bait for his customers. Lob-worms, cockspurs, ring-tailed brandlings and other choice delicacies supposed to delight and lure the dainty fish are among his stock in trade. Men and boys go out and catch worms in the night, in the meadows, pastures and lowlands. Sometimes when the weather is warm and moist as many as from two to six thousand are caught. As soon as brought in they are placed in properly selected moss to scour until they become a little more tough in the skin, freshly caught worms being too tender for the angler to handle. A worm fit for bait should be as tough as India rubber. When they are ready for the market it is no difficult matter to put them in moss, and being packed in canvas bags they are ready for the market.

Fattening geese for pate de fois gras is another odd calling, yet a lucrative one. The geese are confined in dark cellars, and the food stuffed down their throats, until, like Jack Falstaff, they grow so fat they cannot stand. Then, when killed, their fat livers, rich to richness itself, find ready sales, and tickle epicurean palates.

In New York city alone are 2,000 girls daily engaged in artificial flower and wall paper manufacture. The arsenic, when green is used, as in artificial flowers to imitate leaves, is extremely dangerous. Floating particles of the deadly poison float about in the atmosphere, and though sometimes masks are worn over the nostrils and mouth, yet the moist skin absorbs it in its pores and the particles find lodgment in the clothes of the operative. The quantity of arsenic used is incredible. The medical officer of the privy council states that from five to seven hundred tons are made in England annually, and an English chemist found ten pure grains in a bunch of artificial flowers worn by a lady in her hat—enough to poison twenty people.

The making of matches is another dangerous trade. The operatives work in close rooms, and are constantly exposed to the deadly fumes of phosphorus. The peculiar disease induced is necrosis of the maxillary bones, and not unfrequently jaws have been removed from those long employed in these factories.

The danger to those who work in white lead factories is well known. The poison affects people partly through inhalation and through the agency of the skin. Paralysis ensues when the work is discontinued.

The trades where mercury is used, such as silvering of looking-glasses and dressing of furs, are all dangerous, as large quantities of mercury are used. The operatives soon become salivated, expectorating continually, and finally dying of incurable ulcers. Truthfully has a well-known American written: "Out of hard and dry necessity comes the beauty of the world. Behind our tinted Salviati glass, our painted Sevres china, our Minton majolica and shining silver-plate are long rows of pallid faces inhaling poison in stifling rooms, breathing death that they may live."

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The human soul needs to be mated to develop all its value.

At twenty years of age the will reigns; at thirty, the wit; at forty, the judgment.

There is no moral worth in being swept away by a crowd, even toward the best objects.

No action will be considered as blameless unless the will was so, for by the will the act was dictated.

New actions are the only apologies and explanations of old ones which the noble can bear to offer or to receive.

So quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety projected.

Never contradict anybody in general society. Rarely do it even at home. Nobody likes to be contradicted, even when contradiction is deserved.

Employment, which has been called "Nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered the mother to misery.

Nothing so increases reverence for others as a great sorrow to one's self. It teaches one the depths of human nature. In happiness we are shallow and deem others so.

A Swiss Scene.

As we descended from the summit of St. Gothard mountain, when we were about half way down, perhaps, near the Swiss entrance of the St. Gothard tunnel, as the diligence sped along the fine smooth road around the mountain side, I looked out of the window into the valley beneath and saw an unusual sight in Switzerland, an assembly of Swiss peasants. They were in their working clothes, just as they had come from the fields and shop. It was a beautiful September day, sunny and warm, and so fine a day for haymaking, the supreme occupation of these people at this approaching winter season, that I wondered a moment what could be the occasion of the assemblage. A glance soon decided it. In their midst lay an uncomplaining cow, intelligent of face, homely in color, with a broken leg. It was evidently a recent accident. Some slip on the mountain side where she was grazing had precipitated her over a rock's edge.

And here was the whole neighborhood gathered. Their different occupations and stations could be seen in their dresses and faces. Women as well as men were present. They had improvised a litter of poles, crossed, on which boards were laid. The cow was on this. Neighborly sympathy had called out the population to assist in carrying the wounded animal to her home. They had gotten thus far and had stopped to rest and repair the litter. The cow, looking as if conscious of her value and importance, was on the litter, surrounded by the group, as a sacred animal of Egypt might be surrounded by worshippers. The scene told the value of the animal to her owner. Perhaps it belonged to some hard-working family whose sole luxury and evidence of wealth was this cow. How meagre the winter's food for the sturdy little children should their cow perish! It was a pleasant emotion to feel that the sympathy of the neighborhood was prompt and helpful, leaving their urgent work to transport this cow several miles across the mountain valley.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Characters at Monte Carlo.

There is, says *Blackwood's Magazine*, a leavening of quite gentlefolks and aristocrats temporarily sojourning at Monte Carlo, with sundry flying visitors of more or less distinction from Cannes, Nice and Mentone. But, as a rule, the scum of Europe is in the ascendant, and the dregs of society come frothing up through its scum on the surface. We believe that Monte Carlo does much mischief, because it attracts so many of the lower middle class to grief or ruin. But we are not regarding the tables from the moral point of view, and we may say that for the student of life, manners and sensations, we know of no spot upon the globe to rival these magnificent rooms. There are volumes of blended comedy and tragedy in the queer characters drawn from all climates and nations, who fret away their little hour on that extremely cosmopolitan stage. Very brief their hour generally is, for the chances of the bank run heavily against them, and they play, for the most part, with extraordinary recklessness. But there is infinite interest in the range of quaint and ridiculous types constantly shifting in a grim phantasmagoria before your eyes, as winning or losing their money, they give themselves over to joy or remorse. We know that Frith's famous picture of the German gaming tables was painted from fancy rather than realities. At Homburg or Baden it was de rigueur to lose or win with a decent stoicism. But at Monte Carlo self-restraint seems to be cast aside altogether, and a multitude of small adventurers, playing far beyond their means, are recklessly indifferent to the expression of their feelings. The penalty of their follies falls heavy upon them, but they are a study for the dispassionate spectator.

Amending the Verdict.

The train was just entering Erin, Tenn., when he heard the sharp toot! toot! toot! of the whistle, and such passengers as looked from the windows saw an aged African with a bundle over his shoulder straight ahead on the track. The whistle was blown and the bell rung, but he paid no attention, and all of a sudden the cowcatcher picked him up and flung him fifty feet to one side. A gang of men brought the body to the depot, and among the dozen of us who stepped off at the village a coroner's jury was selected. It seemed a plain enough case. The man came to his death by being struck by a locomotive on the L. and N. road. Such was the verdict rendered, but no sooner was it announced than the coroner observed:

"Gentlemen, return and amend your verdict. You haven't said anything about carelessness.

We returned to the room and amended by adding that the engineer was blameless in the case, and the coroner received us with:

"Very good, gentlemen, as far as it goes, but the man was probably deaf, and it would be well to amend the verdict accordingly."

We went back and amended to make the verdict as deaf as a hitching post, but we were not through yet.

"You haven't got the name of the county in your report, and you don't say whether it was a freight or a passenger train," observed the coroner.

We returned to the room for another tussle, and were just congratulating ourselves on having everything ship-shape, when the coroner put his head into the doorway and called out:

"Gentlemen, amend your verdict! The confounded corpse has come to life!"

And when we rushed out to the freight-house he was sitting up on end and asking if anyone had seen his bundle.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Not a Good Argument.

"Did you ever consider the inappropriateness of things in this world of ours?" said young Crimsonbeak to Miss Fussanfeather, while they were indulging in a game of croquet the other evening.

"Well, I don't know as I have," was the lady's reply.

"Now, to illustrate," went on the young man, "just see, you have chosen the blue ball. Now, you are anything but blue, Miss Fussanfeather!"

"Very true, Mr. Crimsonbeak; very true," came from the blonde, glancing at the color on her competitor's mallet; "but then you see your argument does not always hold, for I notice you have the green mallet and ball."

Crimsonbeak made rather a wicket remark as he left the field.—*Statesman.*

Equal to a Regiment.

"Pa," said a little Kentucky boy, "what is the title of a man who commands a regiment?"

"Colonel, my son."

"Do you command a regiment?"

"Yes, somewhat. I don't command a regiment of soldiers," the colonel explained. "We are having times of peace, now. I only command your mamma."

"Is my mamma a regiment?"

"Yes, indeed," he replied, with a sigh, "your mamma is a regiment—a whole regiment."—*Call.*

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church South has a mission Presbytery among the Chickasaw Indians, with a membership of about 1,000, mostly Indians. There are six ordained ministers, all of them full-blooded Indians.

Warmth and Light.

"My! how hot it is!" exclaimed a fleshy lady as, entering the car, her eyes fell upon the stove. "What an idea! A fire such a day as this! What in the world are they thinking of!" And she shoves up the window and fans herself like all possessed.

An elderly gentleman next enters. He sits down to read his newspaper, first glancing at the open window in an offended sort of way. As his eyes move around from the window to his paper, they fall upon the stove.

"Great Scott!" he mutters. "Do they want to roast a fellow alive?" And up goes his window.

Each new comer sits down quietly, looks at the stove and then cries, "How hot it is!" "What an awful fire they've got!" "Isn't it ridiculous!" or something of the kind; and each opens a window, one gentleman going as far as to open all the ventilators, while another opens both doors.

"Conductor!" cry a dozen voices, as that official makes his appearance, and a dozen forefingers point to the stove.

The conductor looks at the cause of all the commotion, it's mica window glowing like a furnace seven times hotter than it is wont to be heated. He takes off his hat and mops his brow. Then he takes a long poker, and standing as far away from the stove as possible, throws open the door. He falls back to avoid the heat, then steps forward, looks into the empty cylinder, and then remarks with a laugh:

"Sold, by mighty! That boy's gone and painted them winders red!"

Instantly the doors are closed, every window comes down with a bang, and a little man in the end seat asks the conductor, with a shudder, if he won't please shut the ventilators.—*Boston Transcript.*